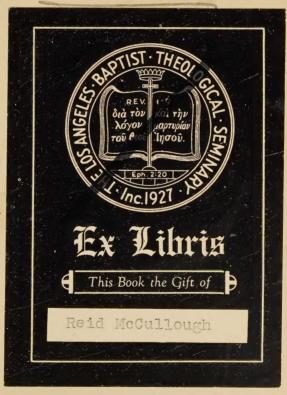
HARPER'S INTRODUCTORY HEBREW METHOD AND MANUAL THE STATES

Jesse J. Brown
235 NEVERETT
GLENDALE G, Calif. gh

Jesse Brown 235 No. WERETT Gle DALE 6, Calif

Reid hi Pulloigh

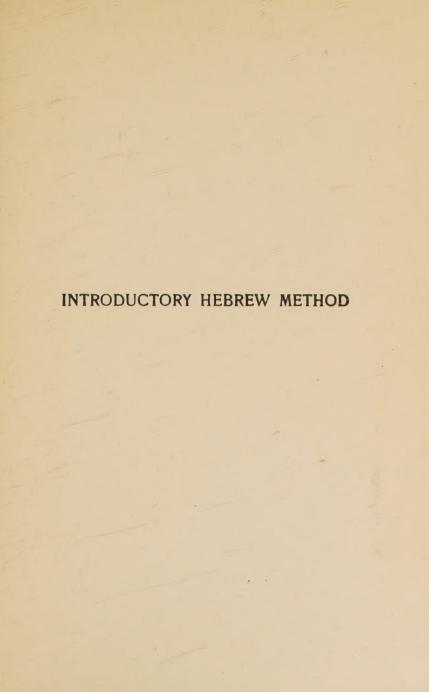




3 oc

Walter Loitz







WILLIAM R. HARPER'S

INTRODUCTORY

HEBREW METHOD AND MANUAL

NEW AND REVISED EDITION

BY

J. M. POWIS SMITH, Ph.D.

Professor of Old Testament Language and Literature in the University of Chicago

THE MASTER'S COLLEGE NEWHALL, CALIFORNIA

> THE MASTER'S COLLEGE NEWHALL, CALIFORNIA

493/4

8974

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

NEW YORK CHICAGO BOSTON ATLANTA
SAN FRANCISCO DALLAS

COPYRIGHT, 1921, 1922, BY CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

Printed in the United States of America

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced in any form without the permission of Charles Scribner's Sons J



PREFACE TO THE NEW EDITION

The Method and Manual of the late President William Rainey Harper first appeared as A Hebrew Manual in 1883. Since the 2nd edition in 1885, several reprints have been made, but the text of that edition has stood practically without change. The Inductive approach to the study of Hebrew represented by the Harper text-books has commended itself to a wide circle of teachers and has vielded satisfactory results in arousing and maintaining the interest of large numbers of students. The fact that since its first presentation more American students have studied Hebrew by this method than by all other methods combined, and that notwithstanding the need of revision in the text-books, the method has held its own in a field where competition is keen, warrants the effort to bring the Method and Manual into line with advancing knowledge. The scope of the revision has been determined by the New Edition of the Elements of Hebrew (1921) with which the Method and Manual should be used.

The student mind is confronted by an ever-increasing variety of subjects, each with its own special appeal and many of them offering an apparently short and easy route to a desired goal. It is inevitable that Hebrew should suffer some loss of adherents; and it is well that such as have no special aptitude for linguistic study should expend their energies in fields that are for them more productive. But as long as the Old Testament remains one of the great historical documents of the Jewish and Christian faiths, there will ever be many who will seek to obtain a scholar's control of the literary sources of their historic beliefs. As the prologue to the Wisdom of Sirach says, "When things spoken in Hebrew are translated into another tongue they have not quite the same meaning; and not only these things (i. e. the following chapters), but the Law itself and the

6 Preface

Prophecies and the rest of the books, convey a different meaning when spoken in their original [language]." All who would enter into the inner sanctuary of the Hebrew spirit must first equip themselves with the linguistic key. The chambers to which it furnishes access are spacious and splendid to a degree that can never be appreciated by one who has not seen them. The Hebrew mind must remain largely terra incognita to him who does not know its native language. That the first steps in the learning of that language may be made simple and may represent actual progress in the mastery of the Old Testament in its own idiom is sufficient reason for sending out the Harper Method and Manual in a new edition.

To my colleague Professor Ira Maurice Price who guided me in my first journey through the Introductory Hebrew Method and Manual, and has aided in the making of this edition by reading both copy and proof, I gratefully acknowledge my indebtedness. To teachers long familiar with this book in its old form, I offer no apologies for changes. Every true teacher rejoices in the progress of knowledge, even when that progress is at his cost. New editions teach new duties. The best teachers are always themselves eager

learners.

J. M. POWIS SMITH

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

The student of a language must acquire three things: (1) a working vocabulary of the language, (2) a knowledge of the grammatical principles of the language, (3) an ability to use this vocabulary and to apply these principles, so as to gain the best results, whether for a literary or an exegetical purpose.

While all agree as to the end desired, the method of attaining this end is a question in dispute. According to one view, the student is first to learn the principles as they are laid down in the grammars, and then apply them to selected words, or short sentences. And after a short preliminary training of this sort, he is plunged headlong into a text without notes of any kind, and expected to make progress, and to enjoy the study. His vocabulary is to be learned by looking up the words in the Lexicon, until they become familiar. Different phases of this method are in use among teachers of Hebrew; but all follow practically the same order, (1) study of grammar, (2) application of grammar.

It is the purpose of this volume to furnish a text-book, which shall assist in acquiring the Hebrew language by a different method. The method employed may be called an inductive one. The order of work which it advocates is, first, to gain an accurate and thorough knowledge of some of the "facts" of the language; secondly, to learn from these facts the principles which they illustrate, and by which they are regulated; thirdly, to apply these principles in the further progress of the work. A few words of explanation are needed at this point:—

- (1) The method is an inductive, not the inductive method; and while, upon the whole, it is rigidly employed throughout the course, a slight departure is made at times, in order to make more complete the treatment of a subject, for some detail of which an example has not occurred.
- (2) The term "facts," as used, includes data from whatever source gathered; not merely the grammatical forms found in the passages studied, but also the paradigms which contain these and other forms systematically arranged.
 - (3) It is not to be supposed that a long time must elapse before

8 Preface.

the beginner is ready to take hold of principles. On the contrary, he is taught important principles, and that, too, inductively, during the first hour's work. The three processes are all the while going on together. He is increasing the store of "facts" at his command, and, at the same time, learning from the facts thus acquired new principles, and applying these principles to the new forms continually coming to his notice. Great care must be exercised, however, that the correct order be followed. Let him attempt to learn no principle of which he has not had several illustrations. Let him be required to apply no principle the application of which he has not already learned from familiar cases.

(4) The memorizing of the "facts" of a language, before a knowledge of the principles has been acquired is, indeed, a piece of drudgery; yet not so great as is the memorizing of grammar without a knowledge of the "facts." Nor will it long remain drudgery; for very soon, the student will begin to see analogies, to compare this word with that, and, in short, to make his own grammar. From this time, there will be developed such an interest in the work, that all thought of drudgery will pass away.

The question is frequently asked, How is the first lesson given?

A brief statement must suffice:—

The first word of Genesis I. 1 is written on the board, and the English equivalent of each consonant and vowel-sound indicated to the student. The word, as a whole, is then pronounced, and its meaning given. The student is called upon to pronounce it, and to give its meaning. The second word is taken up and treated in the same manner. Then the two words are pronounced together, and their meaning given. After this, each remaining word is considered, and with each new word a review of all the preceding words is made. When he has learned thus to pronounce the entire verse, and to give a Hebrew word when its English equivalent is named, the student is shown the "Notes" on pages 13, 14 of the "METHOD," where, for his private study, he will find, for substance, the aid already given orally. His attention is also directed to the "Observations," with most of which he has been made familiar by the previous work. He is now informed that at the following recitation he will be expected (1) to pronounce the verse without hesitation from the pointed Hebrew (2) to pronounce it, and write it on the board, from the English translation: (3) to pronounce it, and write it on the board from the unpointed text; (4) to write the transliteration of it, as given in the "Notes" or in the Manual. The absolute mastery of the verse is, therefore, the first thing. There will remain to be taken up, (1) the "Notes," for all of which the student is held responsible; (2) the "Observations," which he is expected to recall, at the suggestion of the word on which the observation is based; (3) the "Word-Lesson," PREFACE.

which, at first, includes few words not contained in the verse or verses of the Lesson, and which is to be learned in such a manner that when the English word is pronounced, the Hebrew equivalent will be given; (4) the "Exercises." which are to be written on paper beforehand, copied on the board in the class-room, criticised by instructor and class, and corrected by each student on his paper.

The "Topics for Study" are intended to furnish a resume of the more important points touched upon in the Lesson. By their use, a rapid and helpful review of the hour's work is accom-

plished.

In subsequent "Lessons," a "Grammar-Lesson" is assigned. In every case, however, the instructor should read and explain each reference to the class before asking them to prepare it.

The "Lessons" cover chapters I-VIII. of Genesis, and include a formal study of almost every important portion of the grammar. except the Accents, the Euphony of Vowels, the Euphony of Consonants, the Verb with Suffixes, the Irregular Nouns, and the Inflection of Feminine Nouns, to all of which, however, numerous allusions and references are made in the "Notes."

All the help possible is given the student in the first fifteen "Lessons." But from this point he is led gradually to rely more and more upon himself. The "Lessons" will be found to contain more, perhaps, than some classes can prepare for a single recitation, although this will depend largely upon the character of the class and the number of recitations during a week. It was deemed best, however, to make them thus, since it is an easy matter for the instructor to indicate that a certain portion of the exercises may be omitted. The author himself will feel inclined to require everything in the "Lessons."

Special attention is invited to the "Review-Lessons," in the study of each of which two or more recitations may profitably be

spent.

The "Method" is understood to include also the "MANUAL," although the latter, for a sufficient reason, is paged separately, and given a title-page and preface of its own.

For the material contained in these Lessons, and for its arrangement, the author is indebted to no one. The book, as it now appears, presents the results of five years' experience, during which it has been his privilege to teach not less than five hundred men their first lesson in Hebrew.

Many valuable hints have been received from Mr. Frederick J. Gurney, by whom great assistance has been received in the work of the Correspondence School of Hebrew. He has also kindly helped in the preparation of manuscript for the printer, and in revising the proof-sheets. For similar service the author is in10 Preface.

debted to Mr. C. E. Crandall, and to Rev. John W. Payne. To the latter credit is also due for his painstaking care in the typographical work of the book.

With a faith in the Inductive Method, which grows stronger every year, and with the hope that the time may soon come when many others shall have an equally strong faith in it, the author commits the "Methon" to its friends.

W. R. H.

Morgan Park, September 1, 1885.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

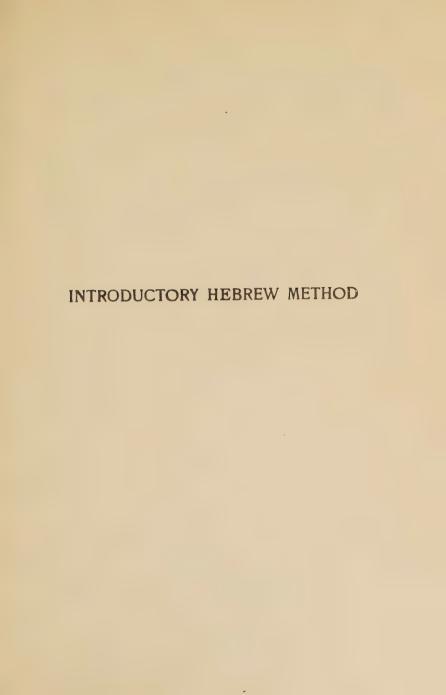
INTRODUCTORY METHOD.

Lesson	n IGenesis I. 1		13- 16
Lesson	ı IIGenesis I. 2a		16- 20
Lesson	n III		20- 23
Lesson	n IV Genesis I. 4		23- 27
Lesson	n VGenesis I. 5		27- 30
Lesson	n VIGenesis I. 6		31- 34
Lesson	NOTE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PR		34- 37
Lesson	vIIIGenesis I. 9		37- 40
Lesson	1 IX Genesis I. 10, 11		41- 44
Lesson	xGenesis I. 12, 13		44- 46
Lesson	1 XIGenesis I. 14, 15		46- 49
Lesson	n XIIGenesis I. 16, 17		49- 53
Lesson	1 XIIIGenesis I, 18-20		53- 55
Lesson	n XIVGenesis I. 21-23		55- 60
Lesson	n XVGenesis I. 24–26		60- 63
Lesson	xvIGenesis I. 27–29		64- 67
Lesson	xVIIGenesis I. 30, 31		68- 70
Lesson	XVIIIReview		70- 73
Lesson	xIXGenesis II. 1-3		73- 77
Lesson	1 XX Genesis II. 4-6		77- 82
Lesson	XXIGenesis II. 7-9		82- 86
Lesson	XXIIGenesis II. 10-12		86- 90
Lesson	XXIIIGenesis II. 13, 14		90- 93
Lesson	XXIVGenesis II. 15, 16		93- 96
Lesson	1 XXV Genesis II. 17, 18		96-98
Lesson	xxvIGenesis II. 19–21		98-101
Lesson	XXVIIGenesis II. 21, 22	1	01-105
Lesson	XXVIIIGenesis II. 23	1	05-107
Lesson	XXIXGenesis II. 24, 25	1	108-111
Lesson	XXXReview	1	112-114
Losson	XXXI Genesis III 1 2	1	114_118

J				Page
			III. 3-5	
			III. 6–8	
Lesson	XXXIV	Genesis	III. 9-11	. 126–129
			III. 12-14	
Lesson	XXXVI	Genesis	III. 15–17	. 132–137
Lesson	XXXVII	Genesis	III. 18-21	. 137–140
			III. 22-24	
			IV. 1-4	
			IV. 5–8	
			IV. 9-12	
			IV. 13-17	
			IV. 18-22	
Lesson	XLIV	Genesis	IV. 23-26	. 157–159
Lesson	${\tt XLV}$	Review		. 160–116
Lesson	XLVI	Genesis	V. 1-16	. 162–164
Lesson	\mathbf{XLVII}	Genesis	V. 17-32	. 165–167
Lesson	XLVIII	\dots Genesis	VI. 1-8	. 168–170
Lesson	XLIX	Genesis	VI. 9-15	.171-173
Lesson	L	Genesis	VI. 16-22	.173-175
Lesson	LI	Genesis	VII. 1-8	.176-178
Lesson	LII	Genesis	VII. 9-16	.178-180
Lesson	LIII	Genesis	VII. 17-24	. 181-183
Lesson	LIV	Genesis	VIII. 1–7	183–185
Lesson	LV	Genesis	VIII 8-14	. 186-188

MANUAL.

I.	THE HEBREW TEXT OF GENESIS CHAPS. IIV	Page . 191-201
II.	A LITERAL TRANSLATION OF GENESIS CHAPS. IIV	. 202-212
III.	THE UNPOINTED HEBREW TEXT OF GENESIS CHAPS, IIV	. 213-222
IV.	TRANSLITERATION OF GENESIS CHAP. I	228-225
V.	THE HEBREW TEXT OF GENESIS CHAPS. VVIII	. 227-236
VI.	HEBREW-ENGLISH VOCABULARY OF GENESIS CHAPS. IVIII	. 239–260
VII.	ENGLISH-HEBREW VOCABULARY OF GENESIS CHAPS. I VIII	. 2 61–266
VIII.	Word Lists-Hebrew	. 267-273
IX.	Word Lists-Translation	274-279





LESSON I.-GENESIS I. 1.1

[To the student:—Let it be understood from the outset that nothing short of complete mastery, and that, of everything in the Lesson, will accomplish the end in view. Not a needless word or statement has been inserted. Let it be a matter of principle to do just what is assigned,—no more, no less.]

1. NOTES

- 1. בראשית –b'rē'-šîθ (two syllables) —In-beginning:
- a. Six letters: (b); (r); κ, called 'ålëf,² not pronounced, but represented by'; ψ' (š =sh); (y), here silent after (h=th, as in thin).
- b. Three vowel-sounds:—; (*) under \mathfrak{Z} , pron. like e in below, see § 5. 6. $a;\mathfrak{Z}$ (ē), like ey in they; \mathfrak{Z} (1), like i in machine.
 - 2. ברא -bå-rå' (two syllables) -- (he)-created:
- a. Three letters: 3 (b); 7 (r); & (') called 'alef,' see 1 a.
- b. Two vowel-sounds: -Both (a), like d in all.
 - 3. אַלְהִים '•lô-him (two syllables) God (literally Gods):
- a. Five letters: \(('); \(\) (1); \(\) (h); \(\) (y), silent after \(\); \(\) (m).
- b. Three-vowel-sounds: (*), like e in met, quickly uttered, § 5.

 6. c; (5), like 6 in note; (1), see 1. b.
- c. The accent with , marks this word as the middle of the verse.
 - 4. ¬ν-'ēθ-not translated, but represented in translation by)(.
- 5. השׁמֵים haš-ša-ma'-yim (four syllables) the-heavens:
- a. Five letters:— (h); ψ' (š=sh), but ψ' (with a dot in its bosom) is š doubled; D(m), written so at beginning or in the middle of a word; $\Phi(y)$, not silent as before but like ψ in year; D(m), written so at end of a word, § 3. 2.

The text of Gen. 1:1 will be found on page 191; the transliteration, on page 223; the translation, on page 202.

² This word is pronounced with a like a in all, law, etc.

⁸ References preceded by § are to the "Elements of Hebrew," new ed.
(1921).

References without \$ mark are to preceding Notes in these Lessens.

- b. Four vowel-sounds:—— (ă), like a in hatter, § 5. 1; ¬, see 2 b;
 —— (ă); —— (ĭ), like i in pin, § 5. 2
- c. The sign under p is used arbitrarily in these Lessons to indicate the position of the accent when as in this word, it is not on the last vowel.
- d. The i of the last syllable is only of secondary importance.
 - 6. ¬w°'ēθ (one syllable)—and-)(, see 4:
- a. Three letters: -- (w), like w in water; χ('); Γ (θ).
- b. Two vowel-sounds:— : (*), see 1. b; (ē), see 1. b.
 - 7. הָאָרֶץ: hå-'å'-rĕṣ (three syllables)—the-earth:
- a. Four letters:—, (h); ('); (r); (s), a sharp hissing sound, § 2. 7.
- b. Three vowel-sounds: (å); (å); (ě), like e in met.
- c. The last vowel is of secondary character, as in 5 d.
- d. The accent, under , marks this word as the end of the verse; the ; is equivalent to a period.

2. OBSERVATIONS.

- 1. The letters in this verse are:—(1) %, (2) 3, (3) 7, (4) 1, (5),
- (6) \$\dagger, (7) \$\dagger, (8) \dagger, (9) \$\dagger, (10) \dagger, (11) \$\dogger, (12) \$\dogger, (13) \$\dagger.\$
- 2. The vowel sounds:—(1) +, (2) -, (3) -, (4) -, (5), -, (6) -, (7) +, (8) -, (9) -.
 - 3. To be carefully distinguished in pronunciation are:—
- $(1) \mp (\circ), \mp (\circ), \mp (\check{e}), \mp (\check{e}); (2) \mp (\check{a}), \mp (\check{a}); (3) \mp (\check{i}), \bullet (1).$
 - 4. Above the line, a dot is ô (as in note); below the line, it is i
 - 5. The Hebrew is written from right to left. [(as in pin).
- 6. The plural ending of masc. nouns is (îm), as in (lit., Gods); cf. the Hebrew words that have been Anglicized, cherub-im, and seraph-im.
- 7. הא ('ēθ), not translatable, is a sign placed before the object of a verb, when that object is both direct and definite.

- 8. The preposition in, and the conjunction and, are never written separately, being always prefixed to the following word.
- 9. When it is desired to pronounce a letter twice in succession, that letter is written but once, and a dot inserted (see ψ) in its bosom.
 - 10. The letter of the Definite Article (the) is 7 (h).
- 11. Most words are accented on the last vowel; those which are accented elsewhere mark the place of the accent in this book, by the sign
- 12. Every syllable begins with a consonant. The vowel-sounds and a cannot alone carry a syllable.

3. WORD-LESSON.

- (1) אלהים (5) in (9) אלהים he-ruled
- (2) אמר he-said (6) ברא he-created (10) אמר beginning
- (3) ארץ the-earth (7) הארץ the (11) heavens
- (4) \(\begin{aligned}
 (4) \(\begin{aligned}
 (12) \\\ \begin{aligned}
 (12) \(\begin{aligned}
 (12) \\\ \begin{aligned}
 (12) \(\begin{aligned}
 (12) \\\ \begin{aligned}
 (12) \\\ \begin{align

4. EXERCISES

- 1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) And-beginning; (2) And-heavens; (3) He-created) (the-earth and-) (the-heavens; (4) God kept (Hebrew order: kept God)) (the-heavens; (5) God (is) in-heavens; (6) God ruled (Hebrew order: ruled God); (7) In-beginning God said; (8) The (7)-beginning; (9) the (7)-God; (10) And-the-earth.
- 2. To be translated into English: —(1) וְהַשְּׁמֵים; (2) שְׁבֵּלְיּהִים אָת הָאָרֶץ; (גּיִ הָשְׁל אֱלֹהִים בְּשָׁמֵיִם (גּיִ אֲלֹהִים אָת הָאָרֶץ; (גּיִ הָאֵלֹהִים אָמַר הָאֵלֹהִים (גּיִּ הָאֵלֹהִים הָאֵלֹהִים (גּיִ

A verb in the past tense 3d person singular masculine.

³ Parentheses () enclose words which are not to be rendered into Hebrew.

- 3. To be written in English letters: (1) אָמֶר, (2) אָמֶר, (3)
 ג אָמֶר, (4) בְּרָא (5) וְ, (6) בְּרָא (7) בְּרָא (8) בְּרָא (9) בְּרָא (10) בְּרָא (10)
- 4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) lå, (2) läš, (3) hîl, (4) bě, (5) rå, (6) yǐm, (7) îm, (8) l°, (9) h°, (10) lē.

5. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

- (1) The sounds represented by the letter e as variously printed.
- (2) The plural ending; the preposition in; the conjunction and.
- (3) The sign אָר; the method employed to indicate the doubling of a letter.
- (4) The article; the usual place of the accent; the difference between n and n.

LESSON II.-GENESIS I. 2a.

1. NOTES.

- 8. ירארץ -w'hå-'å'-rěṣ—and-the-earth: see 7, preceding Lesson.
- 9. היתה –hå-y°θå(h) (two syllables) (she) was:
- a. 1st syllable, (hå), ends in a vowel and is said to be open, § 26. 1.
- b. 2d syllable, יְּתֶהְיּ yʿ̞ðâ(h); the final ה is silent, as always at the end of a word; the = is not a full vowel, and goes with what follows.
- c. The sign $\overline{}$ with $\overline{}$ indicates a secondary accent, § 18.
 - 10. ηπη-θον-hû (two syllables)—(a)-desolation:
- a. 1st syl., (θ) , $\dot{\bar{o}}$, (not \hat{o}), ends in a vowel i. e. is open § 26. 1.
- b. 2d syl., 7 (h), 1 (û), like oo in tool, is open, § 26. 1.
 - 11. אַבּרוֹן wa-vo'hû (three syllables)—and-(a)-waste:
- a. is not b (i), but v as in vote.

- b. Each syllable is open, § 26. 1.
 - 12. שְׁרִים -wºḥō'-šĕx (two syllables)—and-darkness:
- a. \(\mathbf{w}\); \(\bar{\pi}\)(\hat{\phi}\), a harsh h-sound, \(\xi 2.3\); \(\varphi\) (\(\xi \exi sh\); \(\bar{\pi}\) (\(\xi\)), like German \(\phi\) (weak).
- b. = (*); the over ** serves also for the vowel o; = (ě).
- c. The = in = must be written, when final, but it has no sound.
- d. The final vowel here is of secondary character; see 5.d and 7.c.

13. 'עָל־פָנִי' - ¡al+p·nê (two syllables) - upon+faces-of:

- a. y ('), practically unpronounceable for us, called 'a'-yın, § 2.2;
- り(1); p(p); j(n).
- b. The after = (ê) is silent, as was that after = (î), see 1. b.
- c. The sign is the Hebrew hyphen, represented in transliteration by +.
- d. These two words, upon and faces-of, are pronounced as if one.

14. תהום (one syllable) —abyss:

- a. A syllable beginning with two consonants, but between them is the short e-sound described in § 5. 6.a.
- b. The syllable ends in a consonant,—it is closed, § 26. 2.
- c. As is silent after = or =, so is silent under = (ô).
- $d. \quad \overline{}$, see 3.c, preceding Lesson.

2. LETTERS AND VOWELS PROMISCUOUSLY ARRANGED.

				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
•	ה	٦	П		*	•
n	٦	۵	2	**	Ť	9
٦	٤	×	,	*	1	
y	٦	r	Ð	T	- 12	**
wi .	ת	1	٦	-	Í	
ל	Ð	מ	ה	1	-	T

Suggestion.—Study this table until every sign has been mastered. It contains sixteen out of the twenty-two letters, and eleven out of the fifteen vowel-signs in Hebrew.

3. OBSERVATIONS.

- 13. New letters: $(1) \supset$, $(2) \bigcap$, $(3) \bigcap$, $(4) \bigvee$, $(5) \supset$, $(6) \supset$.
- 14. New vowels: (1) η , (2) η , (3) η ; but η and η (ê and 0) are pronounced just like $\overline{}$ and $\overline{}$ (\overline{e} and \overline{o}), the former having what is termed a fuller writing.
- 15. $\frac{1}{\cdot}$, called §°wâ, is the least vowel-sound and cannot carry a syllable.
- 16. While the conjunction and (1) is usually written with Š'wa (thus: 1), it is once written in this lesson 1 (wa).
- 17. Syllables ending in a vowel are called open; ending in a consonant, they are called closed.
- 18. Observe the difference between \supset (b) and \supset (v); \sqcap (h) and \sqcap (h); \aleph (') and \varPsi ('); \rceil (w) and (û).
- 19. Observe that is silent after or i, i, under or with a dot in it (i); i, at the end of a word.
 - 20. The Hebrew verbal inflection distinguishes gender.
- 21. While most Hebrew words are accented on the last vowel, see Obs. 11, four words in this Lesson, out of seven, have the accent elsewhere, as shown by the position of the sign—.
- 22. The Hebrew says: faces-of abyss, not faces of-abyss; that is, the first of two words in the genitive relation suffers change; this order is never changed.

4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

Learn in the "Elements of Hebrew" the following sections:-

- 1. § 2. 1—3,6,8, The pronunciation of N, T, Y, T, W, 1.
- 2. § 3. 1, Order of writing; extended letters.
- 3. § 9. 1, and § 5. 6.a, Šewâ, its representation and pronunciation.

4. § 26. 1, 2,

Open and Closed Syllables.

5. § 49. 1,

The ordinary writing of the conjunction and (1).

WORD-LESSON.

(13)

waste (16) מבים darkness (19) לבים faces

(בא) היה he-was (17) על upon (20) מוֹה desolation

(15) איתה she-was (18) בייתה faces-of (21) מוֹים abyss

Note.—The word for waste, when it stands by itself, is itself, is hâ), not אָם (võ'-hâ); so we say אָהוֹ (tō'-hâ) desolation. not אָהוֹ תהום not חהום not חלום.

6. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) In-beginning was (f.) the-earth; (2) Darkness was upon+the-earth; (3) Desolation (תהן, not תהן) was (m.) upon+faces-of the-heavens; (4) Faces; (5) Faces-of abyss; (6) God ruled in-(= over)-darkness; (7) God-of (אלהי) the-heavens; (8) God was in-beginning; (9) He-created)(the-earth and-)(the-heavens; (10) The-earth was (f.).

2. To be translated into English:-

- (1) חשר היה על־פַנִי הַאַרְץ וְעַל־פַנִי הַשַּׁמִים
- הַיִּתָה הָאָרֵץ בִּחְשֵׁךְ וַחְשֵׁךְ הָיָה עַל־פָּנֵי תָהוֹם
- 3. To be written in English letters:—(1) בנים, (2) היה, (3) אלהי, (10) ,בהו (9) ,בהו (9) ,תהו (8) ,תהו (7) ,תהום (6) ,תהום (6) ,היתה (4) .
- 4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) hå, (2) hû, (3) hă, (4) $h\bar{o}$, (5) $h\hat{i}$, (6) $h\bar{o}$, (7) $h\hat{a}$, (8) $n\hat{i}m$, (9) 'ăl, (10) $\check{s}\check{e}\chi$, (11) $p\hat{a}$, (12) šå.

7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Two ways of writing and. (2) The circumstances under which and are silent. (3) New letters and vowels. (4) Open and closed syllables. (5) The sign ; its representation and pronunciation. (6) Extended letters. (7) Words in the genitive relation.

LESSON III.—GENESIS I. 2b, 3.

1. NOTES.

- 15. אירות (ă) ḥ (one syllable) —and-spirit-of:
- a. Three consonants: (w), (r), (h) the harsh h-sound.
- b. The conjunction and (1) written with Sowa, §49. 1; 1 = 0, as oo in fool; the = (ă) to be pronounced before the 7, and not after it.
- c. This word is treated as having but one syllable, the and a not counting as full vowels.
- d. The is slipped in between the n and the h in order to form a transition sound between these two sounds of such different physiological formation.
 - 16. הַרְחֶפֶּת m·ră(ḥ)-ḥĕ'-fĕθ (three syllables)—brooding:
- a. b = f, while b = f is b = f; cf. b = f and b = f b, b = f 12. 1. N. 1.
- b. The final unaccented vowel is of secondary origin, cf. 5.d, 7.c, and 12.d.
- c. pindicates that the form is a participle; n, that it is feminine.
 - 17. : המים ham-ma'-yim (three syllables) the waters:
- a. $\mathfrak{Z} = \mathfrak{m}$, $\mathfrak{Z} = \mathfrak{m}$: a point in a letter preceded by a full vowel indicates doubling, and is called Dåǧēš-fŏrtē, § 13. 1, cf \mathfrak{W} (5. a).
- b. The f here precedes \overline{f} and so is sounded (as f in f).
- c. The article the is אָן, with with and Dåğēš-förtē in the following consonant; cf. רְּעָׁרֵים (5), § 45. 1.
- d. The i is an unaccented secondary vowel; cf. 5.d, 7.c, 12.d, and 16.b.

- e. The accent indicates the end of the verse; always follows this accent.
- 18. אָרֵי way-yô''-mer-(three syllables) -and-(he)-said, §§ 26.
- 1, 2, Note 1; 13. 1:
- a. The perf. 3rd. p. masc. is המל ('å-măr) he-said.
- b. The prefixed indicates the imperfect,
- c. The conjunction (・) connects this sentence with the preceding, and also makes the imperfect equivalent to a perfect (and-he-said). This seeming anomaly will be taken up later; it is sufficient here to learn that コンド = he said; コンドラ = and-he-said.
 - 19. יהי- y°hî+-shall-be (or let-be), §§ 10. 1; 26. 1; 17. 1:
- a. The first indicates the imperfect as in 728.
- b. The being a šowâ vowel, this word has but one syllable, § 27. 1.
- c. היה he-was; cf. היהה (9) she-was.
- 20. אוֹר –'ôr-light, §§ 5. 5; 26. 2:
- a. N has no sound, but is represented by ', § 2. 1.
- b.), with a point over it, unites with the point, as in הרוֹם (14).
- 21. יוֹקי-way-hî+-and-(there)-was, § 17. 1:
- a. The conjunction here, as in ניאָרֶן (18), not merely connects, but converts the imperfect (shall be) into a perfect (was).
- b. The conjunction in אָבֶין was j, but here it is j, the Dağēšförtē having been rejected.
- c. The sign (T) with—indicates a secondary accent, cf. 9. c, § 18. 1.
- d. forms a diphthong with preceding a; cf. § 10. 2 a.
- 2. WORDS ARRANGED PROMISCUOUSLY FOR EXAMINATION.

<u>רַיְּהַיּ</u> י	קָהוֹם	בְהוּ	אֱלהִים	מָיִם
בָּרָא	אור	רוּבַו	הַשָּׁמֵים	הַמָּים
עַל	<u> ។ក់ភ្</u> វា	פְּנֵי	מָרַחֶפֶּת	
אָת	רושך	וָהָאָרֶץ	בראשית	
	בָּרָא עַל	אור בָּרָא תְהוּ עַל	רות אור בֶּרָא פְגִי תְּהוּ עַל	רות אור בָּרָא מַרַתְבָּת פָּגֵי תָהוּ עַל

Examine, pronounce aloud, translate, and master these words.

3. OBSERVATIONS.

- 23. A sign of the feminine gender is the letter n.
- 24. b = p, but b = f; b = b, but b = v.
- 25. A syllable closing with Dåğēš-förtē is called sharpened.
 All sharpened syllables are, of course, closed syllables.
 - 26. The prefix , marks the imperfect (3 masc. sing.).
 - 27. connects, but ., a stronger form, connects and converts.
- 28. Roots have three letters (see אָמָל he said, אָבָ he created), all other letters are prefixes or suffixes.
- 29. The laryngeals χ , η , η , γ , causing many seeming irregularities in the forms of words, deserve special attention. [vowel.
 - 30. Dågëš-förtë is in every case immediately preceded by a
- 31. The vowel of open syllables is long, of closed, short; of accented syllables it may be either long or short.
- 32. The letter of the article is אָן; its vowel is regularly =; it usually has D. f.2 in the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed. But note אָרָאָרָץ.

4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

Learn in the "Elements of Hebrew" the following sections:-

- 1. Under § 4.1, The laryngeals \aleph , \sqcap , \sqcap , γ , and \lnot , cf. Obs. 29.
- 2. § 13. 1, Dågëš-förtë, cf. Obs. 30.
- 3. § 28. 1, 2, Quantity of vowels in syllables, cf. Obs. 31.
- 4. § 47. 1, The writing of the preposition 3 (in).

5. WORD-LESSON.

- (22) אור light (25) and-he-said (28) מרחפת brooding
- (23) איש man (26) יהיי and-(there)-was (29) he-saw
- (24) מִים waters (27) יהי let-(there)-be (30) קוֹם spirit, wind

The a in this word is pronounced as a in all; the c like ey in they. The main accent is on the syllable g c s.

²D. f. = Dages-forte.

Notes.—(1) אָרָיָן means light or light-of; man or man-of; אָרָן, spirit or spirit-of; (2) The word for waters is מים, but at the end of the verse, where the voice rests upon the word, it is written מים.

6. EXERCISES.

- 1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) Darkness (was)1 upon+the-waters, and-upon+(the)-faces-of the-earth; (2) In-beginning (the) spirit-of God (was) brooding upon the-waters; (3) God saw) (the-heavens, and-)(the-waters; (4) (The)-man-of God, (the)-light-of the-heavens; (5) And-he-said, he-said; he-was, she-was, let-(there)-be, and-(there)-was; (6) he-saw, he-created, he-was.
- 2. To be translated into English:—(1) הַקְּבָנִים; (2) הְּאָרֶי; (3) כְּיָם (6) הָאָרִיּשׁ; (4) הָאִישׁ (6) הָאָרִיּשׁ (7) הְאָרִישׁ (9) הַנְיִם (10) הָאָרִר (11) הָאוֹר (11) הָאוֹר (10) הַמְיִם
- 3. To be written in English letters:—(1) אָישׁ, (2) אָישׁ, (3) יְהַיּ, (4)
 (4) הַּהָּ, (5) הַּהָּ, (6) וְרוֹהָן, (7) אוֹר (8) הַּהָּל.
- 4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) šîg, (2) rû, (3) nê, (4) yīm, (5) 'îš, (6) m°rå, (7) m°rå, (8) šăl, (9) măr, (10) hăm.

7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

- (1) Prep. (2) Laryngeals. (3) Quantity of vowels in syllables.
- (4) Dåges-forte. (5) Sign of the feminine. (6) Sign of the participle.
- (7) Writing of the article. (8) Sign of the imperfect. (9) Root.
- (10) and . (11) Sharpened syllable.

LESSON IV.—GENESIS 1. 4.

1. NOTES.

- 22. אַיְלְיִרְא -way-yar' (two syllables)—and-(he)-saw, cf. 18. c, 21. a:
 a. The conjunction forming, with form
- b. The letter , indicates the imperfect, אָרָי, cf. 18. b.

Words in parentheses are not to be rendered in Hebrew.

- c. *Swå under 7 silent, § 11.; * here without force, § 43. 1. R. 1.
 - 23. אָת־הַאּר 'ĕθ+hå-'ôr (three syllables)—)(+the-light:
- a. In v. 1 אָר is an accented closed syl.; here un-accented, because joined by Măkkēf to following word, § 17. 1. 2.; hence short ĕ appears in the unaccented syllable, § 29. 4. a.
- b. Article here is ָהְ, as in הָמָיִם, but cf. -הָ in הַשָּׁמִיִם, הַשָּׁמַיִם, הַמָּיָם.
- c. 1st syl. unaccented closed; 2d, unac. open; 3d, accented closed, § 28. 1, 2.
- d. The o is ô, not ō, same sound, but different value, § 7. 4.
 - 24. בי־טוֹב -kî+ţôv (two syllables) -that+good:
- a. Three consonants: $\mathfrak{I}(k)$, cf. $\mathfrak{I}(X)$; $\mathfrak{I}(t)$, cf. $\mathfrak{I}(t)$.
- b. Two unchangeable vowels: (1), § (6), § 30. 2. b., 6. c.
- c. On the use of letters to indicate vowel-sounds, § 6. 2, 3.
 - 25. אייששי-yăv-dēl—and-(he)-caused-a-division, § 28. 1,2:
- a. \neg (d) a new letter; without the dot (\neg), it is $d \equiv th$ in this).
- b. 1st and 2d syl.'s unaccented closed (short vowel); 3d, accented closed (long vowel).
- c. š'wâ under 🛅 is silent.
- 26. בין bên—between, §§ 3. 2; 5. 3; 6. 3; 12. 1:
- a. The letter n at the end of a word is written ?, not).
- b. Both ê (1_) and ē (_) are pronounced as ey in they.
- c. The vowel here is unchangeable (ê), not changeable (ê).
- d. There is a dot in בראשית of of בראשית
 - 27. וְבֵין -û-vên-and-between, §§ 12. 1; 49. 2:
- a. Before the labial 3, the word for and is written 3
- b. Note that between is ben, and-between is a-ven.
 - 28. רְרְוֹשֶׁרְ hă(ḥ)-ḥō'-šĕ x—the-darkness; (cf. 12. a, b, c):
- a. The article in this case is ; not .; nor ;, nor
- b. The accent falls on the vowel $\bar{0}$, the final \check{e} being only a secondary vowel; cf. 5.d, 7.c, 12.d.

- c. Note that appears to be an unaccented open syllable with a short vowel. However, in the case of a strong laryngeal like had a doubling is implied after the article. Cf. the same usage in 16.
 - 2. THE OCCURRENCE OF SPIRANTS IN GENESIS I. 1-4.

```
(b, not v) follows nothing; הול (a) follows f.

(b, not v) follows must of the preceding word.

(c) not t) follows the vowel-sound e.

(c) not t) follows the vowel-sound must consonant must consonant must be seen to make the consonant must be seen to must be seen to make the consonant must be s
```

3. OBSERVATIONS.

- 33. Six letters, called *spirants*, have two sounds: $\supseteq b$, $\supseteq v$, $\supsetneq^1 g$, \supsetneq g (as in German Tage), $\lnot d$, $\lnot d$, $\trianglerighteq k$, $\trianglerighteq \chi$, $\trianglerighteq p$, $\trianglerighteq f$, $\trianglerighteq f$, $\trianglerighteq f$, $\trianglerighteq f$
- 34. Their smooth or hard sound, b, g, d, k, p, t, was indicated by a point called Dåǧēš-lēnē.
- 35. These letters receive this point whenever they do not immediately follow a vowel-sound, i. e., a vowel or vocal Šewā.
- 36. This lesson has two new letters: (t), pronounced practically like (t); and (d).

4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

Learn in the "Elements of Hebrew," the following sections:

1. § 12. 1, and Note, Spirants and Dåǧēš-lēnē.

¹ This letter is introduced here, in order to complete the list.

2. § 17. 1, 2, Măķķēf and short vowel.

3. § 45. 1, The usual form of the Article.

4. Under § 4. 1, The letters], 1, D, D,

5. WORD-LESSON.

(31) between (34) לְמַר and-he-saw (37) לְמַר he-learned

(32) and (35) that (38) he-gave

(33) מוֹב and-he-caused- (36) מוֹב good (39) מוֹב מוֹב a-division

Note.—The root of בְּרֵל is be-separate; the root of נְיָרָא see; שׁם = either name, or name-of.

6. EXERCISES.

- 1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) And-saw God)(the-heavens and-)(the-earth and-)(the-waters; (2) The-light the-good (= the good light); (3) Good light (in Heb., light good) was upon the-earth; (4) In-beginning (was) darkness; God created light; and-he-caused-a-division between light and-between darkness; (5) God gave)(+the-light; (6) He-gave the-light the-good (= the good light); (7) Name, the-name, (the) name-of God; (8) Between the-heavens and-between the-earth; (9) He-learned that the-light (was) good (Heb. order, He learned the light that good).
- 2. To be translated into English: —(1) הָשֶׁם (2) הָקְאוֹר (2) הָשֶׁם הָאֱלֹהִים הַטוֹב (3) הְקְאֶלְהִים הַטוֹב (4) הָחְשֶׁךְ וְהָאוֹר (5) הְהָאֶלְהִים הָטוֹב (6) בְּשֶׁם הָאֱלֹהִים אֶת־הָאֶרֶץ (7) אָת־הָאֶרֶץ אָלְהִים אֶת־הַאֶּרֶץ (7) בַּיִרְא אֶת־הָאָרֶץ.
- 3. To be written in English letters:—(1) לֶתֶל, (2) עָּבֶר, (3) לָתֶל,
 (5) הַמוֹב (6) בִּישָׁם, (6) בִּישָׁם, (8) בִּין (8) בִּישָׁם.
- 4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) bên, (2) dēl, (3) bēn, (4) dēl, (5) ţôv, (6) ḥō, (7) θō'hû, (8) 'ôr, (9) bō'hû, (10) vên, (11) đēl, (12) χ̂l.

7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Three ways of writing and. (2) Three ways of writing the. (3) Māķķēf. (4) Laryngeals. (5) Labials. (6) Dåǧēš·lēnē. (7) Spirants (8) Sign of feminine, of participle. (9) Open, closed, and sharpened syllables. (10) Difference between ō and ¢ ē and ê. (11) -]. (12) Plural ending.

LESSON V.-GENESIS I. 5.

1. NOTES.

- 29. אַיַרָּאָ -way-yik-ra'—And-(he)-called, § 26. 1. 2, N. 1.:
- a. On), see 18. c; on see 18. b; way, a sharpened syl.
- b. (k), a new consonant pronounced practically like (k), § 2. 4.
- c. The = under p is silent, § 11.1.
- d. יְקְרָא he-will-call; קרָא he-called, cf. בָרָא he-created.
- 30. לאור –lå-'ôr—to-the-light, § 28. 1, 2:
- a. > the preposition to, with -, the vowel of article, § 47. 4.
- b. j is ô, not ō.
- c. Light = אוֹך; the light = אוֹך; to-the-light = (not לְּהָאוֹר), ה of the article being dropped out, § 45. R. 3.
 - 31. Dy-yôm-day; ô not ô.
 - 32. וְלַחְשֵׁךְ -w·lă(ḥ)-ḥố-šěx-and-to-the-darkness:
- a. Four words: (1) and, (2) 7 to, (3) 7 the, (4) darkness.
- b. 7 of article elided and its vowel (a) given to 5, § 45. R. 3.
- c. First syl. (w'lă(h)) is unaccented and apparently open, but with a short vowel, contrary to § 28. 1. The fact is D. f. is understood in , which, being a laryngeal, cannot receive it, § 14. 3. N. 1.
 - 33. אָקרָא -kå-rå'—he-called, § 55. 1. 2:
- a. This is the simple stem or root of the verb.
- b. X, as always at the end of a word, is quiescent, § 43. 1, a.
- c. This word would regularly be accented on the ultima. It is

Ryp, here because of the acc. syl. > immediately following.

- 34. אַיִּלְת –lā'-y la(h)—night, § 24. 2, and N. 1:
- a. 7 is not a consonant, but used merely to represent the prec. 7, § 6. 1.
- b. , and its šewâ belong to the second syl.; the : is initial, § 10. 1
- c. Both T's are tone-long (a), not naturally long (a).
 - 35. ירי־ערב way-hi 'é-rev—and-(there)-was+evening:
- a. The first syl. (way) is unaccented and ends with a diphthong; there should be a D. f. in , but it has been lost, § 26. 2. and N. 2; § 28. 4; § 14. 2.
- b. The vertical line with is called Méθěğ; it is a secondary accent written upon the second syl. before the principal accent, § 18. 1.
- c. The = under y though short is accented, and the final e is secondary.
 - **36. יְיֵהֵי־כְּלְּר**—wäy-hî+vố-kĕr—and-(there)-was+morning:
- a. On the syl. way and on Méheğ see 35. a, b.
- b. On the connective Măkkēf represented by +, § 17. 1.
- c. The __ is \(\bar{0}\) (tone-long), not \(\bar{0}\) (naturally long), \(\xi \) 31. 3. b.
- d. The final ě is secondary.

37. אחר -'ĕ(ḥ)-ḥād--one:

- a. The is short ĕ, d. f. being understood in 7; cf. 32 c.
- b. The \neg is \hat{a} , like th in the, not d, which would be \neg .

2. TABLE OF WORDS CONTAINING LONG VOWELS.

- 1. Words with tone-long a: יקרא, לילָדו, לילָדו, פרא, etc.
- 2. Words with tone-long ē: אָר, אָר, יבדל,
- 3. Words with naturally long ê: פֿני, ביין,
- 4. Words with tone-long סֿ: בָּרָר ,בְּרָן, רְבָּרוּן, רְבָּרָן, רְבָּרוּן, רְבָּרוּן, רְבָּרוּן, רְבָּרוּן, רְבִּרוּן

5. Words with naturally long ô: אוֹם, טוֹב, אוֹר, ביוֹם, טוֹב, אוֹר.

R. The o of וְיֹאמֶן and of אֶלְהִים is ô, not ō, although not written).

3. OBSERVATIONS.

- 37. Tone-long vowels are vowels which are long because of their proximity to the tone; i. e., being originally short, they have become long through the influence of the accent.
- 38. Naturally long vowels are vowels which are long, generally, because of the contraction of two distinct elements, e. g., $\check{a}+w$ \equiv 0, or $\check{a}+y$ \equiv ê.
- 39. Tone-long vowels are, generally, indicated only by the vowel-sign.
- 40. Naturally long vowels are generally, but not always, indicated by a vowel-sign and also by a vowel-letter, e. g., $\bar{0}$ is $\underline{\cdot}$, but $\hat{0}$ is $\dot{\uparrow}$; \bar{e} is $\overline{\cdot}$, but \hat{e} is $\dot{\uparrow}$.
- 41. Tone-long vowels, if the tone changes, are liable to change; but naturally long vowels are unchangeable.
- 42. The short accented ĕ, which always comes from ā, is especially worthy of note.

4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 8.

2. §§ 45. R. 3; 47. 4.

3. 8 55. 1, 2,

4. § 58. 1.

§ 30. (opening words),
 also Notes 1 and 2 under
 § 30. 7,

§ 31. (opening words), also Note 1 under 3. The names of the vowels.

The article after a preposition.

The root of a verb.

The simple verb-stem: its name.

The naturally long-vowels,—(1) their origin, (2) their writing, (3) their character.

The tone-long vowels, (1) their origin, (2) their number, (3) their writing, (4) their character.

5. WORD-LESSON.

- (40) אָהָר one (43) מור and-he-called (46) ייקרא evening
- (41) איישב morning (44) ישב he-sat, dwelt (47) יישב voice
- (42) און day (45) און night (48) אין he-called Note.—The word for night is איל הילה, but in the middle of the

Note.—The word for night is לְיֵלֶר, but in the middle of the verse it is written and pronounced לְיִילָר,

6. EXERCISES.

- 1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) To-(the)-beginning-of the-day God called morning; to-(the)-beginning-of the-night God called evening; (2) In-day one God created)(the-light; (3) God created)(the-light and-he-called to-the-light day; (4) The good day (Heb., the-day the-good); (5) (The)-name-of the-light (is) day, and-(the)-name-of the-darkness (is) night; (6) Heavens, the-heavens, to-the-heavens, in-the-heavens; (7) Earth, the-earth, in-the-earth, to-the-earth, and-to-the-earth; (8) (The)-voice-of God; (9) Day and-night; (10) The-waters, in-the-waters.
- 2. To be translated into English: (1) בְּקוֹל (2) בְּקוֹל (3) ; לָאוֹר (4) בְּקְבֶּין (5) יָשָׁבַיִים (5) יָשָׁב אָלהִים בַּשְּׁבֵיִם (8) יְשָׁב אָלהִים בַּשְּׁבֵיִם (9) יִשַב אַלהִים בַשְּׁבֵיִם (9) יִשַב אַלהִים בַּשְּׁבֵיִם (9)
- 3. To be written in English letters:—(1) קוֹל, (2) קוֹל, (3) יוֹם, (4)
 קרא (8) קרא, (5) אַרָר (6) אוֹר (7) אָרָר (8) אַרָר (8) אַרָר (8) אַרָר (1) אַרְר (1) אַרָר (1) אַרְר (1) אַ
- 4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) lam, (2) lam, (3) lem, (4) lom, (5) lom, (6) lem, (7) lem, (8) yik, (9) ben, (10) rev, (11) yela.

7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Root. (2) Simple verb-stem. (3) Names of vowel-signs. (4) Article after a preposition. (5) Naturally long vowels. (6) Tonelong vowels. (7) Laryngeals and labials. (8) Dåğēš-lēnē.

LESSON VI.—GENESIS I. 6.

1. NOTES.

- 38. אַמָּי way-yố'-měr-and-(he)-said (see N. 18):
- a. Syllables: (1) sharpened, (2) open, (3) closed.
- b. Vowels: (1) Păfăh, (2) Hôlěm, (3) Segol.
- c. N, though a letter, has here no consonantal force; hence it has no šowa under it; it is quiescent, § 11. R.
 - 39. אלהים 'elô-hîm-God (see N. 3):
- a. Only two syllables: (1) open. (2) closed.
- b. Vowels: (1) Hôlěm; (2) Hîrěk; Håtēf-Segol (), though a vowelsound, is not a full vowel,
- c. While is simple Sowa, wis a compound Sowa, & 9. 1. 2.
- d. Š'wās do not form syllables, § 27. 1.
 - **40. רְרָ**קִיעָ -rå-kî(ă)'—expanse; cf. רָרָת spirit (15):
- a. Syl's: (1) open, (2) closed; vowels: (1) Kames, (2) Hîrek.
- b. The = under y is not treated as a vowel; it is called Pagahfurtive, because in pronunciation it steals in before its consonant, cf. אָרָ = rû(ă) ḥ, not rû-ḥā. Though pronounced, it is merely a transition-sound from the labial \hat{u} to the laryngeal consonant ', and is inserted for euphony, §§ 27. 1; 42. 2. d.
- 41. אָרָ בְּרוֹךְ b°θôx—in-midst-of, §§ 12. 1; 11. 2. a: אָרָ בַּרוֹרָ בַּרוֹרָבְּיִ בַּרוֹרָ בַּרוֹרְ בַיּבְיוֹיִים בּיוֹיִים בּיוֹיִים בּיוֹיִים בּיוֹיִים בּיוֹיים בּיוֹים בּיוֹיים בּיוֹים בּייִים בּיוֹים בּיוֹים בּיוֹים בּיוֹים בּיים בּיוֹים בּיוֹים בּיוֹים בּיוֹים בּיוֹים בּיוֹים בּיוֹים בּיוֹים בּיוֹים בּייוֹים בּיוֹים בּיוֹים בּייוֹים בּייוֹים בּיים בּיים בּייוֹים בּייוֹים בּייוֹים בּייוֹים בּייוֹים בּייוֹים בּייים בּייוֹים בּייוֹים בּייים בּייוֹים בּייוֹים בּייים בּייוֹים בּייים בּייוֹים בּייוֹים בּייים בּייוֹים בּייים בּיים בּייוֹים בּייים בּייים בּייים בּייים בּייים בּייים בּייים בּ

- a. 🔁 has Dåğēš-lēnē but 🦰 has none.
- b. The full vowel \dot{j} (\pm \hat{o}), is unchangeable.
- c. This word means in-midst-of, not in-midst.
- 42. D'D7-hăm-må'-yîm-the-waters, §§ 13. 1; 26. 1. 2. N. 1. 45. 1: a. The - being unaccented and in a closed syl. must be i, not i,
- § 28. 2.
- b. Here $\overline{}$ (1) indicates that the second vowel is accented, and also (2) marks the end of the clause, § 24. 2.
 - 43. "T')-wî-hî-and-let-(it)-be:

- a. Let-(it)-be = יְהַיּ; and = ן; but we have יְהַיּן in place of יְהַיּן, since (1) when two š'wâs would stand together at the beginning of a word, the first is represented by \pm ; and (2) \pm
 - (i) under γ fol, by γ (iy) \pm f, \S 49. 4. N. 1; cf. the very different = and-(there)-was (21).
- b. On the origin of see § 36. 8. a.

44. כבריל -măv-dîl—causing-a-division or dividing:

- a. A participle (shown by בינבר) from same root as ינברל (25).
- b. Vowels: (1) Păβăḥ, (2) Ḥîrĕķ; but ; is silent.
- c. (preceded by =) without, 7 (preced. by) with Dåğeš lēnē.

45. מים למֿים —mă'-yim lâ-mâ'-yim—waters to-waters:

- a. Vowel under no in first word, a; in second, a; because the second word is the last in the verse, and so the voice rests upon it and strengthens the vowel. Such a word is said to be in pause, § 38. 2.
- b. The prepositions sometimes take a tone-long å, instead of ;, when they are directly before the accented syllable, § 47. 5.
- c. בְּלָמִים = to-waters; not to-the-waters, which would be לְּמָים; the stroke over \tilde{D} emphasizes the absence of Dågës-förtë, § 16. 2.
- 2. WORDS WITHOUT POINTS OR VOWEL-SIGNS. GEN. I. 1-6

פני ,קרא	כי ,ל	יאמר	ה	٦	אור
ראשית'	לילה	ויבדל	היתה	בהו	אחד
רקיע	מבריל	יהי יום	1	בין	אלהים
שמים	מים	יקרא	רישך	בקר	ארץ
תהו	על ערב	וירא	מוב'	ברא	את

3. OBSERVATIONS.

- 43. This verse has twenty-two syllables,1 of which twelve are closed, ten open; of the closed, two are sharpened.
 - 44. This verse has twenty-six vowel-sounds: twenty-two full

Let the student count the syllables and thus verify this statement.

vowels, three š'was (two simple, one compound), one Pahah-furtive,

- 45. This verse has forty-four letters, of which nine are silent: of these nine, seven are), one and one &.
 - 46. This verse has two silent Sowas.
- 47. The accent $\overline{}$ ('Annah) is written only in the middle of a verse.
 - 48. The accent (Sillûk) is written only at the end of a verse.

GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- 1. § 6. 1,2, 3, and Notes 1—4. The Vowel-letters.
- 2. § 14. 3, and Notes 1, 2, Omission of D. f. from laryngeals.
- 3. § 9. 1, 2, Simple and Compound & wa.
- 4. § 11. 1, 2. a, and Remark, Silent šewâ.

5. WORD-LESSON.

(49) מבדיל dividing

(50) מִים waters (51) בּיִם expanse

(1) An = midst 6. EXERCISES.

- slated into Hebrew:—(1) Between the-waters andbetween the-waters: (2) Between the-waters to-the-waters: (3) Between waters to-waters; (4) Waters, waters (in pause), to-the-waters (in pause), to-waters (in pause); (5) Let-(there)-be, and-let-(there)be, and-(there)-was; (6) Expanse and-spirit; (7) Expanse, the-expanse, to-the-expanse.
- יָהִי אוֹר וִיהִי (5) הַמֵּיִם עַל פָּנֵי הַאָרֵץ (4) יָטוֹב הַאוֹר (3) הַבְּלִילָה לַמִים לַמַים בַּרַקִיעַ (6) רָקִיעַ וְיהִי מַבְּרִיל.
- 3. To be written in English letters:—(1) אָרֶב (2) , (2) יברל, (3) רקיע (6) ,מבדיל (5) ,בתוך (4).
- 4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) 'ăl, (2) må'-yim, (3) wi-hi, (4) dal, (5) del, (6) del, (7) had, (8) dil.

7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

- (1) Vowel-sounds rep. by %. (2) Vowel-sounds rep. by %. (3) D. f. rejected from laryngeals. (4) D. f. implied. (5) Compound Š*wå.
- (6) Silent Šowa. (7) Simple verb-stem. (8) Laryngeals and labials.
- (9) Dåğēš-lēnē, (10) Sharpened syllables. (12) Naturally long and tone-long vowels. (13) Māķķēf. (14) Quantity of vowels in syllables.

LESSON VII.—GENESIS I. 7, 8.

1. NOTES.

- **46. WY** way-ya-'as—and-(he)-made:
- a. w (ś) is to be distinguished from w (š), § 2.6.
- b. The j is the same as in אָנְיָלָרָא (18), וְיִּלְרָא (21), וְיִּלְרָא (22).
- c. The root is אָשָׁרְ he-made; the imperfect is יְעַשֶּׁרְ, a shorter form is used with ין.
- d. The last & is a helping-vowel.
 - 47. הָרָקִיעָ —hå-rå-ki(ă) '—the-expanse:
- a. The = is Pățăḥ-furtive, cf. [7] (rû(ă)ḥ); see 40. b.
- b. The article is יְהְלִיץ , hence the expanse should be דְּלְיץ; but ¬ rejects D. f., and the preceding (short) = now standing in an open syllable becomes ¬, §§ 14. 3; 36. 1 b; 28. 1.
- c. The secondary accent is written on the second syllable before the tone, § 18. 1.
- d. The accent $\underline{\cdot}$ above \nearrow and y marks the end of a section; it is used only when the verse has three sections, \S 24. 3.
 - 48. """ 'ašěr (one syllable) which, §§ 9. 2; 27. 1:
- a. The = is the compound **wa of the A-class (cf. = of the I-class); it is pronounced like a, but with much less voice. It is not a full vowel, and does not form a syllable.
- the Relative particle does not vary for gender or number, § 53.
 a.

- 49. ΠΠΠΟ—mǐt-tắ-ḥăθ—from-under (for ΠΠΠ 10), § 48. 1:
- a. The final letter (n) of is assimilated, § 39. 1.
- b. A letter thus assimilated is represented by D. f., & 89. N.
- c. The point in [7] is D. f., because it follows a vowel, § 13. 1.
- d. In this case the point is also Dågës-lene, since the sound doubled is t, not A, 8 13, 2, N, 1,
- 50. בְּרָכִיעְ -lâ-râ-kī(ā) '—to-the-expanse, § 45. R. 3:
 a. בָּרָכִיעְ expanse; בָּרָכִיעְ the-expanse; לַרָכִיעְ to-the-expanse; מלרקיע and-to-the-expanse.
 - 51. לעט -mē-'ăl-from-upon:
- a. 75 (from) assimilates its final consonant, see 49. a; but
- b. y refuses D. f., and = is lowered to =, § 48. 2.
 - 52. יהייכן -way-hi+ χēn-and-(it)-was+so:
- a. with is Méděğ, second syllable before tone, § 18. 1.
- b. with = Sillûk, marking end of verse, § 24. 1. N.
- 53. שַׁמִים -šā·mā/-yĭm-heavens, cf. שׁמִים of v. 1:
- a. There is under n, instead of -, because in pause, § 38. 2; the Agnah () is, next to Sillûk (), the strongest accent.
 - 54. 'Ju'-šē-nî-second: tone-long, ē, not ê.

2. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

(2)1 (2)1	(5) לְאוֹר	(7) مِرْ	(3) אור	(ז) הֶרָכְּיִעַ
(6) רָקִיעַ	(5) לַחִשֶּׁרָ	(ז) מִתְּחַת	コロ (4)	קֹרָקִיעַ (ז)
(8) לֶרָקִיעַ	(8) לָרָקִיעַ	(ז) מֵעַל	(5) יוֹם	(ז) וַיְהִי־כֵּן

3. OBSERVATIONS.

49. Păfiăh-furtive, a mere transition-sound, does not form a syl.

¹ These numerals refer to the verse containing the word cited.

- 50. The 7 of the article is elided after the preposition 5 (also 3).
- 51. The prep. from is min, but the n is often assimilated and represented by D. f.; if the following letter refuses D. f., the I is lowered to \tilde{e} .
 - 52. The naturally long ô, generally i, in Hebrew does not change.
- 53. Where a verse has two sections, the end of the first is marked by $\frac{1}{1}$; the end of the second by $\frac{1}{1}$. If the verse has three sections, the end of the third is marked by Sogolta ($\frac{1}{1}$). In the use of the accents, we commence at the end of the verse, not at the beginning.

4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- 1. § 45. 2, 3, The article before strong and weak laryngeals.
- 2. § 106. 1, 2. c, 3-5, Affixes for gender and number.
- 3. § 107. (opening), 1, 2, The absolute and construct states.
- 4. § 24. 1-3, The three most important accents.

5. WORD-LESSON.

(52) אָשֶׁלְ who, which (55) אָשֶׁלְ so (58) שָׁלַר he-sent

(53) אַנְייַ and-he-made (56) אָנָי from (59) יוָעָי second

(54) בי sea (57) אָשָׁר he-made (60) ווין under

6. EXERCISES.

(1) To be translated into Hebrew:—In-the-waters which God made; (2) God (is) in-the-heavens and-upon the-earth; (3) Thewaters (are) in-the-sea; (4) The-earth (is) beneath (in Heb., from-under to) the-sea; (5) (A) second day1; (6) The-day the-second1 (=the second day); (7) God sent) (the light and-) (the darkness; (8) From+the-heavens to-the-earth; (9) Between the-sea and-between the-earth; (10) And-(it)-was+so.

¹ The adjective, when attributive, follows its noun; and, if the noun is definite, the adjective receives the article.

- 2. To be translated into English:—(1) בְּעָל לָאָרֶץ (2) הָרֶבִּים; (3) כָּוְרָהְאָרֶץ (4) הָשָׁרָ בִּיִם אֲשֶׁר בַּיִם אָשֶׁר בִּיִם (6) הָאוֹר הַשֵּׁנִי (5) הַמַּיִם אֲשֶׁר בִּיָם (6) הָאָרֶץ (7) בַּבְּבֶּר וּבְעָרֶב (7) בַּבְּבֶּים עַל־הָאָרֶץ (8) בָּבְּבֶּר וּבְעָרֶב (7) בִּשְׁה אָת־הָרָקִיע .
- 3. To be written in English letters:—(1) שָׁלָח, (2) כָּן, (3) כָּן, (3) בֹן, (5) מַעָל, (6) עשׁה, (7), בּני, (8) עשׁה, (9) עשׁה, (9) מַעל, (9) מ
- 4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) ken, (2) ben, (3) 'or,
- (4) bố-hữ, (5) mặḥ, (6) 'ăl, (7) 'ăl, (8) 'ăs, (9) mē, (10) bēn.
 7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.
- (1) The three important accents. (2) The article before laryngeals. (3) The preposition (and) before the article. (4) The preposition from. (5) Assimilation. (6) The position of the attributive adjective. (7) The vowels ē and ê. (8) The vowels ō and ô. (9) Secondary accent. (10) Păθăḥ-furtive. (11) Labials. (12) D. f. in a spirant. (13) Laryngeals and D. f. (14) Sĭllūķ and Mėθěš. (15) Māķķēf.

LESSON VIII.—GENESIS I. 9.

1. NOTES.

- 55. אין -yik-ka-wu-Let-(or, shall)-be-collected:
- a. The indicates the imperfect; is the plural-ending of verbs.
- b. The D. f. in p is for an assimilated), which is the characteristic of a passive verb-stem; the å under p is pretonic.
 - 56. המים—hăm-mắ-yǐm—the-waters, see 17:
- a. has =, not = as in v. 2, since it is not in pause.
- b. The article, written regularly with a and D. f., § 45. 1.
 - 57. -'ěl+-unto, with which compare לְ to.
 - 58. בוקום må-kom-place:
- a. Tone-long å, but naturally long ô; the former changeable, the latter unchangeable.

- b. The root is אָלְהוֹ ; מוֹ is a prefix often used in noun-formation.
 - 59. ותראה -w'θē-rå-'ê(h) —and-(she)-shall-be-seen:
- a. Five letters, of which the root can have but three, § 55. 1; = and; \((= she) \) is a prefix of the imperfect, like 1, which \(= he \).
- b. הַרָאָה should be הַרָּאָה (with the same D. f. and å which are in יְקוֹנְ (55) above), for it is passive; but ה refuses D. f., and I under ה becomes ē, as in מעל (51), § 48. 2.
- c. Cf. closely the following forms:-
- d. This is the first case of $= \hat{e}$ (h).
- 60. הְיַבְשָׁה —hay-yab-ba-ša(h)—the-dry (land):
- a. Four syllables,-two sharpened, two open, § 26. 1. N. 1.
- b. Point in j is D. f. yet also Dåğēš-lēnē, § 13. 2, and N. 1.
- c. The final אָלהִים stands for the preceding å, just as stands for i, or j for o; cf. אָלהִים and אַלהיים.

2. HEBREW-ENGLISH WORD-REVIEW.*†

יָרָקיעַ ⁴²	ימֵים 32	יביי 21	ייבָּקר	יאור יאור
43 שָׁבַיִים	ت، بن ، بق، بق، بق	יוֹם	אַקְבָּינְאַ	גאָדָור°
יישָׁנִי	ינֶקוֹם •	w y123	±, •±, 13	מאל מאל
ئ ⁴⁵ ربنه د	ءوڭڭڭۋىر	ייקור	יהיתה 14	יאלהים
••תְהוֹם	36 يُولِ	יקרא 25	1, 1, 115	לארץ

 $^{^{\}bullet}$ Every word is accented on the last vowel, unless the sign $\overline{}$ indicates that it is accented elsewhere.

[†] Omitting the prepositions and the relative particle (eleven words in all), those that remain in this list, together with their related grammatical forms, occur in the Bible about 27000 times. This would make about one hundred and thirty pages, or about one tenth of the entire Old Testament.

ក្នារក ⁴⁷	זּעֶרֶכּ	226 בירא	،باشات	יאַשֶר•
₃יַּתַתַת	12538	28, ب27 ر	ייטוֹב	ֿאָת אֶאַת־
ייתֵרָאֵה יי	יּבְּקָרָא 39	²⁹ تا	אייאטֶר 118	الإ
	יראשית•	₃₀ בֿילָרוּ	ייבְרֵל 19	יבְרוּר
	תוּחַ⁴1	מַבְהיל 31	יַבָּשָׁרוּ (בְּישָׁרוּ	יבין בין

3. ENGLISH-HEBREW WORD-REVIEW.

46abyss	12created, he	38faces-of	30night	13the
15and	16darkness	33from	2one	28to
21 let be	22day	4God	34place	48under
40 beginning	45 desolation	17good	18say, he will	3unto
10between	19divide, he will	43 heavens	44second	36upon
35brooding	31 dividing	8in	26see, he will	6which
25call, he will	20dry (land)	1 light	49seen, let be	14was, she
39called, he	5earth	47midst-of	29 <i>80</i>	9waste
24 collected, let	37evening	11 morning	41spirit-of	32waters
be	42expanse	23make, he	27that	7(sign of ob-
		will		ject)

4. WORD-LESSON.

(61) -> unto

(64) מַקוֹם place

(62) יבשה (land)

(65) הראה she-shall-be-seen

(63) they-shall-be-collected

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON

- 1. § 18. 1, Méôěğ, on second syllable before tone.
- 2. § 27. 1, 2, 3, Syllabification.

Review.—§§ 5; 6; 9; 11. 2. a and Rem.; 12. 1; 13. 1; 14. 1, 2, 3;

17. 1, 2; 24. 1—3; 26. 1, 2; 28. 1 2; 30. (opening words), 7, N. 1, 2; 31. (opening words), 3, N. 1; 45. 1, 2, 3. and Rem. 3; 47. 1, 4, 5; 49. 1, 2; 55. 1. 2; 58. 1, 2. and N. 1; 106. 1, 2. c, 3—5; 107. 1, 2. Note.—The stem seen in בָּרָא, בְּרָא, פֹרָא, etc., is the simple active verb-stem, called Kăl, § 58. 1; the stem seen in בּרָאָר is the simple passive-stem, called Nif-ʿāl § 58. 2.

6. EXERCISES.

- 1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) In-the-place which (is) between heavens and-between earth; (2) God will-be-seen upon+the-earth; (3) The-waters will-be-seen in-the-sea; (4) The-earth (f.) will-be-seen beneath (= from-under to) the-heavens; (5) The-waters shall-be-collected unto+place one; (6) In-the-waters; (7) God created (the-dry (land).
 - 2. To be translated into English:—(1) יָקווּ הַמֵּיִם עַל־הָאָרֶץ;
- (2) וְלַמֶּקוֹם; (3) וּלַמֶּקוֹם; (4) וּלַמֶּקוֹם; (5) וּלַמֶּקוֹם; (6) יָּוְלָאוֹר (7) יִּוְלַמֶּקוֹם; יִרָאָה הָאִישׁ
- (ז) אַמַעַל, מֵעַל, עַל (צּ) יְרָאוּ הַשָּׁמַיָם.
- 3. To be written in English letters:—(1) אָרֶץ, (2) אָרֶץ, (3) אָרֶץ, (4) אָרֶץ, (5) וּבַמָּקוֹם, (6) יִּקְוָה.

7. TOPICS FOR STUDY

(1) The sign of masc. sing. future, of fem. sing. future, of masc. pl. fut. (2) The characteristic of the passive-stem. (3) A use of Mégeg. (4) Final 77. (5) Use of 72 in formation of nouns. (6) Various forms of 7 conjunctive. (7) The words for sea and day. (8) The position of the adjective when attributive. (9) The plural affixes of nouns. (10) The feminine affixes.

LESSON IX.—GENESIS I. 10-11.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) אשר (18); (2) אלהים (3); (3) הארץ (3); (4) הארץ (48);

(5) וְיָהִי־בֶּלֶ (36); (6) וְיָהִיּבְלֶּלֶר (7) וַיְהִיּבְלֶלֶר (8) וַיְהִיּבֹלֶ (36); (8) וּיְהִיּבֹלֶן (36); (8) וּיְהִיּבֹלֶן (36); (8) וּיְהִיּבֹלֶן (36); (8)

2. NOTES.

- 61. לּוֹבְשׁה –lăy-yăb-bâ-šâ(h) —to-the-dry (land), § 45. R. 3.
- 62. הָאָרֶי, § 45. R. 2. a. another case of a helping-vowel; like יורב (35).
- 63. רְלְמָקוֹה —û-l'mĭķ-wê(h)—and-to-collection-of:
- a. And is here written 1, § 49. 2; to is written, as usually, 5.
- b. The root is , whence the passive future 3rd plural , (55).
- c. The מקום is the prefix used in noun-formation, cf. קקום (58. b).
- d. This noun (= collection-of) is in the construct state, § 107. 2.

64. D'D'-yam-mim-seas:

- a. The sing, is prom which the plural differs in that a D. f. appears in pand a appears instead of a.
- b. בְּיָבִי (= yâm-mîm) would be an impossible form, § 28. 2, 3; just as, on the other hand, בוֹב (= mă-kôm) would be impossible, § 28. 1.
 - 65. תַּרִישֵא —tăd-šē'—(she)-shall-cause-to-spring-forth:
- a. אָ, as in הַרָאָה (59), = she, being the feminine prefix.
- b. The under is silent, § 11. 1.
- c. אָשׁ, and א are the three root-letters; דָרָא, כָּרָא ,בֶרָא, כַּרָא, בֶּרָא, בָּרָא, בּרָא, בּר
- d. This stem is neither the simple nor the passive verb-stem, but a causative stem. It generally has under the preformative, i. e., under the letter which is prefixed to the root to designate person or gender; cf. (25), which has under 1, and means he-causes-a-division.

- 66. אָשֶׁן dé-še'—grass, cf. the preceding root אָשֶׁן (65. c):
- a. \neg (preceded by γ) $\equiv a$; but \neg (preceded by \equiv) \equiv d.
- b. This word, like אֶרֶכ, and others, has a secondary, or helping vowel.
 - 67. $\exists \psi \psi \text{é-sev} herb: \exists = v; \psi = s, \text{ not s } (sh).$
- a. The secondary ĕ being only a helping vowel is not accented.
 - 68. כווריע maz-ri(ă)'—causing-to-seed, root
- a. A new letter > z; Pățăḥ-furtive under y.
- b. A participle, as shown by מַרָרָיל, (44) מָרָחֶפָת (16)
- c. A causative form, as shown by = under the preformative.
- 69. YŢŢ—zĕ-ră'—seed,—from the root YŢŢ:
- a. This word, like עֶרֶב אֶרֶץ and עָשֶׁב has an unaccented helping vowel.
 - 70. עין -'ēṣ-tree-of; יבָרי p'ri-fruit.
 - 71. ילשה פרי 'ô-śê(h) p°rî—making fruit:
- a. The ô, here written over the right arm of (8), is naturally long.
- b. The אָדֶּר, like that in הַרְאָר, is ê.
- c. The point in $\mathfrak S$ is D. f., being preceded by a full vowel $(\mathfrak E)$; it therefore joins the two words together and is called D. f. conjunctive, § 15. 3.
- d. Twy accented on penult because closely followed by a monosyllable, § 21. 1.
- e. אייט is a participle from אייט he-made.
- 72. ישלינוֹ -l'mf-no-to-kind-his:
- a. The prep. אָ, the noun מָין, and the suffix j (= his).
 - 73. וֹבְעוֹ־בוֹ zăr-'ô+vô-seed-his+in-him:
- a. y seed, but jry his-seed, the = being silent.
- b. is a pronominal suffix meaning his or him.
- c. j is made up of the prep. in. and i the suffix him.
- d. It is j (vô) not j, because of the preceding j.

e. 15 The which...in-him; this is the idiom for in which.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

תְּרִשֵׁא.	in wh.	n=she	andund	ler 🌡) iı	ndic.	a causative i	lea
מבְרִיל,	6.6	Dindic. a part.	and—und	ler /	מ	66	"	6.6
יַבְדֵּל.		1=he	andund	ler	,	* *	4.6	4.6
מְוְרִיעַ,	4.6	ndic. a part.	andund	ler /	מ	6.6	4.6	44

4 OBSERVATIONS

- 54. There are in Hebrew (1) a simple verb-stem, (2) a passive verb-stem, and also (3) a causative verb-stem.
- 55. The characteristic of the passive stem is the letter , or a D. f. in the first radical representing assimilated.
- 56. The causative stem may be known by the -- which always occurs under its preformative (), in or in).
- 57. The name of the simple stem is Kal, of the passive stem, Nif'al, of the causative stem, Hif'il.
- 58. The letter prefixed to verbal forms means he, the letter prefixed indicates a participle.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- 1. § 1. The names of the Hebrew letters.
- 2. § 13. 2. and N. 1, Dåğēš-förtē in spirants.
- 3. § 57. 1—3, Inflection.

6. WORD-LESSON.

- (66) נמים seas (69) קשא grass (72) נמים tree
- (67) מקוה collection (70) אריע seed (73) תרשא (see N.65)
- (68) מָלְוָה collection-of (71) מְלְוָה kind, species

7. EXERCISES.

- 1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) To-the-tree making fruit (there is) seed (according)-to-its-kind; (2) The-seed which+in-it (= in which) (is) fruit; (3) The-day which+in-it (is) light; (4) The-earth shall-cause-to-spring-forth) (the-grass and-)(the seed; (5) The-fruit (is) in-the-seed, and-the-seed (is) in-the-earth.
 - 2. To be translated into English: (1) בים אשר מים בו ;
- (2) אַשֶּׁרְ רְשִׁאָ הַפְּּרִי (4) הַלְּיָלָה אֲשֶׁר רְוֹשֶׁרְ בּוֹ (5) גורעוֹ בַאָּרִץ.
- 3. To be written in English letters:—(1) אָרָישָא, (2) אָדְישָא, (3) אָרָי, (4) בִּין, (5) עשׁה, (6) עשׁה.
- 4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) zé-ră', (2) dé-šě', (3) rû(ă)ḥ, (4) Xēn, (5) 'ô-śê(h), (6) tôṣē', (7) vô, (8) wăy-hî.

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The characteristic of the Nif'al stem. (2) The characteristic of the Hif'il stem. (3) The origin and character of tone-long and naturally long vowels. (4) The sign of the participle. (5) The 3 sg. masc. pron. suffix. (6) The character of in in in the character of in the character of in the character of the hebrew letters.

LESSON X.—GENESIS I. 12, 13.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) אָתר (18); (2) וְרְאָדֶן (15); (3) אָתר (23); (4) יַמִּים (64.; (5) הָּרְיֵשׁא (65).

2. NOTES.

74. KYMI—wăt-tô-șē'—and-(she)-caused-to-go-forth:
a. Waw Conversive ., and the feminine prefix I (= she).

- b. The j is a contraction of j_ (aw); hence אַנאָא is for אָנאָא. which, like wyn, has - under the pref. and is causative.
- c. The root is xx', which is for xx1, he-went-forth.

75. לְמִינְהוּ -lemi-né-hû-to-kind-his:

- a. An uncontracted form, with same meaning as למינוֹ,
- b. is the full form of suffix meaning his or him; may, for convenience, be called a connecting vowel.

76. ישלישי šecond. si-ši-third: cf. ישלישי second.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

בָּכֶּקר	<u>הַמַיִּם</u>	וְבֵוֶרְאֶה	מַוְריעַ
בָהוּ	מַבְדיל	וַתוֹצֵא	לְמִי גַרוּ
מָרַתֶּפֶּת	הַמָּקוֹם	עשָב	יַרעוֹ

OBSERVATIONS.

- 59. The full form of the pronom. suffix 3rd p. sg. masc. is 17, the short form is i.
- 60. There are many nouns that take a supplementary helping-vowel, usually ĕ, under certain circumstances ĕ, which is never accented.

GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- The Inseparable Prepositions. 1. § 47. 1, 2, 4, 5.
- The Waw Conjunctive. 2. § 49. 1, 2.
- 3. § 45. The Article.

6. WORD-LESSON

- (74) אַלְישִׁי (see N. 74) (77) אַלְישִׁי herb (80) אַלְישִׁי third
- (75) עשׁר yielding seed (78) עשׁר making
- (76) XY' he went-forth (79) 175 fruit

7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew: -(1) The-day the-third (= the

third day). (2) The-earth shall-cause-to-go-forth (the-herb and) (the-tree. (3) Let-(there)-be (a) place between the seas and-the-land. (4) And-she-caused-to-go-forth (the-spirit upon+the-waters. (5) And-created God (the-light and-) (the-darkness in-day one. (6) Day and-seas and-waters.

- 2. (1) אַנְרָדְל בֵּין הַיָּם לָאָרֶץ (2) הַיּוֹם אֲשֶׁר אוֹרוֹ־בוּ טוֹב (3) וַיַּבְרָּל בֵּין הַיָּם לָאָרֶץ בִּיוֹם (4) וַוּתוֹצֵא הָאָרֶץ אֶת־הַדֶּשֶׁא (3) הַשְּׁנִי הַלָּיִם אֵת הַנָּבָשָׁה וְאֵת מִקְוָה הַמֵּיִם (5) הַשְּׁנִי .
- 3. To be written in English letters:—(1) אָלֶרְקִיעַ, (2) אָלֶרְקִיעַ, (3) בַּיְרָא (6) אַרְתָּחַת, (4) מַזְרִיעַ, (5) בַּיִרָא (6) בַּיִּרָא.
- 4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) yǐk-kā-wû, (2) b° 60χ , (3) 'ĕl+mā-kôm, (4) l°mî-nô, (5) 'ēṣ, (6) 'ašĕr, (7) zăr-'ô+vô, (8) š°līšī.

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The helping vowel. (2) The syllable. (3) Pățăh furtive. (4) The forms of the conjunction and. (5) The origin of 1 under w in יוֹרָיִי (6) The use of the imperfect with waw conversive. (7) The sign of the definite object, its forms and usage. (8) The influence of laryngeals upon neighbouring vowels.

LESSON XI.—GENESIS I. 14, 15.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) יְהָי (19); (2) הַשְּׁמַיָם (5); (3) בֵּין (26); (4) יוֹם (31); (5) בֵין (52) (52) (52).

2. NOTES.

77. הארם -m°0-r06 — luminaries:

a. Sing., Ting (like Dipp place); but when the plur. ending of is added the tone moves one syllable, and the original ā is reduced to 7, § 109, 1. c.

- b. Both ô's are naturally long, though written defectively, § 6. 4 N. 2.
- c. אוֹר = light, but אוֹר = luminary; on this use of אוֹר see 63.c.

78. בְּרָקיע bir-kî (ă) '—in-expanse-of:

- a. Abs. רָקִיע (40); const. רְקִיע, the original a being reduced to :, §109. 3. a.
- b. Before 7 the prep. 5 takes instead of -, § 47. 2.
- c. The syl. 75 (bir) is closed, § 26. N. 2.
- d. The š·wā under γ is silent, § 10. 2.
 - 79. להבריל l'hav-dil-to-cause-a-division:
- a. An infinitive; the prefix 7 shows it to be causative (Hiffi).
- b. D. l. in 🦐 because it does not immediately follow a vowel-sound.
 - 80. אין -w°hå-yū-and-they-shall-be:
- a. היה = he-was; היה = she-was; היה = they-were.
- b. But \(\) connects this with what precedes, and likewise carries on to the perfect the time-sense of the preceding context; cf. with this the form of the conjunction (.) which gives the imperfect the time-sense of the preceding context, see 18.
 - 81. אתת -1°ô-0ôθ-for-signs:
- a. Sing. Πχ or Πίχ; plur. ΠΠΧ, by the addition of ôθ, § 106. 3.
- b. Both vowels are naturally long (8), written defectively.
 - 82. ילמועדים -a-lomo-comm—and-for-seasons:
- a. The conjunction, before a consonant with S'wa, is written 1 § 49.2.
- b. The i is ô, not ố; Méôĕğ is written before comp. š°wâ, § 18. 3.
- c. y, being a laryngeal, takes a compound š'wā, § 42. 3.
- d. The noun is in the plur. masc., as shown by im.
 - 83. רְלִימִים -a-l'yā-mim—and-for-days:
- a. Another case of η, instead of η, before a consonant with š•wā,
 see 82. a.
- b. This is an irregular plural form from Di day.
 - 84. D'ye'j-w'sa-nim-and-years:

- a. A masc. pl. ending with a noun (שֶׁלָה) which has feminine sg. ending, § 106. 4. N.
 - 85. בוֹרֹת lim-'ô-rôh-for-luminaries:
- a. What was said in 78. b, c, concerning bir, applies to lim.
- b. Here the first ô is written fully, the second defectively, § 6. 4. N. 2.
- 86. להאיר -l'hå-'îr-to-cause-to-shine; cf. אור light:
- a. Another causative infinitive (cf. הבדיל), but with \pm under instead of \pm , because it is in an open syllable, § 28. 1.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

ערב	מְאֹרת	יָהי	וְשֶׁנִים
ארץ	אֹתת	מארת	ובין
רשא	יָמִים	בְּרָקִיעַ	וּלְמְוֹעֲרִים
וָבע	שָׁנִים	לְמְאוֹרֹת	וּלְיָמִים

4. OBSERVATIONS

- 61. The fem. plur. ending is ôθ, the masc., fm.
- 62. For the initial and so-called medial šowâ, see § 10. 1, 2.
- 63. And is usually written , but before labials and before consonants with šowa it is written .

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1.	§	47.	1,	2,	4,	5,	Th
2.	§	49.	1,	2,			Th

3. § 10, 1,2,

4. § 7. 1-4,

The Inseparable Prepositions.

The Waw Conjunctive.

Initial and (so-called) Medial & wa.

Classification of Vowel-sounds.

6. WORD-LESSON.

- (81) **Min** sign
- (83) אור luminary
- (85) שמש sun

- (82) 77' moon
- (84) אוער season
- (86) שנה year

7. EXERCISES

- 1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) The-sign, the-moon, the sun, the-year, the-season; (2) The-sun will-be-seen in-the-heavens; (3) Signs and-luminaries and-seasons and-years; (4) The-sun shall-be (יְרָיָרָן) in-expanse-of the-heavens; (5) For-seasons and-for-luminaries; (6) To-cause-a-division between the-day and-between the-night; (7) Seas and-waters; (8) Days and-seas; (9) The-luminary, the-luminaries,
- 2. To be translated into English:—(1) הַאָּרֶץ לְאָרֶץ לֵאָרֶץ מַעַל לָאָרֶץ לְאָרֶץ (3) יַנַיבְּדֵּל בֵּין הַשָּׁמִים וּבִין הָאָרֶץ (3) יָנַבְּדֵל בִין הַשָּׁמִים וּבִין הָאָרֶץ (4) בְּרָקִיעַ בִּן הַשְּׁמָשׁ בָּרָקִיעַ בָּרָקִיעַ אָּלְהִים אֶת־הַשָּׁמֶשׁ בָּוֹ (7) בָּרָקִיעַ אָשֶׁר הַשְּׁמֵשׁ בוֹ (7) בְּרָקִיעַ אָשֶׁר הַשְּׁמֵשׁ בוֹ (7) בְּרָקִיעַ אָשֶׁר הַשְּׁמֵשׁ בוֹ (1) יִּלְמָאוֹרֹת יְלְמָאוֹרֹת .
- 3. To be written in English letters:—(1) יָרֶחָ, (2) מוֹעֶר, (3) מוֹעֶר, (4) מוֹעֶר, (5) מְוֹעֶרָים, (6) יַבֶּדֶּל .
- To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) hå-'îr, (2) 'ô-θôθ, (3) yôm, (4) yå-mîm, (5) bĭr-kî(ă)'.

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Change of - to -. (2) Prepositions ב and היל with i. (3) Waw Conversive with the past tense. (4.) Various forms of the verb יין he-was. (5) and יִ מוֹ (6) מוֹ and יִן (7) Difference between הַרָּדִיל and יִין (8) Nouns with helping vowels. (9) Initial and so-called Medial š-wâ. (10) Classification of vowel-sounds according to formation, quantity, nature, value.

LESSON XII.—GENESIS I. 16, 17.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) בְּרְקִיעַ (77); (2) הַפַּיִם (56); (3) כָּקוֹם (58); (4) בְּרְקִיעַ (78); (5) בָּרְקִיעַ (86); (6) הַפִּיִם (28); (7) בַּיִרְא (28); (8) לְהָאִיר (29).

2. NOTES.

- 87. "" way-ya-'as-and-(he)-made, see 46:
- u. Like יהי, a short form of the imperfect, root אָשָׂר,
- b. Third syllable, has an unaccented helping or secondary vowel.
 - 88. אָיַיִי š'ne-two-of; cf. אָדָן faces-of:
- a. The construct state of the numeral pink, of which of is the dual ending, §§ 106. 5; 107. 6.
- b. The word has but one syllable, not being a full vowel.
 - 89. הגרלים hăg-g dô-lîm—the-great (ones):
- a. The article written regularly with = and D. f., § 45. 1.
- b. An adjective in the plur. (note the ending בים) from נרול.
- c. The _ is ô, though in the plural form written defectively.
- d. The ק and moder in the sing, and plur, respectively, both arise from an original ă. In the singular this ă is in an open syl, immediately before the tone and therefore is rounded to å; in the plural the tone has moved away upon the addition of im, and so original ă is reduced to šowa; cf. sg. m. קרולה, but sg. f. קרולה, pl. m. גְרוֹלְיֹם, pl. f. בְרוֹלְיֹם, in which, by the addition of an affix, the tone is changed. This change of a full vowel to šowa is called reduction, § 36. 2. b.
- 90. בְּנְרֵלְ —hăm-må-'ôr hăg-gå-dôl—the-luminary the-great (one):
- a. Both words have a tone-long å, and a naturally long ô, although in the adjective the ô is written defectively.
- b. Both words have the article in its usual form.
 - 91. לְמֶקְשֶׁלֵת –l·měm-šé-lĕθ—for-dominion-of:
- a. Two unaccented closed syllables, one accented open.
- b. The final e is a helping vowel.
- c. י is the prep.; א, the formative prefix, cf. 58. b; א, the fem. ending; the root being משלם.

- 92. אַבְּיוֹן —hāķ-kā-ṭōn—the-small; with tone-long ō.
- 93. הכוכבים—hăk-kô-xå-vîm—the stars:
- a. The under 🔰 is Μέθες, § 18. 1; under 🕽 it is Sillak.
- b. Cf. בוכבים stars, כוכבים the-stars.
 - 94. איקן way-yit-ten—and-(he)-gave:
- a. היות he-will-give is the Kal Imperfect from he-gave. With Waw Conversive (cf. 18) it has the force of a Perfect (past).
- b. The D. f. in ה is for the first radical , which has been assimilated; cf. מְחָהָא for מְהָוֹים, see 49, § 39. 1.
 - 95. Δηκ-'ô-θåm--)(-them: the pronominal suffix Δ with ηκ, another way of writing the sign of def. obj., § 51. 2.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

בּוְרְלִים הַּנְרְלִים the-luminaries the-great the great luminaries.

- בּוְלְלִים the-luminary the-great the great luminary.

- בּוֹלְלִים the-luminary the-small the small luminary.

4. OBSERVATIONS.

- 64. In the words cited above, the noun stands first, the adjective, second.
 - 65. The noun is masculine, the adjective is masculine.
- 66. When the noun is sing., the adjective is sing.; when the noun is plur., the adjective is plur.
 - 67. The noun has the article, and so has the adjective.
- 68. The following is, therefore, the rule governing the position and agreement of an attributive adjective: The adjective, when attributive, follows its noun, and agrees with it in gender, number and definiteness.

The noun אוֹן is masouline, although in the plural it has a feminine form.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 57. Notes 1, 2,

2. § 58. 1.

3. § 14. 1-3,

4. § 11. 2. a, b,

Tenses and Moods.

The Simple Verb-stem, Kal.

Omission of Dåğēš-förtē.

š'wā under final consonants.

6. WORD-LESSON.

(87) TiN to shine

(89) Star

(92) רביעי fourth

(88) ברול great

(90) מֶמְשָׁלָה ruling

(93) D'Iw two

7. EXERCISES.

- 1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) The great day; (2) In the great day; (3) And in the great day; (4) The great stars; (5) The small star; (6) The good God; (7) He-gave, he-ruled; (8) God gave (2) the-luminaries for-(the)-ruling-of the-day and-for-(the)-ruling-of the-night; (9) The great luminary (is) the-sun; the small luminary, the-moon; (10) The-sun and-the-moon (are) in-(the)-expanse-of the-heavens; (11) God will-give (the-day.
- 2. To be translated into English:—(1) יַּגְשְׁה אֶת־הַמְּאוֹר הַגְּעָה (זְּבְרֹל (1) ; יָּגְשְׁרָה הַשְּׁרָר הַמִּוֹב (2); הַבּוֹכָב הַטוֹב (3); הַבּוֹכְב הַטוֹב (5); הַבְּשְׁרָר הַשְּׁנִי (6); הָהִי כְוֹכְבִים בַּלַיְּלָה הַשְּׁנִי (6); הַשְּנִי הַשְׁנִי (7); הַמְאוֹר הַשְּׁנִי (6); הָמְאוֹר הַקְּטוֹן הַשְׁנִי (7); עָץ הַפְּרִי (9); יַנִיבְהֵל בֵין מְאֹרת לְמְאֹרת (8) הָנֵץ אֲשֶׁר־ (10) בּוֹ זְבַרֵּל בִין מְאֹרת לְמְאֹרת .
 3. בּוֹ זְבַע
- 3. To be written in English letters: (1) יְתָשׁי, (2) שַׁיְי, (3)
 קאָרֹת (8) לְּמְשׁלְ (7) בְּרְקִיעַ, (8) אֹתְם (5) בּוֹכְב (8) , הַיּוֹם (9)
- 4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—yōm, (2) yôm, (3) šĕχ,
 (4) lēχ, (5) 'ătt, (6) țălt, (7) yēšt, (8) hå-'ôr.

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Affixes of the feminine. (2) Affixes of the masculine plural and dual, in absolute and construct. (3) Change of $\overline{}$ to $\overline{}$. (4)

The construction of the attributive adjective. (5) Měθěğ and Sillůk. (6) Assimilation of 3. (7) The infinitive of the root קֿמָשֶׁל. (8) The conjunction before a labial. (9) The ordinals meaning second, third, fourth. (10) Tenses and moods in Hebrew. (11) The form of the simple verb-stem (Ķal). (12) Omission of Dåǧeš-fŏrtē. (13) Š·wå under final consonants.

LESSON XIII.—GENESIS I. 18-20.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) הַבְּרֹלִים (17); (2) הָאָרֶץ (7); (3) רָקִיעַ (40); (4) הַבְּרֹלִים (89); (5) הַבְּיִרָא (48); (6) לְמִינָהוּ (6) (48); (22).

2. NOTES.

- 96. יְלְנִישׁל —w'lim-šōl—and-to-rule:
- a. Conjunction 1; prep. 5 with -, § 47. 2; the under 5 silent.
- b. An infinitive from the root , cf. 91; tone-long ō.
- 97. בּיִּלְתְּ וּבְלִילְה -bay-yôm û-văl-lay-la(h)—in-the-day and-in-the-night, §§ 45. 4. R. 3; 47. 4; 49. 2.
 - 98. ולחבריל -n-lahav-dil-and-to-cause-a-division.
- a. אָ § 49. 2; אָ § 32. 3. c; הָבָרִיל, see 79.
- b. The root is [cpronounced ba-dai).
 - 99. רביעי third. יַּטְרִיּיִטִי third.
 - 100. ישרצו –yiš-r'ṣū—(they) shall-swarm:
- a. Kal Imperfect 3 pers. plur. masc. from הישרין he-swarmed; אישרין he-swarmed; he-will-swarm.
- b. Two šewas-first, silent; second, vocal, § 11. 3. N. 1, 2.
- c. The Imperfect tense represents an action as unfinished, incomplete, whether in past, present or future time.
 - 101. אָיֵרֶייִ —še'-res,—swarm, or, collectively, swarms:

- a. Like אָרְי, אָרֶץ, אָרֶץ, and אָרֶץ; these nouns have but one essential vowel, viz., the first, since the second is inserted merely for euphony. They are called Seğolates.
- b. The essential vowel in all these cases, except ly ă, which has been deflected to ĕ, § 89. 1. The essential vowel of ly was originally ĭ.
- 102. בְּלֵבֶּע —ně'-fěš—soul-of: Another Seğolate, of which the primary form was יְלָבְיָּבָּי, cf. the primary form of יַבְרָע, viz., יְבָרָע, which appears before the suffix in יְבָרָע, see 73.
 - 103. הְיַהְ ḥay-ya(h)—life: Feminine, as shown by
 - 104. קועון-w°'ôf-and-fowl:
- a. The Waw Conjunctive pointed regularly with Sowa.
- b. A case of naturally long ô; the final form of 5 (Pē).
 - 105. ๆอุ๋าy o-fēf—(he) shall-fly:
- a. An Imperfect from the root any to-fly.
- b. Unchangeable ô; both 5 's are spirants.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

יִשְרֹץ	לְמְשׁל	נָפָש
ישרצו	הַבְּדִיל	זבע

4. OBSERVATIONS.

- 69. The Imperfect Kal has a preformative in the 3d masc. the letter **, written with i.
- 70. In forming the plural of the Kal perf., the vowel of the second radical becomes vocal š*wa.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- 1 § 50. 1, The regular forms of the Personal Pronoun.
- 2. § 50. 2, 3. Pausal forms and Remarks (to be read only).

6. WORD-LESSON.

- (94) היה life
- (96) 71y to-fly
- (98) y swarm

- (95) w51 soul
- (97) hiy fowl

7. EXERCISES.

- 1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) The-waters shall-swarm;
 (2) God created)(the-earth, and-he-made)(the-heavens; (3) And-saw God)(the-earth which he-had-created, and-(it)-was+good; (4) I (am) God who created)(the-light; (5) Thou (art) in-the-heavens and-I (am) upon+the-earth; (6) We (are) great; (7) Thou (m.) (art) small; (8) Thou (f.) (art) good; (9) Ye (are) (the) light-of the-earth.
- 2. To be translated into English: (1) אַגְּכִי וְהוּא, (2) אַבְּי, (2) אַבְּי, (3) נְּרְלִּים הַשָּׁמֵיִם יַמִּים (4) נְּרְלִים הַשָּׁמֵיִם אָת־הַנָּפָּשׁ בָּרָא (5) אָלְרִים אָת־הַנָּפָּשׁ הַעוֹף.
- To be written in English letters:—(1) יְשֶׁרֶּי, (2) וְלְכְישׁל, (3)
 וְלְכְישׁל, (5) וְלַכְּבְּיִיל (6) וְלְכְּבַּיִּיל (1) וּלְבְישׁל, (2) וּלְבְישׁל, (3)
- To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) kôl, (2) ně'-fěš, (3) m°'ô-rôθ, (4) 'å-nô-χî, (5) 'ătt, (6) 'ăt-těm, (7) năh'-nû.

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Force of the Imperfect. (2) Segolates. (3) The vowel ĕ, as derived from -. (4) The vowel ŏ. (5) The various ways of writing the article. (6) The forms of the Personal Pronoun. (7) The simple verb-stem. (8) The Passive. (9) The Causative.

LESSON XIV.—GENESIS I. 21—23.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) הַמָּיִם (42), (2) וַיּאמֶר (18), (3) נָבָשׁ (74), (4) נָבָשׁ (74), (4) נָבָשׁ (102, 103); (5) וַיִּעשׁ (46).

2. NOTES.

- 106. אָלְרָא -way-yiv-ra' and-(he)-created:
- a. בְּרָא he-will-create, but with ין the force of the tense is changed.
- b. Compare (1) בְיָבֶרָא and וְיִּכְרָא with (2) and בְּרָא and רֵיִבְרָא.
- 107. התנינם —hat-tan-nî-nîm—the-sea-monsters:
- a. Points in and are D. f., because preceded by vowels.
- b. The under) is i written defectively, § 6. 3. N. and 4. N. 2.
- c. (1) Article יה, (2) noun הנין, (3) plural ending הנין,
 - 108. בל־נפשׁ –kŏl+nĕ'-fĕš-every+soul-of:
- a. קלי is an unaccented closed syllable, for the word before Măkķēf always loses its accent, § 17. 1, 2.
- b. An unaccented closed syllable must have a short vowel, § 28. 2; but is \(\tau\) a short vowel? It is. In this word we have for the first time \(\tilde\), or K\(\tilde\)am\(\tilde\)s,\(\tilde\)h\(\tilde\)the same sign¹ (\(\tilde\)\) as \(\tilde\), \(\tilde\) 5. 5.
- 109. הְּחֶלֶּה —hǎ(ḥ)-ḥǎy-yå(h)—the-life: The article with its D. f.

implied, § 45. 2; Mėθėš, second syllable before tone, § 18. 1.

- 110. הַרֹמְשֵׁת —hå-rô-mĕ'-śĕθ—the-(one)-creeping:
- a. The article with D. f. rejected and = rounded to =, § 45. 3.
- b. A participle (although without מ) fem. (ת) sg. from רָמָשׂ ,
- c. Observe that the \perp is δ , not \bar{o} , although defectively written.
 - 111. אַרצוּ —šā-r·ṣū—(they) swarmed:
- a. He-swarmed יְשֶׁרְץ, they-swarmed יְשֶׁרְץ; cf. יְשֶׁרְץ he-will-swarm, they-will-swarm; and so בְרָאן they-will-swarm; they-created, בְרָאן he-gave, נְתַן they-called; נְתַן he-gave, נְתַן they-gave.
- b. Kal Perf. 3 m. pl., as shown by the ending 1.

¹There is practically no difference in pronunciation between $\overline{\tau}=$ å and $\overline{\tau}=$ ő; but in this book they are transliterated differently in order to emphasize the difference in their origin.

- 112. למינהם -l°mî-nê-hěm-to-kinds-their:
- a. is pron. suf. 3 m. pl., as used with plur. nouns, § 51. 1. c.
- b. = (= ê) is a defective writing for \bullet the plur. const. ending.

113. אַבּוֹם kā-nāf-wing:

- a. The first $\overline{}$ is \hat{a} , because before the tone and in an open syllable: the second is \hat{a} because under the tone, \S 31. 1. a. (1), c.
- b. Const. sing. would be כנפים; dual would be

114. יברך -wäy-vå'-rëx—and-(he)-blessed:

- a. Root is , being sign of Impf., and the conjunction.
- b. D. f. of . omitted from , which has only a sewa, § 14. 2.
- c. The final 🧻 has, as always, a šowâ, § 11. 2. a.
- d. In the syllable n ay forms a diphthong, hence the following is a spirant.
- e. This stem is not at all like either (1) the simple verb-stem, as seen in יִקרָא, or (2) the passive-stem, as seen in יִקרָא. It is a new stem, viz., the intensive. The form would regularly be יַבָּרָי, but ¬ rejects the D. f., and the preceding = becomes =, while, by a change of tone, = yields to =; cf. אור. (23).
- f. The characteristic of the intensive-stem is Dåğēš-fŏrtē in the second radical, not, as in אָנְבָייִ (55), in the first.
 - 115. אמל —lê'-mōr—to-say, generally translated saying:
- a. Inf. const. of אָמֶר say is אָמֶר; cf. מְשֵׁל (96) from הְשָׁל.
- b. Before , the prep. > takes -, giving >, § 47. 3.
- c. No being weak, finally quiesces, carrying walong with it, and in compensation was becomes ê.
 - 116. בְּרָם perû-be-ye-fruitful: A Kăl Imperative plural.
- 117. בְּרֶכֶּן û-r°vû—and-multiply-ye: Kăl Imperative plur. with Wâw Conjunctive, here perfore a consonant with š°wâ, § 49. 2.
 - 118. מלאר מישווים מישווים מולאר and-fill-ye:

- a. Waw Conjunctive before a labial is written 1, § 49. 2.
- b. šowa is silent, §§ 10. 2. b; 26. 4. N. 2; 28. 4.
- c. Kal Imperative plural of אָלָא, ז indicating the plural.
 - 119. בימים -bay-yam-mim-in-the-seas:
- a. ם sea, ימים seas, דימים the-seas, ימים in-the-seas.
- b. Cf. בְּיַמִים days, הַיָּמִים the-days, ביָמִים in-the-days.
 - 120. יְרְעָוֹף -w hā-'of-and-the-fowl, §§ 49. 1; 45. 3.
 - 121. אַירב yı̆'-rĕv—let-(him)-multiply:
- a. Kal Impf., short form, from same root as رحله (117).
- b. is the pref. of the Impf.; and j, radicals; third radical lacking.
- c. = is a helping vowel.
 - 122. בְּיִלְיִייִי -ḥamī-šī--fīfth, § 9. 2.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

יַקְרָא – ָקרָא	מְרַהֶפָּת	הקים
יִבְרָא –בְּרָא:	מָמִשֶׁלֶת	בַּבוּיָה
יִשְׁרְצוּ – שְׁרְצוּ	רמשת	הָרֹמֶשֶׁת

4. OBSERVATIONS.

- 71. Upon the addition of γ in the Impf. as well as in the Perf. the vowel of the second radical becomes vocal š°wâ.
- 72. The feminine ending η is often preceded by an unaccented $\overline{\psi}$, inserted for euphony.
- 73. The article is [7]; while [7] (also [7]) takes the D. f. by implication, 7 (also [7]) and [8]) entirely rejects it.
- 74. The quiescense of a consonant is usually compensated for by the strengthening of the preceding vowel.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 106. 2. b, The fem. ending attached to a stem by means of 🔻

2. § 106, 2. c, The fem. ending n changed to n.

3. § 42, 1.31 The peculiarities of laryngeals.

6. WORD-LESSON.

(99) - all, every (102) sea-monster

(100) לְנָק wing (103) he-blessed

(101) הכיש he-crept (104) מלא he-filled

7. EXERCISES.

- 1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) God said, "Let-there-be (an)-expanse" and-he-created)(+ the-heavens. (2) And-he-made)(+the-great stars (lit. the-stars the-great). (3) Fill-ye the-waters and-multiply-ye in-the-seas. (4) And-blessed God every winged fowl (lit. every+fowl-of wing). (5) Let-multiply the-fowl upon+the-earth. (6) God blessed)(every + !:ving-thing that creeps (lit.)(every soul-of the-life the-creeping); (7) The-waters swarmed according-to-their-kinds.
- 2. To be translated into English: (1) אַלְהִים אֶלהִים אֶלהִים אָלהִים אָלהִים הַחֲמִישׁי (2) הַתַּגִּינִים בַּיוֹם הְחֲמִישִׁי (3) הַיַּשְׁרְצוּ הַפַּיִים לְמְינֵהֶם (4) בְּרֵךְ אֹתָם אֱלְהִים לֵאמֹר (5) הָעוֹף עַל־הָאָרֶץ. (4) בְּרֵךְ אֹתָם אֱלִהִים לְעַל־הָאָרֶץ. (5)
- 3. To be written in English letters: אָרֶם, יְבָרֵךְ, אָרֶבּר, אַרְעוּ, אַרְעוּ, יְבָרֵרְ, הַתַּנְנִים, וּוְרַבוּ, הַתַּנְנִים, וּוְרַבוּ, הַתַּנְנִים, וּוְרַבוּ
- 4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) köl, (2) köl+, (3) yĭ'-rĕv, (4) šĕ'-rĕş, (5) hǎ(ḥ)-hāy-yå(h), (6) nāf-šô, (7) š•nē.

Learn only the general statement, not the sub-sections marked a, b, c, etc.

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The plural (masc.) of verbal forms. (2) The feminine ending (3) The dual ending. (4) The intensive stem. (5) The peculiarities of laryngeals. (6) Compensatory strengthening of vowels.

LESSON XV.—GENESIS I. 24—26.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) בָּלִי (108); (2) וְלְמְשׁל (96,; (3) הַבַּלַיִּלְה (97); (4) לְהָאִיר (86); (5) אָת־הָאוֹר (23); (6) וְיִהְי (43).

2. NOTES.

123. NYIM—tô-ṣē'—Let-(her)-cause-to-go-forth:

- a. אָ (ô) is contracted from בין (65).
- b. Hif'il Impf. 3 fem. sg. from the root NY he-went-forth.

124. למינה l'mî-nâh—to-kind-her:

- a. ל to, מין kind, הבינור, her; cf. למינה, למינה,
- b. The point in ; is neither D. f. nor D. 1.; it is inserted to show that ; has a consonantal force and is not silent, for ; at the end of a word is always silent unless it has this point, called Mappik, § 16. 1.
 - 125. בהמה behē-mā(h)—cattle:
- a. 7, having no Măppîk, is silent; the noun is fem., § 106. 2. c.
 - 126. wā-rĕ'-mĕś—and-creeper:
- a. Waw Conj. before the tone-syl. receives -, § 49. 4; cf. כרה (11).
- b. בְּמֵשׁ is a Segolate noun from the same root as רְמִשׁ (110).
- c. The secondary, helping vowel is not and id.
 - 127. יְחַיְתוֹ־אָרֵץ —wºḥay-θô+'ĕ'-rĕṣ—and-beast-of +earth:
- a. אָרְהְ (absolute) = life or beast; אָרָן is construct, § 107. 2, 4.
- b. is an old ending, now obsolete, § 105. 1. Rem.

- c. אָיָתוֹ is for תְּיָתוֹ, but = under , has become silent =, D. f. in , being dropped, and , forms a diphthong; hence ה is spirant.
 - 128. חֵיחַ—ḥaੱy-yăθ—beast-of: with the same meaning as the preceding archaic form היתן; here D. f. remains.
 - 129. הארמה -hå-'ađå-må(h) -the-ground:
- c. The article before a weak laryngeal has +, § 45. 3.
- b. The vowel before a compound š wa always has Měθěğ, § 18. 3.
- c. &, a laryngeal, takes compound rather than simple š°wâ, § 9. 2.
- d. \nearrow , having no Măppiķ (§ 16. 1), is silent; the word is feminine, § 106. 2. c.
 - 130. אַנְעָשֵׁר –nă'--śế(h)—we-will-make, or, let-us-make:
- a. Of these four consonants only three can be radicals; the root is
- b. The j, from pronoun ji we, indicates 1 p. pl., we, just as indicates 3 m. sg., he, and ji, 3 fem. sg., she.
- c. The laryngeal y takes compound & wa, § 9. 2.
- d. Mėθeš, as always, before a compound š wa, § 18. 3.
- e. The vowel הָתְרָאֶה is é, cf. same vowel in יְתָרָאֶה (59) and עָשֶׁר (71).
- f. To the first syl. * is an overhanging sound helping in the transition from the laryngeal to the following sibilant.
 - 131. מְרָם'a-dam-man: both vowels changeable.
 - 132. בצלמנו b'ṣăl-mē'-nū-in-image-our:
- a. Prep. ב; noun צלט; connecting-vowel = ; suffix בן.
- b. The accent op is disjunctive, separating the word from what follows.
 - 133. ברכותנו —kid-mû-θē'-nû—according-to-likeness-our:
- a. has D. 1. because of preceding disjunctive accent, § 12. 3.
- b. The šewā becomes silent, as in לְּבְיִשׁׁלְ (96), after the inseparable preposition.
- c. The noun is דְלְנוְרְן, the suf. and connecting-vowel being

134. וירדן w'yir-da—and-they-shall-have-dominion:

a. $\gamma = and$; indicates Impf. γ , plural; radicals, γ and γ .

135. מַלְרנָת -viα-găθ-in-fish-of:

- a. The stroke over j is Råfê, § 16. 2.
- b. Prep., before a consonant with šewâ, takes -, § 47. 2.
- c. On ğ, see §§ 10. 2, d. and 28. 4.
- d. Noun in abs., דְנָה; in const., דְנָה, § 106. 2. a. (2).
 - 136. הֶרְכְישׁ הְרֹכִישׁ —hâ-rẽ'-mẽś hã-rô-mēś—the-creeper the-creepering: the noun and the participle, both with article.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

לאמר for לאמר	חַיָּה	פְרוּ	וָבהוּ
תוצא for תוצא	חַיֵּת	רבו	וַרֶּמֶשׂ
לְמִינָהָ for לְמִינָה	חַיְתוֹ	מְלְאוּ	לָמָיִם

4. OBSERVATIONS.

- 75. Contractions are common; thus \((aw) \) becomes \(\); \(\)
- 76. The original fem. ending, was n_{\perp} , which is retained in the construct, but in the absolute the n_{\parallel} is lost and the preceding = becomes n_{\perp} .
 - 77. The Imperative has only a second person.
- 78. Before a tone-syllable Wåw Conjunctive and the inseparable prepositions may take a tone-long $\overline{}_{\bullet}$

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- 1. § 51. 1. a—c, Pronominal Suffixes,—separate forms.
- 2. § 51. 2, Pronominal Suffixes with

6. WORD-LESSON.

(105) ארמה ground

(108) רבה he-multiplied

(106) בהמה cattle

(109) Creeper

(107) he-was-fruitful

7. EXERCISES.

- 1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) God created)(-them; (2) He-said to-the-sea-monsters, Fill-ye)(+the-seas; (3) The-fowl multiplied upon+the-earth; (4) The-day the-fifth; (5) (The) beast-of the-earth was (fem.) upon+the-ground; (6) To-kind-his, and-to-kind-her, and-to-kinds-their; (7) His-day, my-day, her-day; (8) God made)(+the-creeper upon+the-ground; (9) The-cattle the-good (f.); (10) The good beast; (11) And-saw God all+that he-had-created, and-(it)-was +good; (12) The-waters (are) in-the-seas and-upon+the-earth.
- 3. To be written in English letters: (1) בֶּלֶא, (2) רָבָה, (3), רֶבָה, (4) בְּרָבָּ, (5) לְמִינָה (6) לִאמֹר, (7) בְּרַבָּה.
- 4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) köl, (2) köl+, (3) bên,
 (4) bēn, (5) bĕn+, (6) rĕ'-mĕś, (7) ḥăy-θô, (8) băy-yăm-mîm, (9)
 *ªšĕr, (10) rēx, (11) vå'-rĕx.

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The Intensive-stem. (2) Omission of D. f. (3) Inf. const. of אָרָה with prep. אָרָ (4) Difference between the words for sea, seas and day, days. (5) The ordinals 2d to 5th. (6) Pron. suf. of 3d per. fem. (7) Măppîķ. (8) Relation between the fem. affixes אָרַ (9) Pronominal suffixes,—separate forms. (10) Pronominal suffixes with אָרָ.

LESSON XVI.-GENESIS I. 27-29.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) אָלוּף (104); (2) בְּהֵמֶה (125); (3) עוֹרָה (126); (4) נַיִּבְרָא (106); (5) אָּתָם (95); (6) וַיְבָרֶךְ (114); (7) פְּרוּ (116); (8) אַּתָם (116); (9) אָּרָה (118); (10) חַיָּר (103); (11) הָרֹמֶשֶׁר (110).

2. NOTES.

- 137. יָבְילֵין b'ṣăl-mô—in-image-his:
- a. בּ in; אַלְם, see 132. a; אוֹה, as in לְמִינוֹ (72), זְרָעוֹ, (73).
- b. The accent over b is disjunctive, cf. c (132. b).
 - 138. בעלם b'ṣĕ'-lĕm-in-image-of:
- a. has D. l. because of preceding disjunctive accent, § 12. 3.
- b. This is the usual form of the noun, but אָלְיָ (137. a) is the primary form, to which suffixes are attached. Cf. אַרְעוֹ, but אַרְעוֹ, but נְבְשׁוֹ , but נְבְשׁׁ , but ן , but ן
 - 139. ႞ϽΝ⁻⁻'ô-θô---)(-him, § 51. 2.
 - 140. יַבֶּר וְנַקְרָה zå-xår û-n°kē-vå(h)—male and-female:
- a. אָרֶם is a noun like אָרֶם, with two tone-long vowels which were originally short, § 90. 1. a.
- b. Waw Conj., before a consonant with šowa, is \$ § 49. 2.
- c. The ending 7 is the feminine affix, § 106. 2. c.
 - 141. lå-hěm—to-them, §§ 47. 5; 51. 3. b. and N.
 - 142. יְכְבְשֵׁהָ -wexĭv-šû'-hå-and-subdue-ye-her:
- a. מְמֹלֵי (118) בְרְשׁן for בְרְשׁן (118) subdue-ye הָ her; the root being בָבשׁן.
- b. \neg is usually \check{u} , but here a defective writing for γ (\hat{u}), the sign of the plural; \check{u} is sounded as u in put, but \hat{u} as oo in tool.
 - 143. אָרֶדְיּן -a-r·da and-have-ye-dominion:

a. On a see § 49. 2; the accent w over 7 is disjunctive.

144. בְּרָנָת -bǐđ-ǧăθ-in-fish-of; cf. בְּרָנָת (135):

- a. 3 has D. l., because of preceding disjunctive accent, § 12. 2, 3.
 - 145. הנה hin-nē(h)—behold! an interjectional adverb.
 - 146. יְחַהָּי nå-θăt'-tî—I-have-given:
- a. D. f. in ה is for assimilated, נתנתי = נתנתי; root נתנתי:
- b. The ending יְדְעָ הָוֹי, he-said, אָמֶרְהוֹי I-said; אָמֶרְהוֹי he-ruled, יְדָעָהוֹי I-ruled.

147. בֹּבֶם –lä-xěm—to-you (m.):

- a. Prep. has ¬, cf. לְמִים (45), לָהָם (141).
- b. 5 is the pronominal suffix for the 2d. pl. masc.
 - 148. ירע ורע זרע בס-rē(ă)' zå'-ră'—seeding seed:
- a. ji is the active participle of the Kal stem-note the ô.
- b. On = under y read § 42, 2. d.
- c. $y_{-\lambda\tau}$ is for $y_{-\lambda\tau}$ (69), on account of the accent (\bar{x}) , § 38. 2.

149. אָיהיה -yǐh-yê(h) — he-(i. e., it)-shall-be:

- b. Root, היי indicates Impf. cf. shortened form 'היי (19).
 - 150. לְאָכְלְת -l°'ŏҳ-lå(h)—for-food:
- a. The runder X, in an unaccented closed syl. is ŏ, not å.
- b. The root is plainly אָכֶל he-ate; הַ indicates fem.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

בְצַלְמוֹ בְצֶלֶם	צֶלֶם	צַלְמֵנוּ	אֹתָם	כָּבְּאֲהָ
וּרְדוּ בִּרְגַת	צַלְמוֹ	אתו	לָהֶם	כִּבְשֻׁהָ

4. OBSERVATIONS.

79. When a disjunctive accent stands between a spirant and the

preceding vowel, the spirant does not immediately follow the vowel, and hence takes Dåğeš-lēnē.

- 80. Segolates before suffixes take what is called their primary form, i. e., the original form of the noun, which had but one vowel, that vowel standing under the first radical.
 - 81. The suffix meaning him is i, them or or
- 82. The personal pre-fix 1 p. pl. meaning we is the letter); the pronominal suf-fix our is 1; her is
- 83. Syllables ending with laryngeals and having a short vowel followed by a compound **w*a are loosely closed; the **w*a eases the transition between the laryngeal and the following consonant.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- 1. § 52. 1. a, b, c, and 2, The Demonstrative Pronouns.
- 2. § 53. 1. a. b, The Relative Particle.
- 3. § 54. 1, 2. a-d, The Interrogative Pronouns.

6. WORD-LESSON.

- (110) מרם (113) male (116) ארם image
- (111) הְנָה fish (114) הייה he-subdued (117) he-subdued הביש he-subdued
- (112) likeness (115) נקבה female (had-dominion)

7. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.—THE ARTICLE.

דור הנדל the luminary the great = the great luminary.

לור הקטן the-luminary the-small = the small luminary.

Principle 1.—The adjective, when attributive, follows its noun, and, if the noun is definite, receives the article.

הוֹיוֹ בּ the-day the-this = this day.

תוֹאָת = the-earth the-this (f.) = this earth.

ראָכְיוֹ בּ the-heavens the-these = these heavens.

Principle 2.—The demonstrative pronoun, when attributive, follows its noun, both noun and demonstrative receiving the article.

8. EXERCISES.

- 1. To be translated into Hebrew:1—(1) The great place; (2) The great heavens; (3) The good seed; (4) The good luminaries; (5) This male and this female; (6) These luminaries which (are) in the heavens; (7) This good place; (8) These great luminaries; (9) This spirit (f.), (10) Who created man in his image? (11) Who made this light? (12) To whom (are) these heavens and this earth? (13) What did God create in beginning?
- 2. To be translated into English: (1) הַאָּדָמָה הַאָּדָמָה (2) מַה־ (3) הַיִּוֹם הַגָּרֹל (4) הַפְּרִי הַפּוֹב הַזֶּה (5) הַשְּׁנִים הָאָלֶה קֹיוֹם הַגָּרֹל (7) מַה־קָרָא לַיַּבְּשָׁה (6) ;נְתַן אֶלהִים לָהֶם לְמָם הַשָּׁמֶשׁ (7) אֱלֹהִים אָשֶׁר הָאָרֵץ לוֹ (8) ;וְהַיָּרַחַ אַשֶּׁר הָאָרֵץ לוֹ (8) ;וְהַיָּרַחַ אַשֶּׁר הָאָרֵץ לוֹ (8)
- 3. To be written in English letters:—(1) אָדֶּלָה (2) אָלֶה, (3) אָבֶּלָה, (4) נְקָבָה (5) מָד, (6) מָד, (7) נְקָבָה (8) יָנָכְר (8).
- To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) d°mûθ, (2) ǧăθ, (3)
 då-ǧā(h), (4) lå-hĕm, (5) 'ô-θô.

9. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Laryngeals with compound аwâ. (2) The vowel , (3) Accents , ..., (4) Loosely closed syllables. (5) Medial аwâ. (6) D. l. after a disjunctive accent. (7) Råfê. (8) Primary form of Segolates. (9) , , , , (10) The vowel (11) Demonstratives. (12) Relative. (13) Interrogatives. (14) Rule for attributive adjectives. (15) Rule for attributive demonstrative.

In this and in following exercises, words making in Hebrew one word will not be joined together by hyphens.

The order will be: (1) noun, (2) adjective, (3) demonstrative, the article being written with each word.

LESSON XVII-GENESIS I. 30, 31.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) מַשֶּׁב (67); (2) אֲשֶׁר־בּוֹ (69); (3) אֲשֶׁר־בּוֹ (73. e); (4) חַיַּח (128);

(5) וַיְהִי־בֶּקֶר (7) וַיִּרְא (102,103); (6) נְיָהִי־בֶּקֶר (7) בַּיֶּרָא (36).

2. NOTES.

- 151. ירֹפשי (literally, creeping):
- a. Naturally long ô, tone-long ē; Kal act. part., cf. الزير (148).
- b. This ô (in Kal act. part.) is seldom written fully, as here.
- 152. אֶת־כָּל־יֶרֶכֶּק -'ĕθ+kŏl+yĕ'-rĕķ--)(+every+greenness-of:
- a. On the short vowels and see § 17. 2.
- b. אָרֶץ, like אָרֶץ and many others, is an a-class Segolate.
 - 153. אָשֶׁעְ־'ā-śā(h) he-made:
- a. Kal Perf. 3 m. sg.,—the root-form from which came מָנְיָעָיַן (46), and אָנְיִיָּעָ (71).
 - 154. מָאָר -m°ôd-exceedingly: an adverb.
 - 155. ישִׁשִּׁים -- haš-šíš--ší--the-sixth.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

אָת־כָּל־עֵשֶׂב	וּלְכָל־חַיֵּת	נָתַהָּי (ו)
אֶת־כָּל־יֶירֶק	וּלְכָל־עוֹף	(you) לֶכֶם
אֶת־כָּל־אֲשֶׁר	וּלְכל רוֹמֵשׁ	(him) ja

4. OBSERVATIONS.

- 84. Note, in cases cited above, how $\underline{}$ and $\dot{}$ give place to $\underline{}$ and $\underline{}$ (δ), when, as when the word is joined by Măkkēf to the following word, the tone has passed away from them.
 - 85. The conjunction is written before a consonant with sewa.
 - 86. אָן $\equiv I$; בֶּם $\equiv you$; ז for אָן $\equiv him$.

GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 2. 4, 5, 7,

Pronunciation of D, D, 3.

2. § 3. 2, 3,

Letters with double forms, and with similar forms

3. § 4. 1, 2.

Classification of Letters.

4. § 12, 2, 3,

Spirants with sowa preceding, with disjunctive accent preceding.

5. § 15. 1, 3,

Dågēš-förtě compensative and conjunctive. Măppîk and Råfê.

6. § 16. 1, 2, 7. § 26. 2, N. 1.

Sharpened syllables.

6. WORD-LESSON.

(118) אַכְלָה food (120) he-gave (122) אַכָּלָה exceedingly

שישי behold (121) ירק greenness (123) יששי sixth

7. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.—THE ARTICLE.

של־פני המים = upon+faces-of the-waters = upon the face[s] of the waters.

בות אלהים \equiv spirit-of God \equiv the spirit of God.

to-collection-of the-waters = to the collection of

החיה = all + soul(s) of the life = all the souls of life. בות הים = in-fish-of the-sea = in the fish of the sea.

Principle 3.—The article cannot be prefixed to a noun in the construct state; if the article is needed, it is given to the noun following.

Principle 4.-If the second of the nouns in the construct relation is definite, because it is a proper noun, or because it has the article, the first noun is also to be regarded as definite.

8. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew: -(1) I know that thou (m.) (art) good; (2) I gave to the cattle and to the beast(s) of the earth grass and herb(s) for food; (3) The tree yielded (Heb., made) good. fruit: (4) God gave to the fowl of the heavens the seed of the earth for food; (5) (There) was fruit in all the earth; (6) All that God made was exceedingly good.

- 2. To be translated into English:—(1) אָלְהִים עָשָּׁה אָלְהִים בּיוֹם אֶלְהִים (3) אֶת־הָאוֹר בַּיוֹם הַשְּׁנִי עָשָּׁה אָת־הָרָקִיעַ (3) אֶת־הָאוֹר בַּיוֹם הַשְּׁנִישׁי (3) הַיִּים הַשְּנִי עָשָּׁה אָת־הָרָקִיעַ (4) אֶת־הָבְּיִעִי נָתַן בִּרְקִיעַ (4) הָיְיְבִּשְׁתִי נָתַן בִּרְקִיעַ לְּשָׁרִת הַיִּבְּישׁה וַהְשִׁמְיִם אֶת־הַמְּאַרֹת בַּיוֹם הַחֲמִים אֶת־הַמְּאַלְהִים אֶת־תַוֹף (5) הָשְׁמַיִם אֶת־הַמְּאַרֹת הַיְם בִּיוֹם הַשִּׁשִׁי עָשָּׂה אֶת־הַבְּהֵמָה (6) הַשְּׁמִיִם וְאֵת דְּגַת הַיְם בַּיִּלְם אֶלְהִים בְּעָלֶם אֶלְהִים בִּיְלָבֶם אֶלְהִים בִּיְבָלָם אֶלְהִים
- 3. To be written in English letters:
 (1) אָבְלָה (2) אָבְלָה (3) יָנֶבֶּל (4) , יְנֶבֶּל (5) בּיֹן, (6) בִּיֹן, (7) בִּיֹן (6).
- 4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) hû, (2) Xĕm, (3) hå, (4) ḥ*mî, (5) Xå, (6) nû, (7) 'ēllê.

LESSON XVIII.—REVIEW.

[To the student:—This lesson is a review of all that have preceded it. Nothing is so necessary, in the acquisition of a language, as constant and thorough review. One should carry forward with him at least nine-tenths of what he has learned. The first chapter of Genesis contains one hundred and two different words, and about four hundred and fifty different forms. The most common, and most important principles of the language have been considered. Many additional principles might have been brought forward in connection with this chapter, but it has been deemed wise to hold them in reserve. It is understood that in no case will the student proceed to take up Lesson XIX., until this Lesson with all which it includes has been learned. Let every word, every verse, every principle be mastered absolutely.]

1. WORD-REVIEW.

[In this list of words, the superior figures indicate the verse in which the word, or its derivative, is found. In the case of nouns, the singular absolute is given, in the case of verbs, the root. The student is expected to compare with each word as here given, the various forms of that word which occur in the chapter, e. g., with הַּבְּהָ, he will compare הַבְּיָהָ she was, בְּבָּרָהְ and-let-(there)-be, בְּבָּרָהְ and-they-shall-be, בִּבְּרָהְ it-shall-be.]

1. VIIIIBS.					
52رئى	،څاژنہ	יוֹלָתַן	×¥,12	22چر ا	718*15
ئرتاك -	⁵ַקרָא	שוף*20	²⁸ چَچّ	ויָדָשָׁאַ	יאָמַר יּאָמַר
ביביש ביי	ּרָאָה יַּרָ	ֿינָשָׂה	יַּמְלֵא 🚉	נהָיָה²	٠ؙבֶדַל
ישָׁרַיּץ ביין	²² رُدِה	בּבֶּרָה בְּיבּ	ינְשַׁל ¹8	וְיַרַע	יבָּרָא

^{*} The Infinitive form, see § 55, 8.

2. NOUNS, PARTICLES, ETC.

יָרָקיעַ	קוֹע²º	> 5	23 חֲמִישִׁי	בּבְהַמָּה בּיּ	אָרָם מְּיִּ
ישָׁלִישִׁי 13	2על	⁵לַיִּלָה	יָחשֶׁרְ²	יבין יבין	אָדֶכְיה 25
ישָׁמַיִם¹	יעץ 11	מָאר ³¹	יטוב י	⁵בַּקר	אוֹר 3
ישָׁנָה 14	אֶַּרֶב ⁵	יַּמְאוֹר 14	יַבְשָׁה º	16 נְּדוֹל	אוֹת 14
°ישֵׁבָי °	ייע,שֶב¹יי	מוער מוער	⁵יוֹם	26 بَرْد	⁵אֶּחָר
ישְנֵים 16	נפָנים²	מַיִם²	□,10	בירמות 26	יּאָכְלָה 2º
ישֶׁרֶץ 20	ייּפְרִי	ייביין	ייֶרֶק ייִירֶק	יידשא	יאל "
³¹ نېښ ^ه	26 لاچات	יּמֶמְשָׁלָה ¹⁵	⇒ ²⁶	$\cdot D^i$	מלהים יאלהים
2תרו	יַקטן 16	ימן	₁₆ حرا خر	29 הַנָּה	יאֶכֶץ
מְתְהוֹם²	ראשית¹	ימְקְנֶה	'⊃⁴	ٳؙؙ	זאשר
، ئا راك	ינְיעִי	"מֶקוֹם	21 בל	٦٦ <u>٠</u> ٢²٢	אַת
ימַחַת?	בוּתֵ	²⁰ پږو <i>ש</i>	ړ∑ړ	יוורע ייוויי	₽¹
21 תנין	בֶּרֶמֶשׂ ²⁴	י²גְכֵלְה	ئ ڭۋۇ	50 تابُّك	יְבְהוּ

2. VERSE-REVIEW.

- 1. Pronounce the pointed text of each verse until it can be read aloud rapidly and without hesitation (see p. 191).
- 2. Write out on paper the unpointed text, one verse at a time, and then, without the aid of either pointed text or translation, insert the necessary points and vowel-signs. Compare the result with the pointed text, and note the mistakes; repeat the exercise till each verse can be pointed without mistake (see p. 213).
- 3. Write the Hebrew of the chapter, verse by verse, with only the English translation before the eye. Here also correct the result each time by the pointed text (see p. 202).
- 4. Write the Hebrew of the chapter, verse by verse, from the transliteration, noting with care, in the case of each word, the exact English equivalent for each sign or character in the Hebrew (p. 223).

3. GRAMMAR-REVIEW.

- 1. The alphabet, § 1. 1-3.
- 2. Pron. of ℵ, y, □, ▷, § 2. 1-4.
- 3. Pron. of 10, 10, 3, 3, 8 2. 5-8.
- 4. Extended, final, and similar letters, § 3. 1-3.
- Classification of letters, § 4.
 1, 2.
- 6. Pronunciation of = § 5. 1.
- 7. Pron. of ; , § 5. 6. a.
- 8. Vowel-letters, N, 1, 8 6. 1,2, 3, and Notes 1-4.
- Classificat'n of vowel-sounds,
 7. 1-4.
- 10. Names of vowels, § 8.
- 11. Simple šewā, § 9. 1.
- 12. Compound šowâ, § 9. 2.
- 13. Initial Šowa, § 10. 1, 2.
- 14. Silent š wa, § 11.
- 15. Dåğēš-lēnē, § 12. 1, and N. 1.
- 16. D. l. after a šewâ, § 12. 2.
- 17. D. l. after a disj. acc., § **12.** 3.
- 18. Dåģēš-fŏrtē, § **13.** 1, 2, and Note 1.
- 19. Omission of D. f., § 14. 1-3. Notes 1, 2.
- 20. D. f. compensative and conjunctive, § 15. 1, 3.
- 21. Măppîk and Råfê, § 16. 1, 2.
- 22. Use of Măkkēf, § 17. 1-2.
- 23. Méθěğ, § 18. 1.
- 24. More common accents, § 24. 1-3.
- 25. Kinds of syllables, § 26. 1, 2.N. 1. 2.
- 26. Syllabification, § 27. 1-3.

- 27. Quantity of vowels in syllables, § 28. 1-4.
- 28. Naturally long vowels, § 30. (opening words) and Notes 1,2, under § 30. 7,
- 29. Tone-long vowels, § 31. (opening words) and Notes 1, 2, under 31. 3.
- Peculiarities of laryngeals
 42. 1-3.
- 31. The article, § **45.** 1, 2, 3, & R. 3.
- 32. Inseparable prepositions, §47. 1-5.
- 33. Wåw conjunctive, § 49. 1-4.
- 34. Personal pron., § 50. 1-3.
- 35. Pronominal suffixes, § 51. 1. a.c., 2.
- 36. Demonstrative pronoun, § **52**. 1. a-c, 2.
- 37. Relative particle, § 53. 1. a, b.
- 38. Interrogative pronouns, § 54. 1, 2. a-d.
- 39. Roots, § 55. 1, 2.
- 40. Inflection, § 57. 1-3.
- 41. Tenses and Moods, § 57. 3. Notes 1, 2.
- 42. Simple verb-stem, § **58.** 1, 2. a-c.
- 43. Gender of nouns, § 106. 1, 2, a, b.
- 44. Number of nouns, § 106. 3-5.
- 45. States of nouns, § 107. 1, 2.

4. EXERCISE.*

To be translated into Hebrew:-

- The name of the light is day, and the name of the darkness is night.
- 2. Waters, to waters, the waters, to the waters.
- 3. The earth will be seen beneath the heavens.
- 4. The day, in which is light.
- 5. The fruit, in which is seed.
- 6. The fruit is in the seed, and the seed is in the earth.
- 7. The sun will be seen in the heavens.
- 8. To cause-a-division between the day and the night.
- 9. And in the great day. The great stars.
- 10. The great luminary is the sun; the small luminary is the moon.
- 11. The sun and the moon are in the expanse of the heavens.
- 12. Thou art in the heavens, and I am upon the earth,
- 13. And God saw all which he had created, and it was good.
- 14. God created the earth, and he created the heavens.
- 15. The waters are in the seas and upon the earth.
- 16. His day, her day, my day.
- 17. The beast of the earth was upon the ground.
- 18. This good place.
- 19. These great luminaries.
- 20. God gave to the fowl of the heavens the seed of the earth for food.

LESSON XIX.—GENESIS II. 1-3.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) אָהָט (5); (2) וְהָאָרֶץ (8); (3) עָשֶׂה (153); (4) אָהָם (95); (5) בֹוֹ (24); (6) בוֹ (73); (7) אָשֶׁר (48).

^{*} These sentences are selected from preceding exercises.

2. NOTES.

- 156. יְקוֹן (114), וִיבֶרֶךְ (114), יִבְרָרָן (114), יִבְרָרָן (114), יִבְרָרָן (114), יִבְרָרָן (114), יִבְרָרָ
- a. D. f. omitted from 9, § 14. 2; a indicates the plural number.
- b. The , in verbal forms, always marks the passive; under the first radical it indicates the Pŭ'al (intensive passive) stem, § 58.
 4. a. c.
- c. Root is 75, meaning in Pi'ēl, finish, in Pu'al, be-finished.
 - 157. נְרֹלִים ,אָתִר —and-all+host-their; cf. אָתִר (89. d):
- a. acc. to § 49. 1; $\overline{}$ is ŏ, because in a closed syllable which has lost its tone, § 29. 5.
- b. Kar host, but pray host-their; the original which became in an open syl. before the tone, is reduced to when the tone moves farther away, § 36. 2. b.
- c. __is the pron. suf. of the 3 masc. plur., § 51. 1.
 - 158. יוברך ,ויכלן and-(he)-finished; cf. ויברך ,ויכלי:
- a. Shorter form for ינכלה, the Pi'el of כלה (156. c).
- b. Two D. f.'s omitted: one from because without a full vowel, one from because final, § 14. 1, 2.
 - 159. ביום השביעי –in-the-day the-seventh:
- a. The accent i over השביעי marks the end of a secondary section. It is called Zāķēf kātōn, i. e., little Zāķēf, § 24. 4.
 - 160. באשית וַרְעוֹ : work-his; cf. יְרָאׁנְתוֹ:
- a. Abe. sg. אלאכה; א has lost its consonantal force.
- b. The original $\overline{}$ of $\overline{}$ is retained unchanged because it is in a closed unaccented syl., § 29. 1. a.; in the abs. form $\overline{}$ is rounded to $\overline{}$, being in an open, pretone syl.
- d. The abs. has n, but the form with suf. has n, § 106. 2. a.
 - 161. וַיִּכְרָא וִיִּקרָא and-he-rested; cf. וַיִּכְרָא וִיִּקרָא:

¹ Every old word, suggested for comparison with the new word under consideration, has at least one important point in common with that new word.

- a. This is the regular form of the Kal Impf., the יְּ לָּהְא and being due to the presence of the weak letter א.
- b. The _ in this word is ō (tone-long), not ô.
- c. The root is plainly he-rested, see below, 163.

162. ויכל ,ויכר and-he-sanctified; cf. ויכר ויכר :

- a. D. f. omitted from י, as in נִיְכֵל ,וַיְבָּרֶך ,וַיְבָּרֶך ,וַיְבָּרֶן .
- b. The root is prop, meaning, as a verbal form, he-was-holy.
- c. The first radical has =, the second radical, D. f.; these indicate a Pi'el form; read §§ 58. 3.; 65. 2. a. b.
- d. Compare each vowel-sound in מְלֶבֶרֶיׁ and יְבֶרֶיּיִלְיּ, and note that the latter has \pm instead of \pm , because γ refuses D. f., and \pm instead of \pm , because the accent is on the penult.
- e. The root means be-holy; the Přel, here intensive or causative, means make-holy, sanctify, § 58. 3. c.
 - 163. יְשָׁבַת he-rested; cf. נְשָׁבָת, הָרָא;
- a. Kal Perf. 3 mase. sing. of the strong verb שבת.
 - 164. לעשות to-make, i. e., in-making.
- a. The prep. $\frac{1}{2}$ with $\frac{1}{2}$, because of following laryngeal, § 47. 3.
- b. אַשׁיָן is a Kal Inf. const. of אָשָׁין.
- c. Further information concerning this form will be given later.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

but יברך	יָבֶרֶך	מְאֹרָת but מָאוֹר	יִשְׁבֹּת
but מְלָאכָת		גְרֹלִים but נְרֹל	יָקווּ
but כָּל		אָרָמָה but אָרָם	יַבְןדֵישׁ יַ
את but	-קת	אָכָאָם but אָכָא	יָבֻלּוּ
טורע but	וַרְעוֹ	לְנָפַיִם but כָּנָף	יַבְדֵּל

4. OBSERVATIONS

- 87. Short vowels are retained in closed unaccented syllables.
- 88. In open unaccented syllables, short vowels give away to š'wå. This change is called reduction.
- 89. The Kal Impf. has no special characteristic; unless one of the radicals is a weak letter, it generally has ō for the vowel of its second radical.
- 90. The Nif'al Impf. has D. f. in and $\overline{}$ under the first radical, while the other passive stem (Pŭ'āl) has $\overline{}$ under the first radical and D. f. in the second.
- 91. The Pi'ēl Impf. has (besides D. f. in the second radical) = under the first radical; the Hif'îl Impf. has = under the preformative.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 58. 1. Simple verb-stem, Kăl.

2. § 60. (& p. 195) Tabular view, Inflection of the Kal Perfect.

3. § 60. 1-3. Remarks on inflection.

4. § 36. 2. a. Reduction of an ultimate vowel in verbal inflection.

5. § **36.** 2. N. 2. [This covers the reduction to $\overline{}$ in the forms

6. WORD-LESSON.

- 1. Learn from the Hebrew word-lists under List I., verbs occurring 500 to 5,000 times, those words numbered 1-10.
- 2. Make a list of the new words in Gen. II. 1-3.

7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) I said, we said, she said, thou (f.) didst say, they said, ye (m.) said; (2) She ruled, they

- ruled, ye (f.) ruled, I ruled, we ruled, thou (m.) ruledst; (3) They gave, we gave, I gave, she gave, thou (m.) gavest, he gave; (4) I knew, she knew, we knew, they knew, thou (m.) didst know.
- 2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) The heavens will be finished; (2) The waters will be collected; (3) God will sanctify the seventh day; (4) God rested in the seventh day; (5) He created the heavens and all their host; (6) He made the great luminaries; (7) He will rest in this day; (8) We rested, she rested, ye (m.) rested, they rested.
- 3. To be translated into English:—(1) מִי שְׁבַת מְכָּל־מְלַאַכְתוֹ (2) זְה שְׁבִתוֹ בַּיוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי (3) מִי יִשְׁבֹּת בַּיוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי (4) זָה (4) הַיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי אֲשֶׁר־בּוֹ שְׁבַת אֵלֹהִים.
- 4. To be written in English letters:—The first three verses of Genesis II., from the pointed text.
- 5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—The first three verses of Genesis II., from the unpointed text.

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Omission of D. f. (2) Characteristics of Pň'al stem. (3) Reduction of a penultimate vowel, of an ultimate vowel. (4) The Kal Imperfect. (5) The Př'el Imperfect. (6) Retention of short vowels. (7) Difference between the vowels of אָרָיָרָעָ and אָרָיִרָּעָרָ and אַרָּיִרָּעָרָ (8) Original form of the simple verb-stem. (9) Form in use. (10) Its inflection. (11) Forms of the Kal Perf. containing śwa. (12) The various personal termination and their origin.

LESSON XX.—GENESIS II., 4-6.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) אָרֶץ (62); (2) יָהְיֶה (149); (3) הָאָדְכָיָה (129); (4) פָּנֵי (4) פָּנֵי (13).

2. NOTES.

- 165. אָלָה –these; cf. אָלָה (m.), אָלָה (f.).
- 166. מארת -generations-of; cf. תולרות:
- a. Plur. fem., never found in sing.; two syllables.
- b. Absence of D. l. in because preceding sowa is vocal, § 12. 2.
- c. Three spirants; both o's are ô, not ō.
- 167. בְּרֶבֶּרְאָם -in-being-created-their; cf. יְלָּרָאָם ; a. pointed with šewâ; בּיִבּרָאָם same as in בְּרָבָּרָאָ (157).
- b. It is קְטַלְ, but קְטְלְהוּ, so הָבָּרָאָם, but הָבָּרָאָם, i. e., the ultimate vowel is reduced when _ is added, § 36. 2. a.
- c. אברא has D. f. in and under the first radical, the characteristics of the Nif'al or passive stem, § 72. R. 2.
- d. This is an Inf. const. governed by the prep. \supset .
- e. The small written above the line is a traditional writing handed down by the Massoretic Editors (§ 19.).
 - 168. אישין –to-make, or making-of: see 164.
- 169. יהוֹדוֹ -- Written Jehovah in the Revised English Bible. But this pronunciation is due to an error dating as far back as the 14th. century A. D. The present vocalization of the Hebrew name is due to the later Jewish reverence for the ancient name of their God, which made them fear to pronounce it. The original pronunciation seems to have been יהוה. For this, the later Jews regularly substituted ארני, Lord. In order to remind themselves of this change, they regularly point יהוה not with its own vowels, but with those of , (Lord) as here, thus indicating that should be pronounced, and not ארני
 - 170. קיני shrub-of: one syllable, § 27. 1; cf. הוח.
 - יהיה עשה .the-field; cf. עשרה:
- a. The accent over השבין, like i over ישָרין (159. a), marks a secondary section. It is called Rovî(ă)', § 24. 5. b.

- 172. מרם –țě'-rěm-not-yet: an adverb.
- 173. היציר (he) will-sprout-forth; cf. בישברי:
- a. Kal Impf. 3 m. sg. of Thy he-sprouted-forth.
- b. The \pm under \nearrow is pausal for \pm , § 38. 2.
- c. This verb has = (in pause =) rather than ..., as seen in because of the laryngeal 7, § 42. 2. b.
 - 174. אלת -18'-not; cf. אמר, ואת , ואת , ואת ,
 - 175. המטיר (he) had-caused-to-rain; ef. מבדיל, הבדיל:
- a. Here are three radicals, making he-rained.
- b. The prefix (originally) indicates the Hif'il Perfect, § 58. 5. a. b; and § 59. 3.
- - 176. The a noun meaning nothing, but always used as a predicate, there is not, there was not; hence the phrase means and man was not, or and there was no man.
 - 177. למשל לעבר -to-serve; cf. למשל לעבר:
- a. The עבר is Kal Inf. const. of עבר he-served; but y has = , where א of אָבר, a similar form, has = , because it is a laryngeal, § 42. 3. a.
- b. The prep. 7 takes -, as in , according to § 47. 3.
 - 178. ־w°'-êd--and-(a)-mist.
 - 179. יעלה (he) will-go-up, or (he) used-to-go-up; cf. ייורה:
- a. , is the pref. of the Impf.; the root is אנלים he-went-up.
- b. The vowel under, in just and just is =, but in this word it is =, because of the following y, § 42. 2. a.
- c. Just as an original is retained under the preformative of all Hif'il forms except the Perfect, where it has been attenuated (§ 36. 3) to (cf. הְבִּיְמִיר,), so an original has been retained

under the performative of the Kal Impf. before laryngeals, where otherwise it is attenuated to $\overline{}$.

- d. In יעלה the first rad. has =, but in יעלה it has =, § 42. 3. b.
- e. The Imperfect here expresses customary action in past time.
 - 180. 「 from: so written only before the article; cf.・ウ, カ, な, 48. 1, 2.
 - 181. הַמְטִיר and-used-to-cause-to-drink; cf. הָמָטִיר:
- a. Another Hif'il Perf., as indicated by ה; root من المالة.
- b. The here is Waw Conv., and gives to the verb the force possessed by יעלה, which preceded it, § 70. 1. b, 2. b.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

עשות	הָמְטִיר	יִקְרָא	רוּתַ
לַנְעַבּר	הִשְּׁלָה	ישבות	רָקִיעַ
יַּאָלֶה	יַבְדֵּל	יִּצְמֶח	מוְריעַ
וֹצְׁכָּוֻח	תַּרְשֵׁא	יִעֲלֶה	שִׁיחַ

4. OBSERVATIONS.

- 92. A laryngeal will take (1) under it a compound instead of a simple Šawā; and (2) before it the vowel = rather than = or =.
- 93. The Hif'il stem has, under the preformative, the vowel except in the Perfect, where it has been attenuated to (cf. Latin facilis, but difficilis).
- 94. The vowel of the preformative in the Kal Imperfect was originally —, but this has been retained only before laryngeals, being elsewhere attenuated to —.
- 95. The Kal Imperfect may have for its stem-vowel either ō, or a. In the cases cited above, note how before ↑ and in pause has been rounded to ¬, while before ¬ it has become ĕ.

96. Pățăți-furtive creeps in under the final laryngeals 7, 7, y, when they are preceded by any long vowel except 7

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § **58.** 3. a, b, c.

2. § 58. 4. a. b. c.

3. § 58. 7 a, b, c.

4. § **62.** 1. b, 2. a, b, (& pp.

194, 195)

5. § 36. 3. a, b.

Origin and use of the Pi'el stem.

Origin and use of the Pu'al stem.

Origin and use of the Higpa'el st.

Inflection of these stems in Perf.

Attenuation of - to -

6. WORD-LESSON.

- 1. In the Word-Lists, under List I., the verbs numbered 11-20.
- 2. Make a list of the new words in Genesis II. 4-6.

7. EXERCISES.

- 1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) He sanctified (), Pi), we sanctified, they sanctified, I sanctified, ye (m.) sanctified; (2) She spoke (), in Pi'\(\text{el}\)), I spoke, we spoke, they spoke, thou (f.) didst speak, ye (m.) did speak; (3) He was sanctified (P\(\text{u'al}\)), I was sanctified, we were sanctified, they were sanctified; (4) She purified herself () in Hi\(\text{epa'\text{el}}\)), we purified ourselves, they purified themselves, I purified myself.
- 2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) Yahweh God sanctified this day and this place; (2) This (is) the day which God sanctified; (3) These (are) the heavens and the earth which God created; (4) The shrub and the herb will be in the field; (5) There was no man upon the earth in those days; (6) God did not cause it to rain upon the dry (land); (7) The herb will sprout forth upon the field; (8) These generations; (9) This earth; (10) This day.
 - 3. To be translated into English: (1) קַרָשָׁתִי אָת־הַיּוֹם; (2)

הַמְשִׁיל אֶלְהִים אֶת־הָאָרָם (3) נָתַתָּ לוֹ אֶת הָאָרֵץ הַזֹּאָרֵץ הַזֹּאָרֶץ בִּילִּהִים וּבְכָל־הָאָרֶץ בִּילִם וּבְעוֹף הַשְּׁמִיִם וּבְכָל־הָאָרֶץ בִּרְא אֶת־הָאָרָם (4) בִּיְרָב אָת־הָאָרָם הַעַּבֹּר אֶת־הָאָרָם.

- 4. To be written in English letters:—Verses 4—6 of chapter II. from the pointed text.
- 5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—Verses 4-6 of chapter II. from the unpointed text.

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Forms of the Dem. pron. (2) Use of D. l. (3) Reduction of an ultimate vowel in verbal forms. (4) Characteristics of the Nif'ăl. (5) The word יוֹרָה (6) Pățăḥ-furtive. (7) The difference in pointing between יְּשָׁבָּה and יִּשְׁבָּה (8) Attenuation of = to -. (9) Hif'il Perfect. (10) יִּעְרָה (11) Difference between יִּשְׁרָה (12) Force of the tense in יִּעָרָה (13) Peculiaritics of laryngeals. (14) The origin, use, and inflection of the three intensive stems. (15) The form יִּעְרָה (16) The form יִּעָרָה (17) Rounding of vowels. (18) The Personal pronoun.

LESSON XXI.—GENESIS II. 7-9.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) יְהוָה (169); (2) כְל־ (180); (3) הְיָה (102,103); (4) בָּל־ (108); (5) מוב (70); (70); (70); (70).

2. NOTES.

182. יייצר and-(he)-formed; cf. יייצר:

a. The first , is the preformative, the second, the radical.

- b. Kal Impf. 3 m. sg. of the root Type he-formed.
- c. The = under y is ě; consideration of it may be postponed.
 - 183. יעפר with the article it would be דְעָפָר, § 45. 4.
 - 184. חבין and-he-breathed; cf. וצמח בינתחת, יצמח:
- a. For מְנָבְּין, the j being assimilated; root הָנָבָּוּ
- b. On = instead of .. before 7 see § 42. 2. b.
 - 185. באפין b°'ăp-påw—in nostrils-his:
- a. אָפָין nose; אָפִין nostrils; אָפָין his-nostrils.
- c. The D. f. in stands for j, the original form being six.
 - 186. בְנַת, חַיַּת, ביית -niš-măθ-breath-of; cf. בונת, חַיַּת.
- a. Abs. sg. is שְׁלֶבֶּל. but in const. ק goes back to the orig. ; the other changes will come up later.
 - 187. חים lives; cf. חים life, beast.
- 188. עטין—and-(he)-planted; cf. רביין
- a. So far as concerns vowels and form, the same as מָנֵי (184); from the root מָנֵי he-planted.
 - 189. 13—garden; cf. below in v. 9 in pause.
 - 190. בְּיֶּכְרֶם—mǐk-kĕ'-dĕm—from-east; cf. יַעֶּרֶב
- a. The prep. in with assimilated, § 48. 1.
- b. An a-class Segolate, primary form 77, § 89. 1. a.
- 191. בייני and-he-put: learn (1) this form, (2) its meaning, (3) its root ייני to-put.
 - 192. Dy-there: an adverb.
 - 193. איצר -he-formed, or he-had-formed; cf. יצר
- a. Pausal for "y, the root form, see 182. b.
 - 194. ריצמח -and-(he)-caused-to-sprout-forth; cf. ניבדל:
- a. Cf. with Kal רְצָיבֶי (173), which has under instead of -

- b. The = under the preformative is the indication of the Hif'il (except in Perf.).
- c. יברל has under 2d rad., but יצמח has -; why? § 42. 2. b.
- d. Hif. Impf. 3 m. sg. of the root he-sprouted.
 - 195. הפֿרַ něḥ-måd—desirable, or desired:
- a. The šowa, though under a laryngeal, is silent.
- b. The root is קומר, j indicating a Nif'al.
- c. On the vowel $\overline{}$ see § 42. 2. c; on $\overline{}$, § 68. 2.
- 196. למאכל -for-sight for-food:
- a. Two nouns formed by the prefix ב כלוה, מקור , מקור נמקור, מקור ; § 96.
- b. The roots are ראה he-saw, אכל he-ate.
 - 197. החיים -hă(ḥ)-ḥăy-yîm—the-lives; cf.
- a. The D. f. of the article is implied in 7, §§ 42. 1. b; 45. 2.
- b. Méθěğ on the second syllable before the tone.
- 198. בהדעת the-knowing a verbal noun from אירני he-knew, with the article pointed as usual; it has here a direct object.
- b. A one-vowel noun originally; the final a is a helping vowel.
 - 199. יָרָע wa-ra'—and-evil; cf. נָבָרוּן:
- a. Waw Conj., before a tone-syllable, takes sometimes -, § 49. 4.
- b. אַק, instead of אָק, because in pause, § 38. 2.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

4. OBSERVATIONS.

- 97. Nouns with two vowels, and having an accented $\overline{}$ as their first vowel, are always a-class Segolates, the $ext{e}$ being a deflection of an original $ext{a}$.
 - 98. Nouns with two vowels, and having an accented as their

first vowel, are always i-class Segolates, the ē coming from an original I.

99. Nouns with two vowels and having an accented — for their first vowel, are always u-class Seğolates, the ō coming from an original ŭ.

100. The final unaccented — in all these nouns is merely an inserted helping-vowel (§ 37. 2).

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- 1. § 58. 5a. b. c, Origin and use of the Hif'fl stem.
- 2. § 62. 2. c, Inflection of this stem (cf. p. 194.)
- 3. § 89. 1, Origin of Segolates.
- 4. § 36. 2a. b. N. 1, Changes of ă, ĭ, ŭ, due to the tone.

6. WORD-LESSON.

- 1. In the Word-Lists, Lists I. and II., the verbs numbered 21-30.
- 2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis II. 7-9.

7. EXERCISES.

- 1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) He caused to rain, they caused to rain, I caused to rain, we caused to rain; (2) He caused to kill, she caused to kill, they caused to kill, ye (m.) caused to kill; (3) He divided (Hif. of , she divided, they divided, I divided, we divided.
- 2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) And God breathed into his nostrils; (2) In the garden which God planted in Eden was fruit; (3) This fruit was good for food; (4) The good fruit; (5) The evil fruit; (6) The good tree and the evil tree; (7) And he caused to sprout forth grass and herb(s) and tree(s).
- 3. To be translated into English: (1) הְבְּדִּיל אֱלֹהִים בֵּין הַנוּן בִין הַנוּן אָיֵשׁר בִּתוֹךְ הַנָּן עֵץ הַחַיִּים (2) הָנוֹן הַרַע; הָרַע

- (3) נָתַן אֶלהִים אָת־הָאָרָם בַּגַן אֲשֶׁר (4) יָנָטַע אֶת־הָעֵץ בַּגָּן (5) הָבְדֵּילָה (5) יָנָטַע וַאֲשַׁר־בּוֹ הִצְמִיחַ כְּל־עֵץ נָחְמָר לְמַרְאֶה יְהַבְּדֵילָנוּ יִהְבְּדֵּילִנוּ יִהְבְּדֵּילִנוּ יִהְבְּדֵּילִנוּ יִהְבְּדֵּילִנוּ
- 4. To be written in English letters:—Verses 7—9 of chapter II., from the pointed text.
- 5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—Verses 7—9 of chapter II., from the unpointed text.

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Assimilation. (2) The vowels — and — in the stem of the Käl Imperfect. (3) Pronunciation and meaning of the affix パー、(4) The root to-put, the form and-he-put. (5) Difference between コン・and コン・。(6) つ as a prefix in the formation of nouns. (7) A-class Seğolates. (8) I-class Seğolates. (9) U-class Seğolates. (10) Origin, use and inflection of the Hiffil stem. (11) Effect of tone upon vowels. (12) The helping-vowel ě.

LESSON XXII.—GENESIS II. 10-12.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) מְלַאְרָתוֹ (160); (2) וְיִּשְׁבֹּת (161); (3) תְּוֹלְרוֹת (166); (4) (173); (5) יַּעֲלֵה (179).

2. NOTES.

200. בֿנָף יאָרַם and-(a)-river; cf. בֿנָף אָרָם:

a. This noun belongs to a large class, formed from the root by means of two primary short vowels, both of which, the one before, and the other under, the tone, have undergone change, § 90. 1. a.

201. אָץ -yô-ṣē' -going-forth, = goes-forth; cf. ירֹם ישׁ

a. The active participle of Kal, used, as often, for a present tense.

- b. The first vowel is ô, not ō; the root, ky he-went-forth.
- 202. אישב (. § 48. 2; מערן . § 89. 1. b:
- a. Note the Zakēf-kātōn (בֹי); it marks the end of a secondary section and also the accent of מַעָרָן, cf. 159. a.
 - 203. יְבְשִׁקוֹת to-cause-to-drink, i. e., to-water; cf. יְעֲשׁוֹת הבדיל
- a. Like הַכְרִיל, this word has the pref. הָ; it is Hif. Inf. const.
- b. Like niwy, it ends in ni.
- c. Cf. also the Hif. Perf. 3 m. sg. השקה (181).
 - 204. מַתַחַת ,ובִין —and-from-there; cf. מְתַחַת, ובִין.
 - 205. יבלר it-will-be-divided, or it-divides-itself:
- a. D. f. in and å under 5 indicate at once the Nif'al.
- b. The root is פֶּרֶך; Nĭf. Perf., ; cf. יָקוּן; cf. יָקוּן; (55).
 - 206. לארבעה for-four; cf. רביעה fourth.
- 207. באשים rå(')šîm—heads: an irregular plural from אים .
- a. N here is silent, as always after a vowel.
 - 208. Dy -šem-name: same as the proper name Shem.
 - 209. בולב -the-(one)-surrounding; cf. למש , רֹמָשׁ,
- a. On . see 171. a.
 - 210. הְרֵוְילֶרה hă(ḥ)-ḥ*wî-lå(h)—the-Havilah:
- a. The article here belongs really to the phrase = all the land of Havilah, not all land of the Havilah, see Principle 3 (p. 69).
 - 211. אישר־שם -which+there,= where; cf. אישר־שם in which.
 - 212. בָנָף אָרָם וּנָהֶר A noun like בָנָף אָרָם, וְהָרָס, § 90. 1. a.
- 213. ביוהוב a-z-hav—and-gold-of:
- a. The Waw, before a consonant with sewa is 1, § 49. 2.
- b. Comp'd š°wa, under , preceding a laryngeal, § 32. 3. c.
- c. Méhěž with 3 before compound šewā, § 18. 3.
- d. יְרָהֶ differs from יְרָהֶ in that the form is treated as if the

accent had passed from it to the following word. This is virtually true, for the noun is in the construct state, § 107. (opening words); § 109. 3. a, b. The ground-form of the noun is In the absolute, both vowels are rounded to å, because of tonal influence, one being under the tone and the other in an open syl. before the tone. In the construct, the final a remains unchanged, being in a closed, unaccented syl. but the preceding a is reduced to *wa, being in an open unaccented syl.

- e. Cf. בנף abs., but נהר const.; abs., but כנף const.
 - 214. אוֹהְהוֹשֶׁר -ha(h)-hí' (not ha(h)-híw') —the-that; cf. בַּהְשָׁר:
- a. קוא, § 50. 3. a; here used as a Demonstrative, § 52. 2.
- b. The Demonstrative follows its noun, and has the article.
- c. peing a laryngeal implies the doubling; hence ă of the article is only apparently in an open syl.
 - 215. מברקת hab-b·dō'-lah-the-bdellium.
- 216. בְּישׁהֵם בּ'e'-ven has-sō'-ham-stone-of the-onyx:
- a. Two Segolates,—one a-class, one u-class.
- b. Helping-vowel in first is w, in second, after 7, w, § 37. 2. a.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

ЖÄ,	הָאָחָר	abs., but חיה const.
סבב	מַהַב	מוֹשְׁמָת abs., but בְשְׁמָת const.

4. OBSERVATIONS.

- 101. The o of the Kal active Participle is \hat{o} , not \bar{o} .
- 102. Note, in the words cited above, Méθěğ written (1) on second syl. before the tone, (2) with a vowel before compound š·wå.
- 103. The original fem. ending in Hebrew was ___; but this has been weakened to ___, except where something closely follow-

ing protects it. On account of the following noun, it is preserved in the construct state.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 72. Table, General view of the Verb-stems.

2. § 72. R's 1-7, Changes from original vowels.

3. § 58. 2. a, b, c. Origin and use of the Nifal stem.

4. § 58. 6. a, b, c. Origin and use of the Höfäl stem.

5. § 62. 1. a, c. Inflection of the Nifal and Höfal perfects.

6. WORD-LESSON.

- 1. In the Word-Lists, under List II., verbs numbered 31-40.
- 2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis II. 10-12.

7. EXERCISES.

- 1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) Thou (m.) wast caused to divide, I was caused to kill, we were caused to kill; (2) He was killed, they were killed, she was killed; (3) Thou (m.) wast sanctified (Nif.), ye (f.) were sanctified, they were sanctified; (4) We were kept, thou (f.) wast kept, she was kept.
- 2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) (The) river of that land is (a) great river; (2) (The) name of that river is Pishon; (3) The river which goes forth from Eden will be divided; (4) (The) gold of (the) land of Havilah is good gold; (5) Thou shalt call the river which surrounds (=the one surrounding) that land Pishon.
- 3. To be translated into English: —(1) אָחָר (2) פּוֹכָב לָטוֹן אָחָר (1) יְצַרְהָּ אָת־הָאָרָם עָפָּר (2) יָצַרְהָּ אָת־הָאָרָם עָפָּר (3) יָצַרְהָּ אָת־הָאָרָם עָפָּר לֹא יָדְעְהִי הַפָּקוֹם אֲשֶׁר (5) יִסבב אָת־הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר־שָׁם זְהָב לֹא יָדְעְהִי הַפִּקוֹם אֲשֶׁר (5) יִשָּׁם הוא עֵרָן הִשְּׁבִּיעִי (6) הִשְׁבְּרִי בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי (6).
- 4. To be written in English letters: -Verses 10-12 of chapter II., from the pointed text.

- 5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—Verses 10—12 of chapter II., from the unpointed text.
- 6. To be written:—(1) The verbs פָּרַר, שָׁמֵל, and יְמָשׁל in the perf. 3 m. sg. of the Nifăl; (2) the verbs אָלֶר, אָשֶׁלָר, and יְמָלְר, אָשֶׁלֶר, and יְמָלְר, אָשֶׁלֶר, and יְמָלְר, in the perf. 1st p. plur. of the Hŏfăl.

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Nouns formed by prefixing D. (2) Nouns which had originally two short vowels. (3) A-class, I-class and U-class Seğolates. (4) The vowels of the Kal Part. act. (5) A comparison of שׁלְּחָר, and הַבְּרִיל, (6) The word meaning he-was-divided. (7) The construct state of nouns like הָהֶר, , atc. (8) The construct state of Seğolates. (9) The two forms of the fem. ending הַר, and הַבּי (10) Méθěğ. (11) The original forms of the various Perfect stems.

LESSON XXIII.—GENESIS II. 13-14.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) אָבֶלְה (202); (2) לְמֵאְכָל (196); (3) אָבְלְה (173); (4) אַבֶּלְה (179); (5) יַּעֲבֶּר (171); (6) יַּבֶּרָר (205).

2. NOTES.

- 217. hid-de'-kel—Tigris. This name is written I-dig-lat in the Assyrian inscriptions.
- 218. בְּחַלֵּךְ -hǎ(h)-hô-lēx—the-(one)-going; cf. רָסְׁבֶּבְּ a. D. f. of article is implied in אָר, cf. בְּהַרָאָא (214), § 45. 2. b. Kǎl act. Part. (ô, not ō) of בְּלָרְ he-went.
- 219. בְּרָכֶּת kid-man eastward-of; const. of קרָכָּת : a. The original — is retained in the const state, § 106. 2. a. (3)

b. A fem. form related to [190].

220. הוא פרת is Euphrates.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

הַנָּהָר	- שֶׁם	קרמת	הַסוֹבֵב	הוא
הַנָּהָר	וְשֵׁם	הָרְבִיעִי	בןהולה	הוא

104. Note in words cited above, Měθěğ written (1) with a tonal vowel in a closed syl. before Makkēf, (2) with Kāměş before a vocal š·wâ, (3) with a primary short vowel (ă) before a laryngeal with doubling implied.

105. Note that the participle often serves as the equivalent of a relative clause.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

§ 63. Ta	bular View.	Inflection of Kal Imperfect (active)
§ 63 . R.	1.	Various prefixes and affixes used.
§ 63. R.	2.	Original Stem of the Kăl Imperfect.
8 63. R.	3, 4,	The terminations, and and

6. WORD-LESSON.

Make out a list of the new words in Genesis II, 13-14.

7. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.—THE PERSONAL PRONOUN

He [or it] (is) the (-one-) surrounding.

And the gold of that land.

And the fourth river is Euphrates.

Principle 5.—The personal pronoun besides (1) its ordinary use as a personal pronoun, may have (2) the force of a remote demonstrative pronoun (that), and (3) the force of a copula, i. e., to mark the relation between the subject and the predicate.

8. EXERCISES.

- 1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) He will rest, I shall rest, we shall rest, they will rest, thou (f.) shalt rest; (2) They (m.) will swarm, he will swarm, she will swarm, they (f.) will swarm, ye (m.) shall swarm; (3) He will call, she will call, I shall call, we shall call, thou (m.) shalt call; (4) He will plant, I shall plant, thou (m.) shalt plant, she will plant, they will plant; (5) He will give, she will give, I shall give, we shall give, thou (m.) wilt give.
- 2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) The river which surrounds (the) land-of Cush is Gihon; (2) The river which goes eastward-of Assyria is Euphrates; (3) (The) name-of the great river is Tigris; (4) She will rest in (the) land-of Havilah; (5) We shall give that land.
- 3. To be translated into English:—(1) הָאָרֶץ הַהוֹא קְרְמָת (2) הַּאָרֶץ בּוֹשׁ (2) אָרֶץ בּוֹשׁ (3) אָשׁוּר הַמָּיִם שָׁרֶץ נָפֶשׁ (4) אֶבֶת אֶלְהִים בִּיוֹם הַהוֹא יִשְׁרְצוּ הַפַּיִם שָׁרֶץ נָפֶשׁ (4) אֶבֶת אָלְהִים בִּיוֹם הַהוֹא יִשְׁרְצוּ הַפָּיִם הַנָּהָר הַנְּרוֹל וְהִיָה לְאִרְבָּעָה רָאשִׁים (5) הִיָּה יִפְּרֵר הַנָּהָר הַנְּרוֹל וְהִיָה לְאִרְבָּעָה רָאשִׁים (5) הִיָּה.
- 4. To be written in English letters: —Genesis II 13-14 from the pointed text.
- 5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—Genesis II, 13-14, from the unpointed Hebrew text.
- 6. To be written:—The verbs אָבֶת and מְשֶׁלְ in the Kal Imperfect tense throughout.

9. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Inflection of the Kal Imperfect (active). (2) Prefixes of the Imperfect. (3) Affixes of the Imperfect as compared with those of the Perfect. (4) The difference in the stem-vowels of אַכְּיָלִי, and אַכִּיי, and אַכִּיי, and אַכִּיי,

LESSON XXIV.—GENESIS II. 15-16.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) וְיַפַּח (13); (2) הַדָּעַת (4); (אמר (2)); (4) הַדָּעַת (4) (198); (5) (199).

a. For الأجرام, but ל is assimilated (like 1), § 39. 3.

- b. The laryngeal | has = (a) before it, rather than ō, § 42. 2. b.
- 222. The .j is Waw Conver.; if is the pron. suf. of 3 m. sg. High jut. 3 m. b. The root is is to-rest; the form is an irreg. Hiffil.
- 223. לעברה ולשמרה -l'ov-dah al'šom-rah: Kal (on st. /htimitive a. The translation of these words is: to-serve-her and-to-keep-her.
- b. The insep. prepositions are as usual;) before > becomes 1, § 49. 2.
- c. The final 🤭 is a consonant, as indicated by Mappik, § 16. 1.
- d. The Tunder y and w, if it were å, would have Méfeg, § 18. 2.
- e. Tis a contraction of Ti; cf. i for IT, § 108. 1. R. 1.
- f. These forms are Kal Inf's const. (cf.), and without suffixes would read אבר and אטני (§ 70. 2); but, before the suffix, a different form is used.
- g. The syllables ov- and som being unaccented and having short vowels must be closed. Sowa is therefore silent. The absence of d. l. from | is a survival from a period when there was a short vowel under \supset (cf. §§ 10. 2. d; 28. 4.). This survival was aided by the fact that the spirant letter] greatly facilitated the spirant articulation of the following
- 224. ויצן –and-(he)-commanded; cf. ניכל from : a. Long form my, Pi'el Impf. of my he-commanded.

- b. D. f. omitted (1) from , and (2) from , § 14. 1, 2.
- c. The unfailing indication of the Pi'el is here, viz., under 1st rad.
- d. אָרָה, in Pi'ēl, = he-commanded; so בְּלֶה, in Pi'ēl, = he-finished.

 225. אַכל -'a-xôl—to-eat, or eating:
- a. Kal Inf. absolute of he-ate; second vowel unchangeable.
- b. Cf. with this the form of the Inf. const. אָלֶכל (cf. מְשֵׁלְ) = '•xōl, the o being changeable, § 67. 1. b, 2.
- c. Ct. אָשֶׁלֶ (ô) and אָשֶׁלָ (ō); אָשֶׁלָ (ô) and אָשֶׁלָ (ō). 226. ביי בּישׁלָ –tô'-xēl—thou-shalt-eat:
- a. ה indicates the Impf. 2 m. sg. (thou), root אכל.
- b. Cf. with this ממר and-he-said, from אמר

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

ניַקּח	וְיַקַרִשׁ	וַיִּבְדֵּל	יָקווּ	אָכֹל
וַיִּטַע	וַיְצֵו	וַיַּצְמַח	יִפְּרֵר	שָׁמְרָה
ווּפּֿט	וַיְבָרֶר	תַרשא	הַרָאֶה	עָבְרָה

4. OBSERVATIONS.

- 106. Verbs whose third radical is a laryngeal must have $\overline{}$ for their stem-vowel in the Imperfect.
- 107. The Př'ēl Impf. may always be distinguished by the = (or, if the second radical is a laryngeal, the =) which is under the first radical.
- 108. The Hif'il Impf. may be distinguished by the which is under the personal preformative.
- 109. The Nif'al Impf. may be distinguished by the D. f. in and the $\frac{1}{\tau}$ under the first radical.
- 110. The o of the Inf. abs. is ô unchangeable; but the o of the Inf. const. is tonal ō, and varies with the position of the accent.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- 1. § 65. 2. a, b, The stem and inflection of the Pi'el Impf. (cf. p. 195).
- 2. § 65. 3, a, b, The stem and inflection of the Higpa'el Impf. cf. p, 194).
- 3. § **65.** 5. a, b, The stem and inflection of the Hif'il Impf. (cf. p. 194).

6. WORD-LESSON.

- 1. In the Word-Lists, under List II., verbs numbered 41-50.
- 2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis II. 15-16.

7. EXERCISES.

- 1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) He will keep, they will keep, we shall keep, thou (f.) shalt keep. (2) She will sanctify, I shall sanctify, ye will sanctify, they (f.) will sanctify, we shall sanctify; (3) She will sanctify herself, you will sanctify yourselves; (4) He will cause to divide, they (m.) will cause to divide, we shall cause to divide, thou (f.) will cause to divide, ye (f.) shall cause to divide; (5) I shall rule, they (f.) will cause to rule.
- 2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) Thou mayest eat from all the fruit which God has given; (2) Thou shalt divide between the good and between the evil; (3) Thou mayest not eat from the tree which is in the midst of the garden.
- 3. To be translated into English: —(1) אָכֹל תּאֹכֵל (2) אָכֹל עָּשְׂכוּר (3) אָכָל תּאַכֵל (4) אָלְהִים אֶּלּהִים אֶּלּהִים אֶלּהִים אֶלּהִים אָלּהִים אָלּהַל פֿרי
- 4. To be written in English letters: -Verses 15-16 of chapter II., from the pointed text.

¹ Use the root 573 in Hif'il.

- 5. To be written with points and vowel-signs: -Verses 15-16 of chapter II., from the unpointed text.
- 6. To be written:—(1) The verbs לְמֵך and קַלָּך, מְשֶׁלְ throughout the Imperfect of the Příēl, Hiệpǎ'ēl and Hif'îl stems.

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

Assimilation of .
 (2) Dif. between the o of the Inf. abs.
 and the o of the Inf. const. (3) The Inf. const. before suffixes. (4)
 The words meaning being-of, to-serve-her. (5) Peculiarities of laryngeals. (6) Tonal vowels. (7) Méθěğ, Măppîķ, Râfe and Măķķēf.

LESSON XXV.—GENESIS II 17-18.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) וְיָכַל (221); (2) וְיָכַל (158); (3) יָפָּרֵד (205); (4) וְיָכַל (162); (5) תּוֹצֵא (123).

2. NOTES.

- 227. יְטָיֵין -- and-from-tree-of: אָ, § 49. 2; אָ, § 48. 2.
- a. A new disjunctive accent, called r'vî(ă)'; § 24. 5. b.
 - 228. האכל Another spelling of האכל (226).
- 229. בְּיִּחֶ from-him (= it); for, in-day-of:
- a. מְבֶּוֹנְ takes a special form before suffixes, viz. אָרָהָ with אָרָ, in which the הוא is assim. backwards and represented by D. f. in), § 51. 5. b, and is deflected to —.
- b. D. l. in and in because of prec. disj. accent, § 12. 3.
- 230. אכלה "××ŏl-xā-thy-eating:
- a. The Inf. const. is אָכל, but before אָכל, (۵), § 71. 3. a. (1).
- b. Cf. (1) reg. form (2) form before קטל, (3) form before קטל, (3) form before קטל, (3) form before קטל, (3)

- 231. חום חום mod tå-mad-dying thou-shalt-die:
- a. The Kal Inf. abs., and Impf. 2 m. sg. of to-die.
- b. The explanation of these forms will be given later.
- 232. אייות heyou-being-of; cf. עשות making-of:
- a. Kal Inf. const. of היה he-was, translated as a verbal noun.
- b. Under the laryngeal 7 appears a compound s'wa.
 - 233. לכדו -to or in-separation-his: לְ, prep.; אָם, noun; j, suffix.
- 234. יאַנשה־לְּי 'ĕ'-'śe(h) l+lô-I-will-make+for-him:
- a. N indicates the first pers. sg.; root is he made.
- b. The D. f. in ין is conjunctive (cf. ינישה־פֿרָץ), § 15. 3.
- c. Cf. עשה all from עשה, all from עשה, all from עשה
- 235. אָרֶן עַיָּרָ —'é-zěr--(a) help or helper; cf. אָרֶן עַיָּרָ Ebenezer:
- a. Like אַעשׁב and אָרָן an i-class Segolate, § 89. l. b.
- 236. בנרך as-over-against-him: בנרך, ז, ז,

3. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- 1. § 65. 1. a, b. The stem and inflection of the Nif'al Impf.
- 2. § 65. 4. The stems and inflections of the Pǔ'āl and Hŏf'āl Impf.

4. WORD-LESSON.

1. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis II 17-18.

5. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) He will be divided, they will be divided, thou (1.) shalt be divided, we shall be divided; (2) Thou (1.) shalt be sanctified, I shall be sanctified, ye shall be sanctified, we shall be sanctified, she will be sanctified; (3) Thou (1.) shalt be divided, we shall be divided, ye shall be divided; (4)

י Use שַּׁכָּל in the Nif'al. "Use שָׁכָל in Hof'ăl.

I shall be ruled, thou (m.) shall be ruled, we shall be ruled; (5) Thou (f.) shall rule thyself, we shall rule ourselves, he will rule himself.

- 2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) In that day thou shalt die; (2) In the day of thy eating from the tree of fruit thou shalt surely die; (3) And the man was not alone in the midst of the garden; (4) And there was a helper over-against-him.
- 3. To be translated into English:—(1) הַּתְבַּוֹם הָוֹים; (2) הַּתְבַּוֹם הָתְבִּיעִי בְּיִבִיעִי אָלְהִים לְאָדָם עֵזֶר (3) נַיִּיַם הְרָבִיעִי אָלֹהִים לְאָדָם עֵזֶר (4) בּיוֹם הְרְבִיעִי לִמִינָהוּ לֹא טוֹב הֵיוֹת הַאָּרָם לְבַרוֹ (5) בִּּרִי לְמִינָהוּ .
- 4. To be written in English letters:—Genesis II, 17-18 from the pointed text.
- 5. To be written with points and vowel-signs: —Genesis II, 17-18 from the unpointed text.
- 6. To be written:—The verbs ς and στι throughout the Imperfect of the Pǐ'ēl, Hǐθρā'ēl and Hǐf'îl stems.

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

The characteristics distinguishing the various Imperfects.
 The stems of the various Imperfects.
 The inflection of the various Imperfects.
 The use of the Infinitive Absolute.
 The use of the Infinitive Construct.

LESSON XXVI.—GENESIS II. 19-20.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) הְאָרָכְה (129); (2) חַיֵּת (128); (3) הַשְּׂלָה (171); (4) נַיְּקְרָא (29); (5) הָשֶּׂלָה (125); (6) עַוֶּר כְּנֵנְדוֹ (225,236); (7) הַיָּקָה (221).

2. NOTES.

237. אייצר a defective writing of ריצר (182).

238. מרברל and-he-caused-to-come; cf. ברל:

- a. Clearly a Hif'il Impf. 3 m. sg. of the root Ni to-come-in.
- b. Instead of -, the preformative , has in an open syllable.

239. לעשות ,לְמִשׁל: -to-see; cf. לְעשוֹת, לְמִשׁל:

- a. ראה is the Inf. const. of the verb האה he-saw.
- b. 5, before a letter with š'wâ, takes -, § 47. 2.

240. מה־יִּקרָא־לִּוֹ mă(h)y+yĭḥ-râ'+lô-what+he-will-call+to-it:

- a. The Interrogative what? pointed like the article, § 54. 2. a.
- b. j = to-him, just as j = in-him.
 - 241. און —literally he, = is; cf. Principle 5 (3).

242. אַמֹיִי ... ישׁמוֹי his-name ... names :

- a. Before the suffix i the of becomes :; but
- b. The is retained before the fem. plur. affix ôth.
- c. R. vî(ă)' (1) over njûr, §24. 5. b; (cf. 227, and 229).

243. כְּרָא יִקרָא -he-found; cf. בְרָא יִקרָא:

- a. -, instead of as in שָׁבָּה, because א is silent.
- b. Lit., he-found; here impersonal, = there-was-found; cf. French on dit = it is said, and German man sagt.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

מְן־הָאֲדָמֶה	הָאָדָם	(v. 20) הַשָּׁמֵים	וַיִּמֵּן
מִתַּחָת	לְא־מֶצָא	וְלְאָרֶּם (v. 20)	นอิมี
מֵעַל	הַשְּׂבֶת	עמות (v. 20)	וַיִּטַע

4. OBSERVATIONS.

109. The preposition from is written separately chiefly before the article; elsewhere it is joined to the following word, the a suf-

fering assimilation; but, if the following word begins with a laryngeal, the D. f. is rejected and the preceding — becomes —.

110. The syl. standing second before the tone receives Méθěš, if it is an open syllable.

111. Three accents of high rank are $\stackrel{.}{=}$ Zâķēf ķāṭōn, $\stackrel{.}{=}$ Zāķēf gādôl, $\stackrel{.}{=}$ R°vî (ā)', § 24. 4, 5. a, b.

112. Verbs whose first radical is assimilate the whenever it would stand at the close of a syllable. It is then represented by D. f. in the second radical. Such forms are liable to be confused with Pi'el forms.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- 1. § 66. 1. a-c, The stem of Imperatives.
- 2. § 66. 2. a, b, and N. 1, The inflection of Imperatives.

6. WORD-LESSON.

- 1. In the Word-Lists, under List V., nouns numbered 1-15.
- 2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis II., 19-20.

7. EXERCISES.

- 1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) Rule thou (m.), keep ye (f.), sanctify thou (f.), divide ye (m.), fill ye, subdue ye, be thou (f.) separated, sanctify yourselves, swarm ye.
- 2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) What will God call the great luminary? (2) Who formed every fowl of the heaven? (3) Who gave (Heb., called) names to the fowl of the heaven, and to the beast of the earth? (4) Gold, the gold, to the gold, in the gold, and in the gold; (5) He found the fruit in the garden.
- 3. To be translated into English: —(1) מֶבְּה־שְּׁכִוּ (2) מֻבְּה־שְׁכִוּ (3) מָבְּהַבְּהַכְּה וֹאָת (4) מָבְּהַבְּהַכְּה וֹּלָּלְ־הַבְּהֵכְּה (5) יָצְרָתִּי (5) מָבְּהַבְּהַבְּה וֹבְּהַבָּה וֹבְּהַבָּה וֹבְרָבַת הַיָּם (7) יִצְרָתְּ אֹתָה (6) אֹתוֹ בַּבְּהַבְּהַבְּה וֹבְעוֹךְ הַשְּׁבִים לא נִמְצִא לְאָרָם עֵזֶר כְּנֵנְרְדּוֹ .

- 4. To be written in English letters:—Verses 19-20 of chapter II., from the pointed text.
- 5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—Verses 19-20 of chapter II., from the unpointed text.
- 6. To be written:—The verbs אָשֶל, אָשֶל and בְּקַר in the Imv. of all the stems.

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The Interrogative Pronouns. (2) Verbs with as their third radical. (3) Verbs with as their first radical. (4) Nouns which had originally two short vowels. (5) Preposition (5). (6) The accents Zāķēf ķāṭon, Zāķēf gādōl, and R·vi(ā). (7) The stems and inflection of the various Imperatives.

LESSON XXVII.—GENESIS II. 21, 22.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) אָדָם (131); (2) וְהָב (212); (3) נו מַאִישׁ (202); (4) וְהָנוּ (80); (5) אָחָד (37); (6) לֹא (174).

- 244. יפל -way-yap-pēl-and(he)-caused-to-fall:
- a. This form is for אינפל, which is, like וינפל, in Hif'il.
- b. Root 50, of which is assimilated and represented by D. f.
- c. נְתֵע, נְתַע, וְמָח all have j for their first radical; the old Jewish paradigm-word was פֿעל, the first radical of which is j; hence, technically, these verbs are called יָבָּה, i. e., Pē Nun. § 77. 1.
 - 245. הַרָּדֶמָה (a)-deep-sleep: on formation see § 98. and R.
- 246. אייצר way-yi-šan—and-he-slept; cf. רייצר:
- a. The is pausal for -, § 38. 2.
- b. The radical , becomes silent after the preceding

- 247. אַחָר 'ă(ḥ)-ḥăt -- one: fem. of אָחָר (37).
- a. A d. f. is implied in 7, hence a is really in a closed syllable.
- 248. מצַלעתין —miṣ-ṣāl-'ô-θāw—from-ribs-his:
- a. The in with assimilated, § 48. 1.
- b. צלעה is plur. const. of צלעה (v. 22), a feminine noun.
- c. יב is the same as in אָפָיּץ, see Note 185. b.
- 249. רְיִּׁׁחֲנֵת way-yis-gor—and-he-closed; cf. רְיִּׁחֲנֵת .
- a. Perfects: הָסָנֵר, סְנֵר, סְנֵר, הַסְנֵיר,
- b. Imperfects: יִסְנֵר ,יִסְנֵר ,יִסְנֵר ,יִסְנֵר , יִסְנֵר ,יִסְנֵר , יִסְנֵר , יִסְנֵר , יִסְנֵר , יִסְנֵר ,
- c. The o is ō, not ô; as it always is in Kal Impf.
 - 250. בָּשָׂר (נְהָר, זְהָב ,כִּנְף, אָרָם ^{flesh;} cf. עָפָר, זְהָב, זְהָב, זְהָב, אָרָם, § **90.** 1. a.
 - 251. בחתה -tăḥ-tĕ'n-nå(h)—instead-of-her:
- a. Prep. אחר, see 49; a connecting syllable, בין; the fem. suf., און
- b. הַ is assim. backwards, so that הַהְּמֶנְהְ becomes הַהְּמֶנְהְ; then the vowel-letter הַ is added, § 6. 1. N. 1.
 - 252. יֵרֶב way-yi'-ven—and-(he)-built; cf. יֵרֶב:
- a. Long form יְרֶבֶה (root בְּנָה), as יְרֶבֶה and יְרֶבֶה (root רָבָה).
- b. The ending ה is always lacking in verbal forms with Waw Conversive; so וְיִּעָשָׁה, not וְיִּעָשָׁה, not וְיִּעָשָׁה.
- c. יבן is difficult to pronounce, so wis inserted under ב, § 82.5. b. (3).
- d. From the root בָּוֹה build, come בַּוֹ son, בֹּוֹת daughter.
- 253. צָלְעָה -the-rib; cf. the form before suf. אָלְעָה (248).
- 254. קר he-took; cf. the Kal Impf. רְכָּח (221).
- 255. רְאִשָׁה (v. 23). אייש (v. 23).
- 256. יַיְבּאָּהַ —wāy-vî-'ĕ'-hå—and-he-caused-to-come-her:
- a. Root אוֹם; cf. אבֹא (238); D. f. omitted from ז פּרָא
- b. The 📑 is 3 f. sg. suffix her.
- c. The is 1, though written defectively.

- d. In مُرَيِّ à has become à before the tone; but in مَرِيِّ , this original à has become , because of the removal of the tone, § 32. 1. c.
- e. The connecting element before the suffix is e, a short vowel in an open syl., but under the tone; § 28. 5. Cf. similar forms in 252, 172, 176 and אישרוד (330) and אישרוד (351).

יְרֶבֶּה for יְרֶב	מָארת but מְאוֹר	ערב
יבנה for יבן	בְשָׂרִי but בְשָׂר	זֶרֵע
יַעשׁה for יַעשׁה	יְבָאָהָ but יְבָא	עַתַת

4. OBSERVATIONS.

- 113. The ending $\overline{}_{\underline{}}$ with which all Imperfects of verbs having for the third radical end, is lacking with Waw Conversive.
- 114. Two consonants with Šewâ seldom stand at the end of a word; a helping vowel (= or \vec{v}) is generally inserted for euphony.
- 115. A primary short vowel in an open syl. is dependent upon the position of the tone for its form; when pretonic, it modifies its quality (e. g. ă becomes å, ĭ becomes ē, and ŭ becomes ō), but when the tone moves away, it is reduced to š°wâ.
- 116. Some Segolates have two Segols; others, those with a laryngeal for the third radical, have one Segol and one Păθăḥ; still others, those with a laryngeal for the second radical, have two Păθāḥs.

5. PRONOUNS, PERSONAL TERMINATIONS, PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES.

אֹתֶנוּ	שָׁמֵר	הוא	He kept or has kept us.
אֹתֶרְ	שְׁמְרָה	היא	She has kept thee (1.).
אתו	שָׁמַרתָּ	אַהָּה	Thou (m.) has kept him.
אֹתָה	שֶׁמֶרַתְּ	ਸ਼ੁਲ	Thou (f.) has kept her.
אָתְרָּ	שָׁמַרָתִּי	אָנֹכִי	I have kept thee (m.).
אתי	שָׁמְרוּ	הַם	They (m.) have kept me.
אֶתְכֶּן	ישָמְרוּ	מון	They (f.) have kept you (f.).
אֹתָם	שָׁמַרתֶם	אַתֶּם	Ye (m.) have kept them (m.).
אַתְן	שמרתן	אַתון	Ye (f.) have kept them (f.).
אֶתְכֶּם	שָׁמֵרְנוּ	אָנַחְנוּ	We have kept you (m.).

[Note.—Let this exercise be thoroughly mastered; it will be found a most helpful acquisition.]

6. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 67. 1. a, b, The Infinitive Absolute.

2. § 67. 2. a, b, The Infinitive Construct.

3. § 30. 6. a, The 5 that comes by rounding from a.

4. § 30. 7. c, d, The ô that comes by contraction of au or aw.

7. EXERCISES.

- 1. To pe translated into Hebrew:—(1) to rule (abs.), to cause to rule (abs.), to keep (const.), to sanctify (const.), to sanctify oneself; (2) to be kept (abs.), to be created (const.), to be called (const.), to cause a division (const.), to rule (const.), to be ruled (abs.).
- 2. To be translated into Hebrew: (1) This (is) the woman whom God created from the man; (2) I will close the flesh; (3) God caused

- a deep sleep to fall upon the man; (4) Rib from his ribs and flesh from the man; (5) The waters shall be called seas.
- 3. To be translated into English:—(1) אָדֶם אֶדֶב (2) הַיּּהַ (2) הַיּּהַ (3) אָדֶב אָדָב (4) אָלָפַּף (5) אָלָפַּף הָּיִּישׁ מִן־יַּהְעָפָּר (7) הָּגָּהָר יִצֵא מֵעֵרָן (6) יָּלָאוֹר יִקְּרֵא יוֹם (7) הָגָּהָר יִצֵא מֵעֵרָן (6) הַאָּשָׁר הַפּוֹב הַזָּאר הַמּוֹבָה הַזֹּאר (8) הַאֹּשָׁר הַפּוֹבָה הַזֹּאר (9)
- 4. To be written in English letters:—Verses 21, 22 of chapter II., from the pointed text.
- 5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—Verses 21, 22 of chapter II., from the unpointed text.
- 6. To be written:—(1) The verb הַבְּקָ in the Infinitive Absol. and Infinitive Construct of all stems; (2) the verb הָשֶׁל in the Imperative 2 m. pl. of all stems.

9. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Absence of 7. (2) Insertion of 7 and 7. (3) The demonstrative pronoun. (4) The personal pronoun. (5) The pronominal suffixes with the sign of the definite object. (6) The personal terminations of the Perfect. (7) D. f. conjunc. (8) D. f. omitted. (9) Pü'äl stem. (10) Reduction. (11) The vowels of Seğolates.

LESSON XXVIII.—GENESIS II. 23.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) וַיְבֶּל (244); (2) וַיְבָאָה (256); (3) וַיְבָּל (4); (4) תַּפָּל (184); (5) לְמָאוֹרֹת (85).

¹ See # 45. 4.

2. NOTES.

257. ΠΝή-zô(')θ-this (f.); cf. Π΄Ν (165), § 52. 1. c

a. x is silent here after the vowel ô.

258. Dyjn-hap-pa'-'am-the-stroke, = now:

- a. An a-class Segolate, original a retained, § 89. 2. a.
- b. used as a helping-vowel instead of -, § 42. 2. a.
- c. Article has here its original demonstrative force, this, i. e., this stroke or time, meaning now.

259. מְעֵצְלֵיתְ —mē-'aṣå-măy—from-bones-my:

- a. מן for מן; cf. מאיש and מעל (v. 23), § 48. 2.
- b. yyy is the form taken by byy in the plural with the suffix meaning my; §§ 108. 3. a. (1); 109. 4. c.

260. מְבְשָׁרִי –from-flesh-my; cf. מָבְשָׁרִי :

- a. Not בְּשֵׁרָי, but בְּשֵׁרָי; cf. 256. d, § 32. 1. c.
- b. A singular noun with suffix of 1 person sg.

261. יְקְרָא -yǐk̞-k̞å-rēʿ—he-(i. e., it)-shall-be-called:

a. Nif. Impf. 3 m. sg. of the verb call.

- b. Note the D. f. in, and pretonic under the first radical.
- 262. בְּלְּחָה־זְאֵת -lŭk-ºḥå(h)z+zô(')ŋ-was-taken+this:
- a. Tindicates Pu'al; comp'd s'wa under 7, though not a laryngeal.
- b. היתה indicates Perf. 3 fem. sg., cf. היתה.
- c. D. f. conjunctive in 1, § 15. 3; Měfě before comp'd š°wâ.
- v. D. f. omitted from p and the line $R\hat{a}f\hat{e}$ placed over p to call stention to the absence of d. f. §§ 14. 2; 32. 3. b.
- ε Compound šewâ of the ŭ-class to agree with the preceding ŭ.

3. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1 § 68. 1. a, c, The Kal active and passive Participles.

2 § 68. 2, 3, The Nif'al and remaining Participles

3 § 61. 1-3, Inflection of Kal Perfect Statives.

4 § 64. 1-3 and Notes, Inflection of Kal Imperfect Statives

4. WORD-LESSON.

- 1. In the Word-Lists, under List V., nouns numbered 16-30.
- 2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis II. 23.

4. EXERCISES.

- 1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) Ruling, ruled, causing to rule, ruling oneself, being caused to rule; (2) Resting, causing to to rest, closing, closed, caused to close; (3) Eating, causing to rain, finding, serving, sanctifying (Pi'ēl), sanctified (Pü'ăl), keeping.
- 2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) This woman was taken from this man; (2) Thou (m.) art old, he is heavy, thou (f.) art small, he loves; (3) He will be heavy, she will be holy, we shall be old; (4) From my flesh, she will keep her, they will keep us; (5) We shall keep the garden in the midst of the rivers.
- 3. To be translated into English:—(1) בָּרָא אֶלהִים אֶת־הָאִישׁ הַוֹּאַת בָּרָא מָלְהִים אֶת־הָאִשָּׁה הַוֹּאַת וַיָּקָּח הָאִישׁ שְׁנַיִם מִכְּלֹד (2) הָּנֶּה וְאֶת־הְאִשְׁה הַוֹּאַת נַיִּקְּח הָאִשָּׁה מִבְּשֵׁר הָאָרָם (3) הַבְּהַמְה עַל־הָאָרֶץ (4) הְלָקְרָה הָאִשָּׁה מִבְּשֹׁר הָאָרָם (5) יִנְכְבַּר יָזְכֵן יְקָרָשׁ יִקְטֹן יְנְכְבַּר יָזְכֵן יְקָרָשׁ יִקְטֹן יְנְכְבַּר יַּזְכַן יִנְכַבְּר יִזְכַן יִנְכַבְּר יִזְכַן יִנְכַבְּר יִזְכַן יִנְכַבְּר יִזְכֵן יִנְכַבְּר יִזְכֵן יִנְכַבְּר יִזְכַן יִנְכַבְּר יִזְכַן יִנְכַבְּר יִזְכַן יִנְכַבְּר יִזְכַן יִנְכַבְּר יִזְכַן יִנְכַבְּר יִזְכִּן יִּנְכְּבַּר יִּנְיִבְּרִישׁ יִּמְטֹן יִנְכַבְּר יִנְיִבְּרִישׁ יִּמְטֹן יִנְכַבְּר יִנְבִּר יִנְיִבְּרִישׁ יִּבְּיוֹם בְּהוֹבִּר יִנְיִבְּרִישׁ יִּבְּיוֹם בְּהוֹיִּאִי (5)
- 4. To be written in English letters: —Genesis II, 23 from the pointed text.
- 5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—Genesis II, 23 from the unpointed text.
- 6. To be written:—(1) The verbs in old and in small throughout Kal Perfect; (2) The verbs in heavy and in great throughout the Kal Imperfect.

5. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Kăl Participles; (2) Other Participles; (3) Stative Verbs;(4) Kăl Perfect (stative); (5) Kăl Imperfect (stative).

LESSON XXIX.-GENESIS II. 24, 25.

- 263. בין and e of עַל־כֵּן and e of עַל־כֵּן.
- 264. -ya'-zŏv+-he-will-forsake+:
- a. For مَرْزِرُ, but before Makkel of instead of ō; root رُورُدُ عَلَى عَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَى اللَّ
- b. יְעָיִנְי instead of יִיְרְטֵלְי (cf. יִיְרְטֵלְי), because the laryngeal prefers
 (1) = to =, and (2) = to =, §§ 42. 2. a. 3. b.
- c. Kal Impf. 3 m. sg. of the laryngeal verb אַוֹע; synopsis in Kal, אַוֹר עוֹב, עוֹ
 - 265. אביי -'å-vîw-father-his:
- a. The father; appears in its construct form and before suffixes.
- b. אָפַין in ן his or him; cf. ו in אָפַין אָן in אָפַין.
 - 266. in -im-mo-mother-his:
- a. Dx mother; , the suffix of the 3 masc. sg.
- b. In DN d. f. is lacking from D, because it is final, and under the tone an original I becomes ē; but in DN d. f. is present and original I is retained in an unaccented syllable before a doubled consonant.
 - 267. וְדֶבֶק -and-shall-cleave; cf. וְדָבֶן:
- a. Synopsis in Käl, דָבוּק, דָבַק, יְרָבַק, יְרָבַק, יְרָבַק, דָבַר, דָבַר, דָבַר, דָבוּק, דְבוּק, דִּבוּק, דִבוּק, דִבוּק, דִּבוּק, דִבוּק, דִּבוּק, דִּבוּבּק, דִּבוּק, דִּבוּבּן, דִּבוּבּן, דִּבוּבּן, דִּבוּבּן, דִּבוּבְּיִּק, דְבוּבּיק, דִּבוּבּן, דִּבוּבּן, דְּבוּבּן, דִּבְּיִּקּ, דְּבוּבּוּק, דְּבוּבּיּק, דְּבוּבּיק, דְבוּבּיּק, דִּבּיּק, דְּבוּבּיּק, דְּבּיּבּיק, דִּבּיּק, דִּבּיּק, דִּבּיּק, דִּבּיּק, דְּבּיּיִיּ, דְּבָּבּיּק, דְּבּיּיִיּ, דְּבּיּבּיּק, דְּבּיּבּיּי, דְיבּיּבּיּי, דְּבּיּי, דְּבּיּי, דְּבּיּי, דְּבּיּי, דְּבּיּי, דְּיִיבְּי, דְּיִיי, דְּבִּיּי, דְּיִיי, דְּבִּיּי, דְּייִי, דְּבּיּי, דְּיי, דְּבּיּי, דְּייִי, דְּבּיּי, דְּייִי, דְּיִּיּי, דְּייִּי, דְּיִיי, דְּיִבּיּי, דְּיי, דְּיִיי, דְּיִיי, דְּיִיי, דְּיִיי, דְּיִיי, דְיִייּי, דְּיִיּי, דְּיִיי, דְיִיי, דְּיִיּי, דְיִיי, דְּיִיי, דְייִיי, דְיִיי, דְיִיי, דְייִי, דְייִי, דְּיִיּי, דְייי, דְייִיי, דְייִיי, דְייי, דְיייי, דְייי, דְייי, דְיייי, דְיייי, דְייי, דְייי, דְייי, דְיייי, דְיייי, דְיייי, דְיייי, דְיייי, דְיייי, דְייי, דְּייי, דְיייי, דִּייי, דְיייי, דְיייי, דְיייי, דְּייי, דְייי, דְיייי, דְי
- b. with the Perf. is Waw Conversive; cf. . with the Imperfect.
- 268. באשת b'ĭš-tô—in-wife-his:
- a. An irregular form of השנא, before the suffix.
- 269. וְהָיוּ —way-yih-ya—and-they-were; cf. וְהָיוּן:
- a. š'wā under 🤭 is silent.
- b. Mégeg with , to facilitate the pronunciation of the fol. 7.
- c. Kal Impf. 3 m. pl. of the verb , with Waw Conversive.
- 270. יְשְׁנֵיהֶם (the) two-of-them, = they-two; cf. לָהֶם, יְשְׁנֵי : a. ישׁנֵים is the construct state of the dual ישׁנֵים two.

- b. הם is the pronominal suffix of the 3 plur. masc.
- 271. ערומים "rum-mim-naked:
- a. The š°wå under y, because of distance from the tone.
- b. The nust here be regarded as a short vowel (i. e., an incorrect full writing of ŭ), on account of the D. f. following.
- 272. יתבששר -yǐθ-bô-šå'-šū-they-will-be-ashamed:
- a. A formation after the manner of the Higpa'el.
- b. Imperfect 3 masc. plur. of the root
- c. The in pause for -.

יעזב־	ַרוְּיְהִיוּ	אָת	אַם	שְׁנֵיִם	פָּנִים
יָעֲלֶה	וְהָיוּ	אָת־	אָמוֹ	ישְנֵי	פְנֵי

2. OBSERVATIONS.

- 117. The which is seen in יְקְמֵל was originally a Păŋăḥ; this original Păŋăḥ is retained before laryngeals.
- 118. Waw Conversive with the Impf. is .]; with the Perfect, it is).
 - 119. An original i is deflected in a closed unaccented syl. to 🚃
- 120. An original i is retained unchanged in an unaccented sharpened syllable.
 - 121. The plur, ending D'_ becomes in the construct '_.
 - 122. The dual ending D_{a}^{\bullet} also becomes in the construct \bullet

3.	PRONOUNS,	PERSONAL	PREFIXES	AND	TERMINATIONS,
- 6		PRONOMI	NAL SUFFI	XES:	

ל, לף לף לף לה לה	יכְתב תכְתב תכְתְבי אָכְתב יכְתְבוּ	הוא היא אַתָּה אַתְּ אָנְכִי הַם	He will write to us. She will write to thee (f.). Thou (m.) wilt write to him. Thou (f.) wilt write to her. I will write to thee (m.). They (m.) will write to me.
•			
לֶכֶּן לַהָּם	תְּכְתְּבְנָה תַכִּתִבוּ	הָן אַתָּם	They (f.) will write to you (f.). Ye (m.) will write to them (m.).
לֶהֶּוּ לֶכֶם לֶכֶם	תכתבנה נכתב	אַנַרְונוּ אַנַרְונוּ	Ye (f.) will write to them (f.). We will write to you (m.).

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- 1. § 72. General View of the Strong Verb.
- 2. § 72. R's 1-7, Characteristics of Stems.

Note 1.—The synopsis of a stem includes (1) the Perf. 3 m. sg., (2) the Impf. 3 m. sg., (3) the Imv. 2 m. sg., (4) the two Infinitives, (5) the Participle or Participles.

Note 2.—In this general review of the strong verb, master the synopsis of each stem, so that it can be pronounced without hesitation, and written with perfect accuracy.

Note 3.—In this work use the following verbs in addition to the paradigm word: (1) לְכָר (2) rule, (2) שִׁישׁל write, (3) מָבָר capture.

6. WORD-LESSON.

- 1. In the Word-Lists, Lists V. and VI., nouns numbered 31-45.
- 2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis II. 24, 25.

7. EXERCISES.

- 1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) He will rule, he ruled himself, he will be caused to rule, be thou (m.) ruled; (2) He will be kept, keep thyself (Nif.), he caused to keep, to be caused to keep; (3) He was holy, he will be sanctified, sanctify thou (Pi'ēl and Hif'fl), it will be sanctified; (4) To be created, being created, causing to divide, to cause to call, ruled, being caused to keep.
- 2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) God will not forsake me;
 (2) My mother will write to me; (3) The man and the woman became (Heb., were for) one flesh; (4) The man was called Adam;
 (5) The woman forsook her mother, and clave to her husband.
- 3. To be translated into English:—(1) לא תַעֲוֹב נַפְשִׁי (2) לא הָעֲוֹב אָשְהְןּדְּ (3) הִי שְׁנֵיהֶם (4) לא תַעֲוֹב אִשְׁהְןּ הָאִשָּׁה אֶת־אִישָׁה (5) מוֹבִים אֱרֶץ וְשְׁמֵיִם (5) מוֹבִים אָרָהים אֶרֶץ וְשְׁמֵיִם (5) מוֹבִים
- 4. To be written in English letters:—Genesis II 24, 25 from the pointed text.
- 5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—Genesis II 24, 25 from the unpointed text.
- 6. Synopses to be written:—(1) Of בָּדֶל in Ni. and Hi.; (2) of בַּדְל in Pi and Pu.; (3) of בָּדֶל in Kal, Pi., Pu. and Hi.; (4) of in Kal, Ni. and Hi.; (5) of בָּדֶל in all seven stems; (6) of בָּבֶּר (which has a in Kal Impf. and Imv.) in Kal, Ni., Pi., Pu., Hi., Hiop.

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Attenuation of ă to î in the preformatives of the Kăl Impf.
(2) The occurrence of an original ă before laryngeals in the preformatives of the Kăl Impf. (3) Wâw Conversive, with the Perf., with the Impf. (4) The words for man, woman, his-wife, her-husband.
(5) Dual ending in absolute and construct. (6) Changes of the vowel I. (7) Synopses in various stems. (8) Characteristics of various stems. (9) Classes of weak verbs.

LESSON XXX.—REVIEW.

1. WORD-REVIEW.

In this list of words, the superior figures indicate the verse in which the word, or its derivative, is found. In the case of nouns, the singular absolute is given, in the case of verbs, the root. The student is expected to compare with each word as here given, the various forms of that word which occur in the chapter, e. g., with The will compare The he-caused-to-drink, The to-caused-to-drink.

1. VERBS

נֶּקרַשׁ	אַזַע יַב	ינְפַח	זימות	יּלְמַר	אַכַל ₁⁵
שום s	•עֶלָה	יַנְפַל²י	₁ئۇقد	יַרַע ייַרַע	מובוא ייבוא
ישָׁבַת²	חַבָּבור בּיַבוּ	בֿבֿב בֿב	パ ギン 20	יַצַר	שובי ²⁵
לישָׁבֵּר ¹⁵	11ָגָיה 16	ייסְגַר²י	1212 בונות	120,121	בּבָנָה בּיבָנָה
ישָׁקָת 🕯	u¤å₂	ֿעָבַר	پُرَمَّم	יַבָּלָה	יַּדְבַק
				15 £ £	יינוֹלַנְיּ

2. NOUNS, PARTICLES, ETC.

2،جَرْبًا	וֹצְבָא	גֶרֶנֶר ¹⁸	יחַייִם י	אָשָׁרוּ 22	אָני
שביעי²	צ ²¹ צֶלֶע	יוֹנְרָרְר	ٷۣڕ۪ڽ	18 בַּר	יאבן ייאבן
12 שׁרַם	ָּקֶבֶם: יֶּקֶבֶם:	יְנִשָּׁמָה	ּיִהנְה	12בְרַלַח	אר פאַר
۵ڼه	יּלְרְמָה	וּעֵיוֶר	8 ⁵ ⁵	יבְשָׂר²¹	1,72
ישַׁם 11	ר'א'ש 10	ֿיעָבָר	ימַא <u>ַ</u> כָּל"	728	٣١٨23
יְּתְוֹלֵבֶרוּ •	ירע	מֶעֶעֶם בּיּצֶעֶעָ	יים ה	ייהוא ייהוא	D₩ ²⁴
בּתַרְבֵּכְה	ֿשָׂרֶה	25 עְרוֹם	מְלָאכָה²	<u>ئ</u> ات	זאַז
		23 פֿעַם	ימַראָה º	וֹזְרָנֹ	יאַרבָּעָה ייאַרבָּעָה

2. VERSE-REVIEW.

1. Pronounce the pointed text of each verse until it can be read aloud rapidly and without hesitation.

- 2. Write out on paper the unpointed text, one verse at a time, and then, without the aid of either pointed text or translation, insert the necessary points and vowel-signs. Compare the result with the pointed text, and note the mistakes; repeat the exercise till each verse can be pointed without mistake.
- 3. Write the Hebrew of the chapter, verse by verse, with only the English translation before the eye. Here also correct the result each time by the pointed text.
- 4. Write out the transliteration of each verse, referring in doubtful cases to the transliteration of particular words given in the Notes from time to time.

3. GRAMMAR-REVIEW.

- 1. Long $\delta = \hat{a}$, § 30. 6.
- 2. Long $\delta = aw$, § 30. 7.
- 3. Changes of ă, ĭ, ŭ, § 31. 2. 3.
- Reduction, § 36. 2. a, b, and
 N. 1-4.
- 5. Attenuation, § 36. 3. a, b, c.
- 6. Simple verb-stem (Kăl), § 58.
- 7. Formation and force of the Pi'ēl stem, § 58. 3. a, b, c.
- 8. Formation and force of the Pu'al stem, § 58. 4. a, b, c.
- Formation and force of the Hĭθpă'ēl stem, § 58. 7. a, b, c.
- Formation and force of Hif.
 and Höf. stems, § 58. 5. a,
 b, c, 6. a, b, c.
- 11. Formation and force of the Nif'al stem, § 58. 2. a, b, c.
- 12. General view of the verbstems, § 59. R's 1-4.

- 13. Inflection of Kal Perf. (active), § 60. R's 1—3.
- 14. Inflection of Kal Perf. (stative), § 61. 1—3.
- 15. Inflection of remaining Perfects, § 62. 1, 2.
- Inflection of Kal Imperfect (active) § 63. R's 1—4.
- 17. Inflection of Kal Imperfect (stative), § 64. 1—3.
- 18. Inflection of remaining Imperfects, § 65. 1—5.
- 19. Inflection of the various Imperatives, § 66. 1, 2.
- 20. The various Infinitives (abs. and const.), § 67. 1, 2.
- 21. The various Participles, § 68. 1—3.
- 22. General view of the strong verb, § 72. R's 1-7.
- 23. Classification of weak verbs, § 77. 1—6.
- 24. Seğolate nouns, § 89. 1.

4. A REVIEW EXERCISE ON THE STRONG VERB

[Supply in each case the vowel-points, etc.; the superior figures denote the number of places in the paradigm represented by the accompanying form, e. g., מַשְלְהֶן ,קְשַלְהֶן ,קְשַלְהֶן ...

(1) נקטלתם (2) ⁵קטלנה (3) קטלנה, (4) נקטלתם, (5) התקטלנה (9) ,התקטלנו (8) ,יקטיל (7) יהקטלת (9) הקטלו. (10) אקטיל, (11) יקטלה, (12) הקטלה, (13) אקטיל, (14) הקטל², (15) יתקטל⁷, (16) יתקטל¹, יתקטל³, (18) יקטילו (19) הקטילה, (20) הקטלו, (21) יקטילו, (22), יקטילו התקטלה (23) מקטל¹⁰, (24) מקטל², (25) הקטלו², (26) התקטלה, (27) נקטיל (28), מקטיל (28), מקטיל (30), מקטיל (31), אתקטל (35), יהקטל, (33), יקטלו (33), יהקטיל, (35), אתקטל, (36) נתקטל, (37), נתקטלו, (38) יתקטלו, (38), נתקטל, (39), נתקטל, (40) מתקטל, (41) הקטלנה, (42), התקטלתם, (43), מתקטל, (44) נקטלו, (45) ינקטל (46), ינקטל (47), ינקטל (48), יקטלתי (48), נקטלו, ינקטלות מאריי, ינקטל (45), ינקטל (48), ינקטלות מאריי, ינקט (49) נקטלתי (51), (52), (52), (52), (53), (53) , (54) הקטילי (56), ייקטלו (55), ייקטלת, (57), הקטילי, (56), הקטילי (54), גקטילי, (54), הקטילי (58) יתקטלו, (69), נקטלנו, (61), יתקטלו, (62), (62) התקטלי (63), התקטלתי (64), התקטלתי (65), התקטלי (65), התקטלי (65), התקטלי תתקטלי (68), התקטלתן (68) יתקטיל.

LESSON XXXI.—GENESIS III. 1-2.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) בְּשֶׂרֶה (49); (2) כֹל (108); (3) חַיַּת (128); (4) הַשֶּׂרֶה (171); (5) מַמֶּנָוּ (6) בְּתוֹךְ (89); (8) הַנְּוֹן (70); (70); (70); (8) בְּתוֹךְ (41); (9) מַמֵּנוּ (229).

- 273. מול בחלקים -and-the-serpent: §§ 49. 1; 45. 1; 90. 1. a.
- 274. הְיָהְ Kăl Perf. 3 m. sg. of the 'ה laryng. and הייה verb הְיָהְלּ be; meaning, he-was; corresponding form of the strong verb, קְמַל § 82. 1. a.
 - 275. ביום cunning: a passive formation, § 91. 1. c.
- 276. אָשָּׁיִר Kăl Perf. 3 m. sg. of the 'ב laryng. and אָשָּיר עִּשְּׁר make; meaning, he-made; corresponding form of the strong verb, לְּטֵלְ, § 82. 1. a.
 - 277. A af-also, even: an adverb.
- 278. אָמֶר Kăl Perf. 3 m. sg. of the מייא verb אָמֶר; meaning, he-said; cor. form of strong verb, אָמֶר אָ זְּיָרָ, § 77. 2.
 - 279. אכלו -θô'-x'10-ye-shall-eat; cf. וְיֹאכֵר :
- a. n = you, and with the affix γ (plur.) indicates Impf. 2 pl. m.
- b. The N, as in אמר, loses its force, and preform. has ô, § 79. 1.
- c. The : under j is for = or =, §§ 79. 2; 63. R. 3.
- 280. אין wăt-tô"-měr-and-she-said:
- a. On the form of Waw Conversive with Impf. see § 70. 2. a.
- b. On the retrocession of the accent, § 70. 3. a. (3).
- c. On the vowel after n (ô), and the vowel under n (ě), § 79. 1, 2.
- d. Kal Impf. 3 f. sg. of the ל"ל verb אָכֶר say; meaning, she-will-say; corresponding form of the strong verb, הַקְּטֵל,
 - 281. רואכל -nô'-xēl-we-may-eat; cf. יַנְיֹאכֵיך:
- a. , as in נעשה (130), is connected with אנחנו
- b. N loses its force, and the preformative has ô, § 79. 1, 2.
- c. Kal Impf. 1 pl. com., of the אָכֶל verb אָכֶל; meaning, we mayeat; corresponding form of strong verb נְקְטֵלְ, § 63. 10.

וַיֹּאמֶר	הָיָה	קאכְלוּ	ניָאמֶר
וַתְּאמֶר	ηψψ	קאמְרוּ	ותאמר
נאבל	בָּרָא	עץ־הַנּו	וַיִּקְרָא
הְאֹכְלוּ	ָקרָא	בְּתְוֹךְ־תַּגָּן	ויַבְדל

4. OBSERVATIONS.

123. In verbs X''5, the X, in Kal Impf., loses its consonantal force, and the preceding vowel is always ô.

124. In verbs ל"ה, where the ה is merely a vowel-letter, and in verbs א"ה, where the א has lost its consonantal force, the ultimate = of the root form (cf. קטל) is rounded in the open syllable to -.

125. The prefix m with the affix a indicates an Impf. 2 m. pl.

126. Mḗθĕğ is found with a long vowel in a closed syllable before Măķķēf, and especially with an unchangeable long vowel.

127. Waw Conversive with the Imperfect draws the accent from the ultima to the penult, provided the penult is not a *closed* syllable.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 70. 1. a. b,	Use of Impf. and Perf. with Waw Conv.
2. § 70. 2. a. b,	The form of the Conjunction.
3. § 70. 3. a. b,	The verbal form employed.
1, 2,	
4. § 70. 3. R. and Note.	Special cases.

§ 73. 1—3. R. and Laryngeal Verbs.
 Note.

6. § 84. 1, 2, Bi-literal Verbs.

6. WORD-LESSOM

- 1. In the Word-Lists, under List VI., nouns numbered 46-60.
- 2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis III. 1-2.
 - 7. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX .-- COMPARISON.

בּשְׁרֶת הַשְּׁרֶת הַשְּׁרֶת הַשְּׁרֶת הַשְּׁרֶת הַשְּׁרֶת הַשְּׁרֶת הַשְּׁרֶת בּשְׁרֶת בּשְׁרָת הַשְּׁרֶת cunning from every (= more cunning than any) beast of the field.

Principle 6.—Comparison is expressed by means of the prep.

8. EXERCISES.

- 1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) The sun is larger than (Heb., great from) the moon; (2) The man is better than the woman; (3) The woman is better than the man; (4) We may eat of all good fruit; (5) She may eat from the fruit of the tree which is in the midst of the garden; (6) We may say, ye (m.) may say, she will say, I will say.
- 2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) God created the heavens, and made the luminaries; (2) He made (the) man in the sixth day, and rested in the seventh day; (3) He will sanctify the seventh day, and will rest in it; (4) The man will give food to the cattle, and to the fowl of the heavens, and will give (Heb., call) to them names.
- 3. To be translated into English:—(1) אָשֶׁה וַיִּשְׁה וַיִּשְׁה וַיִּשְׁה וַיִּשְׁה וֹיִשְׁה וֹיִשְׁה וֹיִשְׁה וֹיִשְׁה (3) יִיְעֲלֶה וְאָמֵר (4) יְּהְלֵּכְהִי וְאָשְׁה (5) יִיִּעֲלֶה וְאָמֵרְה (6) יִּיְבְּרוּ וֹמְלְאוֹ (6) יִּיְבְּרוּ וֹמְלְאוֹ (7) יִּיְבְּרוּ וֹמְלְאוֹ (6) יִּיְאָתִרְהָ רְאַרְבָּעָה (7) יִיִּבְרוּ וֹמְלְאוֹ יִּפְרוּ וֹמְלְאוֹ יִּבְּרִה יִּפְּרֵר וִמְלְאוֹ יִיּבְּרָה יִּבְּרִה וֹמְלְאוֹ יִּבְּרָה יִבְּרָה יִבְּרָה יִבְּרָה יִּבְּרָה יִבְּרָה יִבְּרְה יִבְּרְה יִבְּרָּה יִבְּרְה יִבְּיִים יִבְּיִים יִּבְיּים יִבְּיִים יִּבְּיִים יִבְּיִים יִבְּיִבְּיִים יִבְּיִים יִבְּיִבְּיִים יִבְּיִים יִבְּיִים יִבְּיִים יִבְּיִים יִבְּיִבְּיִים יִבְּייִבְּיִים יִּבְּיִים יִּיִיבְיּים יִיבְּיִבְּיִים יִבְּיִים יִבְּיִים יִבְּיִים יִּיִים יִּיִים יִבְּיִים יִּיִים יִבְיּיִים יִּיִים יִּבְיּיִים יִּיִים יִּיִים יְבְּיִים יִּיִים יְבְּיִים יִּיִים יְבְּיִים יִּבְּיִים יִּיִים יְבְּיִיי יִייִבְּיי יִבְּייִים יִּבְּיִיי יִבְּיִבְיי יִּבְּיי יִבְּיִבְיי יִיבְייִבְייִיי יִבְּייִיי יִבְּיִיי יִבְּייִיי יְבְּיִיי יִבְ
- 4. To be written in English letters:—The new words of Genesis III. 1—2.
- 5. To be written with points and vowel-signs: —Genesis III. 1, 2. from the unpointed text.

6. To be described: The forms יְתָּן (1:21), יְקְנֶר (2:21), יְקְנֶר (1:17), יְקְרָא (2:23), יְקְרָא (1:4), יְקָרָא (2:3).

9. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Waw Conversive with the Impf. (2) Waw Conversive with the Perfect. (3) First radical of verbs (4) Hifil Impf. with Waw Conversive. (5) The 7 of 7 Impf's with Waw Conversive. (6) Change of accent with Waw Conversive. (7) D. l. after a disjunctive accent. (8) The use of Méděž before Măķķēf.

LESSON XXXII. GENESIS III. 3-5.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) מוֹת (231); (2) הְמְתוֹן (231); (3) מְמֶנוֹ (229); (4) נָרָע (199); (5) אָנְהוֹא (Principle 5).

2. NOTES.

282. תְנְעָעוּ -θǐg-g"ū-ye-shall-touch, for תְנְעָוּ:

- a. n, with 1, indicates Impf. 2 m. pl.
- b. 1, the first radical, is assimilated, §§ 78. 2. a.
- c. A new disjunctive accent called Tifhå; §§ 22. 10; 24. 6.
- d. Kal Impf. 2 m. pl. of the מון and ל laryng. verb מון touch; meaning, ye-shall-touch; corresponding form of strong verb,

¹ The description of a verb includes a statement of (1) the stem, (2) tense, (3) pers., gen., num., (4) class, (5) root, with its meaning, (6) meaning of the form, (7) corresponding form of by; ; this order is to be followed rigidly.

These figures refer to the chapter and verse of the text in which the form occurs.

```
283. בוֹ פוֹ בּוֹ בּוֹת The D. l. in ב and בּוּ, § 12. 3.
```

284. תנער -t ma-ban-ye-shall-die; cf. תנער:

- a. A, with a (14 archaic § 63. R. 3). indicates Impf. 2 m. pl.
- b. The root is my die; is defective for 1, § 6.4. N. 2.

285. ソブ・ーyô-đē(ă)'ーknowing, = knows; cf, ソブ!

- a. Kal act. part. sg. masc. of the אָיָרָע and אין laryngeal verb יָרָע, know meaning, knowing; corresponding form, קָנָרָע,
- b. The = under y is Păθăḥ-furtive, §§ 76. 1. c. (3).

286. אַכְלְכִם '•xŏl-xĕm—your-eating; cf. אָכָלְכִם:

- a. The under j is o deflected from original u, § 71. 3. a. (1)
- b. Kal Inf. const., with pronominal suffix

287. ונפקחו —and-will-be-opened:

- a. The is Waw Conversive with the Perfect, § 70. 2. b.
- b. The j is the characteristic of the Nif'al, § 59. 2.
- c. Nif'al Perf. 3 c. plur. of the לי laryng. verb קַקָּה open; meaning, they-were-opened; corresponding form, נָלָמָלֹנָ,

288. עיניכם 'ê-nê-xěm—your eyes:

- a. Eye עין [twol eyes אין two] eyes-of , § 107. 6.
- b. The grave suffix always accented, § 51. 1. a.

289. מייתם -wih-yi-dem-and-ye-shall-be:

- a. , so written before a consonant with šowâ, is Waw Conversive.
- b. on is the personal termination of the Perf. 2 m. plur.
- c. First radical 7, second 1, third 1; under 7 silent.

290. באלהים -kê'-lô-ḥîm-like-God:

- a. For באלהים according to § 47. 3; but R is weak and loses its consonantal force, and šewā disappears with it. The vowel under then becomes in compensation for the quiescent R. § 47. R. 1.
- 291. 'y'-j'-yô-d'' knowers-of; cf. y'-j' (285):
- a. The m. plur. const. of y; note the ending

עינים	יָהְיָה	נפְקְחוּ	לאמר	יאכַל	ימון
יגְינֵיכֶם	וְהָיִיתֶם	נקטָל	כַּאְלֹהִים	תאכל	त्राह्म

4. OBSERVATIONS.

- 128. The ending a is the construct ending of dual as well as of plural nouns.
- 129. The letter ה, of היה be, always takes simple (silent) š·wā, unless it is initial.
 - 130. The Nif'al Perfect and Participle have the prefix
- 131. When a consonant is elided after a short vowel, that vowel is strengthened in compensation and becomes unchangeable.
- 132. Any 3 masc. sg. verbal form, of the Imperfect may be made 3 fem. sg. by change of 1 to 7.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- 1. § 74. Tabular view, Inflection of Your in Kal, Nifral and Hiffle stems.
- 2. § 74. 1, Rejection of D. f. by the laryngeal.
- 3. § 74. 2. a, b, Preference of laryngeals for a-class vowels.
- 4. § 74. 3. a-d, Preference of laryngeals for comp'd š'wā.
- 5. § 42. 1—3, Peculiarities of laryngeals (to be read).

Note 1.—In the study of this class of verbs, (1) examine closely the synopses, noting the variations from the strong verb, (2) analyze exhaustively all forms given under § 74. with which you are familiar, (3) master thoroughly the sections indicated to be learned, (4) write without help a complete paradigm of the Kal, Nifal and Hifil stems, (5) compare the result with the paradigm given in the grammar.

Note 2.—In the study of ים laryng, verbs use for practice (1) אָרָל stand, (2) אָרָל serve, (3) אָרָל be strong.

6. WORD-LESSON.

- 1. In the Word-Lists, under List VI., nouns numbered 61-76.
- 2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis III. 3-5.

7. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

בי ירע אלהים For God (is) knowing=For God knows.

קיוֹם אַכְלְכֶם מִמְנוֹ וְנְפְּקְחוּ עִינֵיכֶם - In the day of your eating from it, then will be opened your eyes.

Principle 7.—The participle is often used for the present tense.

Principle 8.—The conjunction is frequently used "to connect a statement of time with the clause to which it relates."

8. EXERCISES.

- 1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) She caused to serve; (2) He will be strong; (3) She was served; (4) I caused to stand; (5) They will cause to stand; (6) Thou (f.) will be served; (7) It will be said; (8) She will abandon; (9) Ye (m.) did abandon; (10) I shall be served; (11) Be thou served; (12) To be abandoned; (13) We shall serve; (14) Ye (m.) shall stand; (15) Be strong.
- 2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) Serving thou shalt serve God; (2) And the man saw the good fruit; (3) And the woman saw that the fruit was good; (4) Their eyes were opened; (5) In the day of your ruling the earth; (6) The woman will eat the fruit, and of (= from) it she will give to her husband, who will eat with her.
- 3. To be translated into English:—(1) לְקְחָה הָאִשָּׁה אֶת־הַפְּרִי הַוֶּה לָאִשָּׁה הַוֹּאת (2) יֵתְּתֵן לָאִישׁ (3) יִמְי יִתֵן אֶת־הַפְּרִי הַנֶּין (4) יִתְיַעֲמֹר הָאִישׁ בַּנָּן (5) יִהְאִישׁ יֹאכֵל אֶת־פְּרִי הָעֵץ' (4) אַלהים אֹמֵר יִהִי־אוֹר.

- 4. To be written in English letters:—The new words of Genesis III. 3—5.
- 5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—Genesis III. 3-5, from the unpointed text.
- 6. To be described:—The forms אָעשׂרת יִעַלֶּה, הַרָּאֶה, הְרָאֶה, הַעְשָׂה, יַעֲלֶּה, הַעְשָׂה, אַבדּ.

9. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Dual abs. affix. (2) Dual const. affix. (3) אינה יוֹל (4) And-he-saw, and-she-saw. (5) Formation of feminine nouns. (6) Synopsis in Hif. of אינה (7) The א of verbs איינה. (8) The vowel of the Preformative in Kal Impf. of verbs איינה. (9) The stem-vowel of verbs איינה in the Kal Impf.

LESSON XXXIII. GENESIS III. 6-8.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) הָיָה (274); (2) תְּגְעוּ (282); (3) וַיְהְיוּ (269); (4) וַיַּעֲשׁ (87); (5) נִשְׁבֵּת (79); (7) יַעֲבֶּר (114); (6) יַעֲבֶּר (179); (7) נִשְׁבַּת (186).

- 292. אַין הורא -wăt-tē'-rē'—and-(she)-saw; cf. אָין and-(he)-saw:
- a. Full form תראה (cf. יְהֵיֶה), but תראה never stands with Waw conversive (§ 82. 5. b); standing under the tone, becomes (§ 82. 5. b. (4)); and a helping with its inserted after תראה (§ 29. 4. b.)
 - 293. תאוה (a) delight: a noun formed by prefix ה, § 98.
 - 294. לְעֵינִים -to-the-[two]-eyes: §§ 45. R. 3; 106. 5. a.
 - 295. תְרֶבְי -něḥ-måđ--desirable:
- a. Nif. part. of the '5 laryng. verb 707 desire; meaning, desired

- or desirable; corresponding form נְלְטָל, but the has become perfore אָנְלָטָל, but the has become perfore אָנָן, § 74. 2. b.
- b. The strong laryngeal | has simple (silent) *wa, § 74. 3. b.
- 296. לְהָשָׁבִיל –l'hăś-kîl—to-make-wise:
- a. Hif. Inf. const. of שָׁבֶל be wise; corresponding form הַקְטִיל.
- ס. Synopsis: מְשְׂבִיל , הַשְּׁבִיל , הַשְּבִיל , הַשְּׁבִיל , הַשְּׁבִיל , הַשְּׁבִיל , הַשְּׁבִיל , הַשְּבִיל , הַשְּׁבִיל , הַשְּׁבִיל , הַשְּׁבִיל , הַשְּׁבִיל , הַשְּבִיל , הַשְּׁבִיל , הַשְּׁבִיל , הַשְּׁבִיל , הַשְּׁבִיל , הַשְּבִיל , הַשְּׁבִיל , הַשְּׁבִיל , הַשְּׁבִיל , הַשְּׁבִיל , הַשְּבִיל , הַשְּׁבִיל , הַשְּׁבִיל , הַשְּׁבִּיל , הַשְּׁבִּיל , הַשְּׁבִיל , הַשְּׁבִּיל , הַשְּׁבִיל , הַשְּׁבִּיל , הַשְּבִּיל , הַשְּבְּיב , בּישְּבְּיב , בּישְׁבְּיב , בּישְׁבְּיב , בּישְׁבְּיב , בְּיבּיל , הַשְּבְּיב , בְּיבְּיב , בּיבּיב , בּיבְּיב , בּיבּיב , בּיבּיב , בּיבּיב , בּיבּיב , בּיבּיב , בּיבּיב , בּיבְּיב , בּיבּיב , בּיב , בּיבּיב , בּיבּיב , בּיבּיב , בּיבּיב , בּיבּיב , בּיבּיב , בּיבְּיב , בּיבְּיב , בּיבְּיב , בּיבּיב , בּיבְּבְיב , בּיבְּיב , בּיבְּיבְבְיב , בְּיבְבְיב , בְּיבְיבְיב , בְּיבְּבְיב , בְּי
 - 297. מָבְרין —from-its-fruit: (1) מָבָרין, (2) קָּבָרין, (3) אָ
 - 298. ימן and-she-gave: feminine of ימן (94).
 - 299. ינָהר 'im-mah-with-her; preposition ינָהר 'im-mah-with-her; preposition ינָה 'im-mah-with-her; preposition ינָה 'im-mah-with-her; preposition ינָה 'im-mah-with-her; preposition 'im-with-her; preposition 'im-with-her; preposition 'im-with-he
- a n_, arising from n, is ah, not ah.
- 300. יקון —and-(they, f.)-were-opened; cf. יקון:
- a. Nif'al (note D. f. in and under בּ), Impf. 3 fem. (נָה) plur. of the ל laryngeal root פַּלָהן; corresponding form הָלָנָה
 - 301. עינים (288), עינים (288) עיניכם (294).
- 302. אין -way-yê-d "û -and-they-knew:
- a. Kal Impf. 3 m. plur. of the ל' and בין laryng. verb אירע know.
- b. Corresponding form, יְרְשֵׁלְלְיּ; the first radical , being weak, drops out, and now standing in an open syl., becomes —, § 80. 2. a. (1).
- c. Měfeğ with long vowel before vocal šowa pretonic, § 18. 2.
 - 303. עירם 'erum-mim—naked: irregular plural of עירם.
- 304. בַּקָּה hēm—they (m.): cf. the other form בָּקָה, pron. suf.
- 305. יתפרן -way-yib-pord—and-they-sewed:
- ס. Kal Impf. 3 m. sg. of הפרי sew; cor. form, ירתפר:3 m. sg. ירתפר;3 m. sg. ירתפר;
- ס. Synopsis: תָפַר ,תְפוּר ,תְיּר ,תְפוּר ,תְיּר ,תְפוּר ,תְיּר ,תְפּיר ,תְיּר ,תְיּר ,תְפּיר ,תְפּיר ,תְפּיר ,תְפּיר ,תְפּיר ,תְפּיר ,תְפּיר ,תְיּר ,תְפּיר ,תְיּר ,תְפּיר ,תְיּר ,תְ
- 307. הָאֵנֶה -θ°'ē-nā(h) fig-tree: note the Zāķēf-ķāṭōn.

308. מעשין way-ya'-sû -and-they-made; cf. יצין and-he-made.

309. ויתפרן and-they-heard; cf. ויתפרן (305).

310. לול -kôl-voice; cf. לכן (kōl) all.

311. בְּלֵהְ walking: Hiopă el participle of שָּׁתְהַלֵּךְ walk.

312. מתהלך -and-(he)-hid-himself; cf. מתהלך.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

יִשְׁמְעוּ יִדְעוּ יִקְפָרוּ יִשְׁמְעוּ

4. OBSERVATIONS.

133. Of two šowas in the middle of a word the first is silent, the second is vocalized.

134. Where a closed syllable would have i, an open syllable has ē.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

 § 74. Tabular View, Synopses of γυν in Pi'ēl, Pŭ'āl, Hiθpă'ēl, and Hŏf'āl.

2. § 74. 2. a-b. Preference of the laryngeal for ă.

3. § 74. 3. a—d. Preference of the laryng. for comp'd š·wā.

4. § 42. 1—3, Peci

Peculiarities of laryngeals (to be read).

Note 1.—In the study of this class of verbs (1) examine closely the synopses, noting the variations from the strong verb, (2) analyze exhaustively all familiar forms given under § 74. 1-3, (3) master thoroughly the sections indicated to be learned, (4) write without help a complete paradigm of the verb, and (5) compare the result with the paradigm given in the grammar.

Note 2.—In this study of 'ה laryng. verbs, use for practice (1) אונר desire, (2) אונר forsake, (3) אונר conceal, (4) הונר לער לער מינים לער מינים

6. WORD-LESSON.

- 1. In the Word-Lists, under List VII., the nouns numbered 77-84.
- 2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis III. 6-8.

7. EXERCISES.

- 1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) He will desire; (2) He was caused to turn; (3) She was abandoned (Pǔ'āl ¬¬¬¬); (4) She will conceal herself (Hiθp.); (5) They will be caused to stand; (6) We shall be forsaken (Nif.); (7) Thou (f.) will be desired (Nif.) (8) She will be caused to turn; (9) Be thou (f.) desirable (Nif.); (10) Cause ye (m.) to forsake; (11) Be ye (m.) caused to forsake.
- 2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) And the woman saw that the fruit was good and she desired it; (2) She took the fruit and gave it to the man; (3) I caused the man to serve God; (4) The man was forsaken in the garden; (5) The woman turned herself and saw the man who was standing under the tree.
- 3. To be translated into English:—(1) יְצְיִל הָאִשָּׁה מִפְּרִי הָאֲישׁ אָבִיו (2) הָעֵץ וַהַּרָא כִּי טוֹב וַתּאכֵל מָמֶנוּ יַעֲיבֹב הָאִישׁ אָבִיו (2) הָעֵץ וַהַּרָא כִּי טוֹב וַתּאכֵל מָמֶנוּ יָּיָהֵן אֵת הָאִישׁ לַעֲבֹד אָת־הָאֲרָטָה (3) וְּאָמוֹ וְדָבַק בְּאִשְׁתוֹ (4) כְּלְהִים בַּנָּן (5) יְנֶחְמָר הַפְּרִי לְהַשְׂכִּיל (4) מָתְהַלֵּך אֱלֹהִים לַה חַגוֹרָה.
- 4. To be written in English letters:—The new words of Genesis III. 6—8.
- 5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—Genesis III. 6—8.
 - 6. To be written out:—Synopses of TOV and TOT in all stems.
- 7. To be described : The forms תְּרֶא יִיְעָשֶׁה ,נֶרְמָר.

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The peculiarities of laryngeals as seen in verbs b laryng.

(2) The meanings of Nĭf'ăl and Hiθpă'ēl stems. (3) The two ways of vocalizing Imperfect Kăl in b laryng. verbs. (4) The differing grades of strength in the various laryngeals. (5) Compensation for the failure to double a laryngeal. (6) The common element in the Imperfect, Imperative and Infinitive Construct.

LESSON XXXIV. GENESIS III. 9-11.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

- (1) בני (88,270); (2) רוח (15); (3) אשתו (268); (4) פני (13);
- (5) בְּתוֹךְ (41); (6) הַנָּוֹן (189); (7) הַיָּקְרָא (29); (8) אָרָם (131).

- 313. אֹיכָה 'ay-yĕ'k-kā(h)—where-(art)-thou!:
- a. where, with union syllable 1, § 71. 2. c. (3).
- b. בָּה, a fuller writing for ב, the pronominal suffix.
 - 314. יֶּבְעָרָתִי -I-heard; corresponding form קָטְלְתִי; cf. נָתַתִי,
- 315. אירא —wå-'î-rå'—and-I-was-afraid:
- a. 1, the Waw Convers., before a laryngeal, loses D. f. and becomes 1.
- b. K indicates the first person I; the root is be-afraid.
- c. The accent Tovîr (,), and that under שֶׁבְיֶּעָה, Tĩfhå (,), are disjunctives of the third class, § 22. 10, 11.
 - 316. אֶלֵוֹלָא —wå-'ē-ḥå-vē'—and-I-hid-myself:
- a. On \uparrow and \aleph see preceding note (315. a).
- b. Nifal Impf. 1 c. sg. of the 'ה laryng. and ל"ל verb הבא הכא hide.
- c. D. f. rejected from 7, and preceding vowel lowered, § 74. 1.
 - 317. הניד (he) made-known; cf. יפח, יטע, המטיר:
- a. Hif'il (ק) Perfect 3 sg. m. of the "و verb ما make known.
- - 318. -preposition >, with suffix 7, § 51. 3.
 - 319, אָתָה pausal for אָתָה, §§ 50. 2; 38. 2.
 - 320. הַמן -h·min--!-from, §§ 46. 1; 48.
 - 321. אַנִיתִיךְ siw-wî-ŋî'-xâ—I-commanded-thee; cf. יוַצָן
- a. Pi'el Perf. 1 sg. of the ''' verb אור command, § 82.

- b. Cor. form, קמלְתִּין; but instead of ב, we have ב, s. b.
 b. tinstead of ב, we have ב, s. b.
- c. $\eta = I$; $\eta = thee$; D. f. in η , characteristic of Pi'ēl.
 - 322. לכלתי -to-not: prep. ל, and כלתי, the neg used with Inf's.
- 323. אֲכֶלְי 'xŏl+ (to)-eat: Ķāl Inf. const. before Māķķēf, § 17. 2.

	שָׁכִעְתִּי בַּגָן	
נֹאַרָבא	וָאִירָא כִּי	אָחָבֵא

4. OBSERVATIONS.

- 135. ,, before the first person (N), becomes).
- 136. A dåğ. l. in an initial spirant will stand even when the preceding word closes with a vowel, if that word carries a disjunctive accent.
- 137. The Hi@pă'ēl is generally reflexive; the Nif'āl was originally reflexive, and in common usage frequently has this force.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- 1. § 75. Tabular View, Synopses of יְאָל in Kal, Nif'al, Hif'il, and Höf'al stems.
- 2. § 75. 1. a, b, and N. 1-3, Rejection of D. f. by the laryngeal.
- 3. § 75.2. a-c, Preference of the laryngeal for ă.
- 4. § 75. 3, Preference of the laryngeal for comp'd аwâ.
- 5. § 42. 1-3, Peculiarities of laryngeals (to be read).

6. WORD-LESSON.

1. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis III. 9-11.

7. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

בּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֵת הַשְּׁמֵיִם God created the heavens.
בּיְבֶרֶךְ אֹתְם אֱלֹהִים —And God blessed them.
ביבֶרֶךְ אַתִם אֱלֹהִים —Thy voice I heard in the garden.

Principle 9.—The object of the verb generally stands after both predicate and subject; but if the object is pronominal it stands between the predicate and subject; or, if the object is to be emphasized, it stands before both predicate and subject.

8. EXERCISES.

- 1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) He will redeem; (2) Redeem thou (1.); (3) They (m.) will redeem; (4) Thou (1.) will be redeemed; (5) We were redeemed; (6) I shall cause to redeem; (7) They caused to redeem; (8) He was caused to redeem; (9) Being caused to redeem; (10) To cause to redeem.
- 2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) Thou didst hear the voice of God from the heavens; (2) Let us make for ourselves large girdles; (3) They will hide themselves (Nif. or Hifp.) in the garden; (4) This is the day in which God spoke to the man in the midst of the garden of Eden; (5) God will redeem the man and his seed; (6) The man will be redeemed in that day.
- 1. To be translated into English: (1) נְשְׁמֵע קוֹל אֱלֹהִים (2) פָּרְיּהְ אֱלֹהִים (3) מִי הִרְחַבֵּא מִפְּנִי אֱלֹהִים (4) ; מָי הִרְחַבָּא הָמְשֵׁל הְאָרֶץ הָּאָרֶץ (5) בְּלָּר־הְאָרֶץ בָּלֹר־הְאָרֶץ בָּלֹר־הְאָרֶץ בָּלֹר־הְאָרֶץ בָּלֹר־הְאָרֶץ.
- 4. To be written in English letters:—The new words of Genesis III., 9-11.
- 5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—Genesis III., 9—11 from the unpointed text.

- - 7. To be described: יְנָאֵלוֹ יִבְחַר. נְגָאֵלְהָם ,נָאַלְהָם ,נָאַלְי.

9. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Waw Conversive before R. (2) Cases of Nif. and Higp. stems in Gen. III. 7—11; (3) Synopses of the strong verb ; (4) The personal pronoun; (5) The inseparable prepositions; (6) Waw Conversive with Perfect and Imperfect; (7) Synopses of y laryng. verb in Käl, Nif. Hif. and Höf. stems.

LESSON XXXV. GENESIS III. 12-14.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) מָמֶנוּ (229); (2) הָאָרָם (131); (3) אָשָׁה (255); (4) (49); (5) הַנְּחָשׁ (6) בְּהֵמָה (7) בְּהֵמָה (125); (8) הַנְּחָשׁ (128); (9) הַאָּבֶר (10) הַאַבָּל (228).

- 324. נְתַתְּה -na-θát-ta(h)—thou-gavest; cf. לְטַלָּהְ:
- a. Kal Perf. 2 sg. m. of the "5 verb , § 78. 2. R. 3.
- b. The vowel-letter ; at the end is not usual; the ending is generally ;.
 - 325. יומר 'im-må-di-with-me: note Zakēf katon, § 24. 4.
- 326. יְהוֹא נְהְנְהִיּלִי -hi' nã-ŋ nã(h)l+li—she gave+to-me, § 15.
- a. The pronoun used as subject of a verb is expressed whenever, as here, it is emphatic.

- 327. אַרָלא, יָאַרְבּא -wa-'ô-xēl--and-I-ate; cf. יָאָרָבּא יָנְאָרָרָא, יְאָרָרָגּא.
- a. is for אאכל, of which the radical x is lost, § 79. 1. N.
- b. 1, the form of Waw Conversive with the Impf., becomes before &, § 70. 2. a. (3).
 - 328. הארחם -mă(h)z+zô(')\theta-what+this? §§ 54. 2. a; 52. 1. b.

 - 330. השיאני —hĭš-šî-'á-nî—(he) deceived-me; cf. הניר
- a. 1) is the pron. suf. of 1st pers., the so-called connecting vowel,
- b. אָיאָיאָ Hif. Perf. 3 m. sg. of אָנָשָא, j being assim., § 78. 2. b.
- 331. אוֹת זֹאית 'a-śî-θa-zô(')θ—thou-(m.)-hast-done this:
- a. אינייץ = thou-(f.)-hast-done; איניין = thou-(m.)-hast-done.
- b. D. f. in † is conj., § 15. 3; accent over 🛱 💦, Segoltå, § 24. 3.
 - 332. ארור 'å-rûr—cursed; Käl Part. Pass. of ארור, § 68. 1. c.
 - 333. בְארת, גרלים -thy-belly; cf. בְארת, גרלים:
- a. The absolute form is טורן but with suffix אָנְהוֹן § 109. 1. a.
- b. The ô is here written defectively; the suffix is $\overline{}$ with $\overline{}$.
 - 334. קלים -θē-lēx—thou-shalt-go:
- a. The root is , or , § 80. 2. R. 3.
- b. The prefix $\mathbf{n} \equiv thou$ (m.); cor. form of קטל is תקטל.
 - ינְמי ב , plur. const. ינְמִים, plur. const. ינְמִים, plur. const. ינֵמי
- 336. hay-ye'-xa-thy-lives; from the plur.
- a. On the vowel \bullet (ê) see § 30. 5 and b.

הְגִּיר	מי	עָשִּׁיתָ	נֶתְנָה־לִּי	אָכַלְתָּ	אָתָה
השיא	מהי	עְשִׂית	עְשֶׂיתָ זֹאת	נְתַנְתָּה	אָכֶלְתָּ

4. OBSERVATIONS.

138. The radical, when it would stand at the end of a syllable, and before a dental consonant is assimilated.

139. The Interrog. pronouns are יט who?, and יהי what?.

140. n = thou (m.), n = thou (f.), but both have their soft sound (n = thou) when a vowel precedes.

141. D. f. conj. may or may not be accompanied by Măkkēf.

142. The personal termination \bigcap_{i} thou (m.) is generally written without, though sometimes with, the vowel-letter \bigcap_{i} .

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 76. Tabular View, Synopses of קַטְּה in Kal, Nif. Hif. and Hof. stems.

2. § 76.1. a, b, Preference of the laryngeal for ă.

3. § 76.1. c, Insertion of Păhāḥ-furtive.

4. § 76.1. d, Insertion of = in Perfects 2 f. sg.

5. § 76. 2, Preference of the laryng. for comp'd š°wå.

6. 42.1-3, Peculiarities of laryngeals (to be learned).

Note 1.—Treat as directed in former Lessons the familiar forms in § 76. 1, 2.

Note 2.—In the study of לי laryngeal verbs use for practice (1) איים anoint, (2) איים send, (3) איים swear, (4) איים hear.

6. WORD-LESSON.

- 1. In the Word-Lists, under List VII., nouns numbered 85-94.
- 2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis III. 12-14.

7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) I will anoint; (2) He will cause to anoint; (3) Sending, sent; (4) Thou (f.) didst hear; (5) He will send; (6) I swore (Nif.); (7) I will swear; (8) She caused to send; (9) To anoint; (10) Cause thou (m.) to send; (11) To be sent.

- 2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) He told the man that he was good; (2) Hast thou eaten fruit from the tree of lives? (3) Who gave the woman to the man? (4) He gave me fruit and I ate; (5) She gave him fruit and he ate; (6) I gave her fruit and we ate.
- 4. To be written in English letters:—The new words of Genesis III, 12-14.
- 5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—Genesis III. 12—14 from the unpointed text.
- 6. To be written out:—Synopses of מְשְׁם, הְמָשׁ, and שֶׁטֶע in Kal, Nif., Hif. and Höf. stems.
- 7. To be described:—The forms רְצְבֶּח, יְפָּאָי, רְפַּאָי, יְבָּאָבֶר, יַבְּאָבֶר, יַבְּאָבָר, יַבְּאָבָר, יַבְעָה, יִבְעָה, יִבְעָה, יִבְעָה, יִבְעָה, יִבְעָה,

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The j of verbs in the Hif. (2) He Interrogative. (3) The negative used with the Infinitive. (4) The peculiarities of the verb in. (5)) before K. (6) D. f. conjunctive. (7) The Interrogative pronouns. (8) in and in (9) Pagah-furtive. (10) The helping-vowel in Perfects 2 f. sg. (11) Synopses of the strong verb.

LESSON XXXVI.—GENESIS III. 15-17.

- 337. אייכ -w''evā(h) —and-enmity: a fem. noun, from root אָיכּר. 338. אָייִר -I-will-put; א = I, the root being אָייִר ישִית put:
- a. Observe the R*v1(ă)', § 24. 5. b.

- 339. ורעה thy-seed; ורעה her-seed; cf. ורעה his-seed.
- 340. אישופר -he-shall-bruise-thee; דשופרן thou-shalt-bruise-him.
- a. The Kal Impf. of ישוף is ישוף (3 m. sg.), תישוף (2 m. sg.).
- b. When the tone is shifted the å under , and n becomes -.
- c. \uparrow with \uparrow = (m.); \uparrow is the pron. suffix \uparrow him, with the connecting syllable \downarrow ; \S 71. 2. c. (3) and Note 1.
 - 341. אָלֶר head, and אָרֶב heel are accusative of specification.
- 342. בְּרְבֶּן causing-to-be-great: irreg. for הַרְבָּן, Hif. Inf. Abs. of תַּרְבָּן multiply.
- 343. אַרְבֶּה —I-will-cause-to-be-great: Hif. Impf. 1 sg. of רֶבֶה, § 82. 1. b.
 - 344. יְעָצְבוֹנְךְ —'iṣṣºvō-nēx—thy-(f.)-sorrow:
- a. אָצָרֶי (root אָצָי, formative addition אָן, § 103. 3) becomes אָנָרֶי when the tone is shifted, as before the pron. suffix, § 109. 1. a.
- b. The 2 fem. pron. suf. is ; is the so-called connecting vowel.
 - 345. ברובר with הרובר with הרובר and -, see 344. b.
- a. Note that in the first syl. is away from the tone and in an apparently open syl. In reality, dăğ. f. has been rejected from ¬; hence an original has become in compensation for the loss of doubling.
 - 346. כְעֵעֶ -sorrow: an a-class Segolate, § 89. 1.
 - 347. יקלרי –tēl·đi—thou-(f.)-shalt-bring-forth:
- a. For הְוְלְרֵי, (cf. הְקְמֵלֶי,), but , being weak, drops out and , in an open syllable, becomes =, § 80. 2. a.
- b. Root ילר = ילר; Impf. 3 m. sg. יולר = ילר, for יולר.
- c. ה and i are fragments of אָהָי, the older form of אָהָי, § 50.
 - 348. בנים va-nim-sons: irreg. plur. of בנים son.

- **349.** בּישׁוּקתֹן –t°šū-kā-θēx—thy-(f.)-desire:
- a. Abs. חשוקה, a feminine formation, § 98. R.
- b. Const. אָערונך, suf. אין with =; cf. הרנך (345), קישוקר (344).
- c. Before = in an open syllable becomes =, § 108. 2.
 - 350. יְבִישָׁל־בָּן -yim-šŏl+båx-he-shall-rule+in-thee (f.):
- a. -מְשֶׁלְ for יְמְשֶׁלְ before Makkef, § 17. 2; cf. ל., -כֹל.
- b. = in-thee (f.); cf. = in-thee (m.), § 51. 3.
 - 351. אָשֶׁרְאָ -'ı̃š-tĕ'-xā-thy-wife; pausal for אָשֶׁרָּאָ, § 38. 1. N.:
- a. In indicates the feminine, here attached to win; cf. const nuin.
- b. S'golta repeated according to § 23. 6.
- c. Another case of a short-vowel (ĕ) in an open syl. under the tone; cf. רְשׁיָאני (256) and רְשׁיָאני (330).
- 352. אָרוּרְה em. sg. of אָרוּר (332), Kăl Part. pass. of אָרָר curse.
 - 353. בְּעַבוּרְהְ -bă-•vû-ré-xâ—on-account-of-thee:
- a. A compound preposition, 71212 = on-account-of, for-the-sake-of.
- b. אישקה, § 38. 1. N.
- c. D. l. in _ because of preceding disjunctive, Tifhå (1), § 22. 10
 - 354. הְאַכְלֶנָה —tô'-xªlén-nå(h)—thou-(m.)-shalt-eat-it:
- a. אכל is Kal Impf. 2 sg. masc. of אכל eat, § 79. 1.
- b. הַלְּשׁוֹעֶלֵנוֹ is for הְיִשׁוּעֶלוֹנוֹ , just as בְּיִלְנוֹ (in מְשׁוּעֶלוֹנוֹ) was for חוב (in הַלְּשׁוּעֵלוֹנוֹ) note carefully § 71. 2. c. (3) and N. 1, 2.

קשופָנו	עְצְבוֹנֵךְ	יִמְשָׁל־בָּךְ	אָשְׁמֶּךְּ	אָרוּר
תְּאִכֵּלֶנָה	הְשִׁוּלָתֶרְ	יִעַוָב־אִישׁ	בַּאֲבוּהֶׂךְ	אַרוּרָה

3. OBSERVATIONS.

144. In pausal forms there stands between the verb and the pronominal suffix a syllable, בְּלָהָ and בְּלָּהָ and בְּלָּהָ, we find בָּלָה and בְּלָהָ

145. Between the usual form of the noun and the 2 fem. sing. pron. suffix 7 there stands the vowel - This may be called a connecting vowel.

146. The o of the Kall Impf. is changeable (\bar{o}), and before Mak-kef \check{o} appears instead.

147. The : which stands before the suffix ; is a reduction of an original =, which in pause is restored, and deflected to ě.

148. The $\overline{}$ which stands directly before the tone is from an original a; when the tone is shifted with affixes for gender and number, this a if in an open syllable, is reduced to a.

4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 78. Tabular View, Synopses of jin various stems. 1. § 78. 1. a, b, Loss of jin Kal Inf. const. and Imv.

3. § 78. 2. a, b, Assimilation of

4. § 78. 2. N. 1, The preformative vowel in Höf'al.

5. § 78. 2. R's 2, 3, The verbs בָּקָר and בָּקָר.

Note 1.—In the study of this class of verbs, follow the order indicated in previous Lessons, analyzing exhaustively the familiar forms given under § 78. 1, 2 and Remarks 1—3.

Note 2.—Use for practice (1) יוֹן in Hif=make known, (2) fall, (3) קוֹן approach.

5. WORD-LESSON.

- 1. In the Word-Lists, under List VII., nouns numbered 95-104.
- 2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis III. 15-17.

13 2

12 7 1

6. EXERCISES.

- 1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) Approach thou, to approach; (2) She will approach, I shall approach; (3) They made known (Hi.), thou (f.) wilt make known; (4) It will be made known; (5) I shall take, to take, take thou, taking; (6) Thou shalt give, I shall give, to give, give thou (m.); (7) He will fall, he will cause to fall.
- 2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) Between thee and between me; (2) Between him and between her; (3) God made known to the woman that the man should rule over her; (4) Thou (f.) didst hear the voice of thy husband; (5) Cursed is the earth because thou didst eat from this tree; (6) I will give thee food all the days of thy lives.
 - 3. To be translated into English: (1) אָל־הָאִישׁ;
- (2) בְּנִים (3) בְּנֵים (3) בְּנֵים (4) בְּנִים (5) בְּנִים (7) בְּנִים (1)
- (4) לָתֵת לֵאלהִים הוא טוֹב (5) נְנֵשׁ אֶל־יְהוָה וּבָרְךְ שְׁמוֹ (4).
- 4. To be written in English letters:—The new words of Genesis III. 15-17.
- 5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—Genesis III. 15—17 from the unpointed text.
- 6. To be written out:—Synopses of the verb in the Hif. and Hof., and of in Kal, Nif., Pi'el, Hif., and Hof.
- 7. To be described:—The forms גָּע יֶבֶשֶׁת, וְפַּר יִפְע יְפַע יִפְּע יִפְע יִבְּע יִבְּע יִבְּע יִּבְּע יִּבְּע יִּבְּע יִבְּע יִבְּע יִּבְּע יִבְּע יִבְּע יִּבְּע יִבְּע יִּבְּע יִּבְּע יִּבְּע יִּבְּע יִבְּע יִּבְּע יִבְּע יִבְע יִבְּע יִּבְּע יִבְּע יִבְּע יִּבְע יִּבְע יִבְּע יִבְּע יִבְּע יִּבְּע יִּבְע יִבְּע יִבְּע יִּבְּע יִּבְע יִּבְע יִבְּע יִּבְע יִּבְע יִּבְע יִּבְּע יִּבְע יִּבְע יִּבְע יִּבְע יִּבְע יִּבְּע יִבְּע יִּבְּע יִּבְּע יִּבְּע יִּבְּע יִּבְּע יִבְּע יִּבְּע יִּבְּע יִּבְּע יִּבְּע יִּבְּע יִבְּע יִבְּע יִּבְּע יִּבְע יִּבְע יִבְּע יִבְּע יִבְּי יִבְּע יִּבְּע יִבְּע יִבְּע יִבְּע יִּבְּע יִּבְע יִּבְּע יִבְּע יִּבְע יִּבְּע יִּבְּע יִּבְע יִּבְע יִּבְע יִּבְע יִּבְּע יִּבְּע יִּבְע יִּבְּי יִבְּי יִבְּע יִּבְּי יִּבְּע יִּבְּי יִּבְע יִּבְּי יִּבְּי יִּבְּי יִּבְּי יִּבְּי יִּבְּיי יִּבְּי יִּבּי יִּבְּיי יִּבְּי יִבְּיי יִבְּיי יִבְּייִּי יִּבְּיי יִבְּיי יִּבּיי יִבְּיי יִבְּיי יִבְּיי יִבְּיי יִּבְּיי יִּבְּיי יִבְּיי יִבְּיי יִבְּיי יִבְּיי יִּבְּייִּיי יִבְּייִּיי יִּבְּייי יִבְּייִייְּייִי יְבְּייִייִּיייִייִּייִּייי יִּבְיייי יִּבְּייי יִּי

7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Form of the pronominal suffix η and of the pron. suf. η with $\underline{\underline{}}$. (2) The pron. suf. of the 2 f. sg. (3) Thou (f.) shalt bear. (4) The accent S*goltå; its repetition. (5) Cursed (m.), Cursed (f.). (6) Change from $\underline{}$ to $\underline{}$ to $\underline{}$. (8) Loss of $\underline{}$.

(9) Assimilation of 1. (10) in sharpened syllables. (11) Synopsis and peculiarities of לְקָהן; of נָתָן. (12) Synopses of in various stems.

LESSON XXXVII.—GENESIS III. 18-21.

1. NOTES.

- 355. אַמָּים -she-will cause-to-spring-forth: Hif. of אָמָים § 76. 1. c. (1).
 - 356. יְלֶדְ for-thee (m.); יְלֶדְ for-thee (f.).
- 357. אכלהו Accent on ultima, because of the Waw Convers. §§ 21. 4; 70. 3. b.
 - 358. בְּוֶעָת bozê-ʿăθ—in-sweat-of; const. of אָנָה.
 - 359. אָפֿיף -'ăp-pê'-xâ—thy-nostrils; from אָפֿיף nose:
- a. Sg. אָפָי (מון, dual אָפַים, form before (סר (סר (סר יוד, ef. אָפַי (סר, דְייִדְּ,
- b. The Dåğēš-förtē in 💆 also serves as Dåğēš-lēnē, § 13. 2. N. 1.
- c. On the disjunctive accent Păsta (,) see §§ 22. 8; 23. 5, 6.
 - 360. בית לחם bread; cf. בית לחם Bethlehem.
- 361. שוכך thy-returning; Käl Inf. const. with pron. suffix: This is a bi-literal verb, with forms differing from the corresponding triliteral forms; § 55. 3.
- 362. מֶמֶנְהוּ for מָמֶנָה (cf. מָמֶנָה for מָמֶנָה, § 51. 5. b.
 - 363. בְּקְחָתְּ -luk-ka'h-ta-thou-wast-taken, § 38. 2.
- 364. מישוב thou-shalt-return; cf. משוב (231) and שובן (361):
- a. Kal Impf. 2 m. sg. of the biliteral verb juf turn.
- b. תקטל is for הקטל, the = being attenuated, and the becoming o under the tone,

- c. Note that a in that γ has been rounded to a in an open syl. before the tone; and that γ has been lengthened to 0.
 - 365. חַוְּה ḥaw-wa(h) -- Eve; cf. חַוָּה life.
 - 366. Kij —she. This is an example of the usage of K° 0iv and K° ri; see § 19. The consonants here (i. e., the K° 0iv) call for the pointing Kij; the vowel (i. e., the K° rî) requires the reading Kij. This is the regular way of writing she in the Pentateuch; § 50. 3. a.
 - 367. היְהָה hå-y°θå(h)—she-was:
- a. Kal Perf. 3 f. sg. of the ביות de, אל"ר verb קייה de, § 82. 4.
- b. Mėθėğ with a long vowel before vocal š·wā pretonic, § 18. 2.
 - 368. □N—but jpN (266): □N is for □DN, § 100. 1. a.
 - 369. קי pausal for קי; an adjective meaning living.

 - 371. מילבשם—way-yal-bî-šēm—and-he-caused-them-to-put-on:
- a. Hif. Impf. 3 m. sg. of this with suffix is joined by -.
- b. The under j is i, though written defectively.

2. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

- 1. Verbal Forms: תְּאָכֵלְ יְוְאָכֵלְתְּ הְנְצְמִיתַ הּאַבְּלִּ יְוְאָכֵלְ יְוְאָכֵלְ יִוֹאָכֵלְ יִוֹאָכֵלְ יִוֹאָכֵלְ יִוֹאָכֵלְ יִוֹאָכֵלְ יִוֹאָכָלְ יִוֹאָכָלְ יִוֹיָעָשׁ יִהְיְתָה יִּשְׁוּבּ . וַיִּלְבִּישֵׁם יְוַיַּעַשׁ יְהְיְתָה יִּשְׁוּבּ
- 2. Nominal Forms: עוֹר יְקוֹץ, אָדָם ,עָפָר יְלֶחֶם.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

תאכל לְחֵם In, or at the cost of, the sweat of thy nostrils (=face) thou shalt eat bread.

Principle 10.—The preposition may denote the condition in

which, or the cost at which a thing may be done, i. e., the manner or the price.

4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- 1. § 79. 1, 2, The peculiarities of verbs 2"5.
- 2. § 83. Tabular View, Synopses of NOT in various stems.
- 3. § 83. 1, Final & in verbs &"5.
- 4. § 83. 2. a, b, 3. a—c, Medial & in verbs &

Note 1.—In the study of verbs \aleph'' and \aleph'' , follow the order indicated in previous lessons, analyzing exhaustively the familiar forms given under §§ 79. 1, 2 and 83. 1—3, and Remarks.

Note 2.—Use for practice (1) コロス say, (2) という find, (3) にない call.

5. WORD-LESSON.

- 1. In the Word-Lists, under List VII., nouns numbered 105-115.
- 2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis III., 11-21.

6. EXERCISES.

- ✓ 1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) Ye will say, I shall say, she will say, thou (f.) wilt say; (2) I shall eat, we shall eat, they will eat; (3) He will be created, he will cause to call, he was created, he will be caused to call; (4) They called, she caused to find, thou (f.) wilt find; (5) I created, ye were created, thou wast caused to call, we filled (Přēl); (6) They (f.) will call, ye (f.) will be created, call ye (f.).
- 2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) The earth caused to sprout forth for man grass and herbs and thorns and thistles; (2) We found in the field the fruit which God commanded (הַבְּיֵלֵ) not to eat; (3) The man shall die, and unto the dust he shall return; (4) I shall call the name of my wife Eve; (5) I have found my mother; (6) Eve was the wife of (הַבְּיֵבֶ) Adam, and the mother of all living; (7) Adam was Eve's husband.

- 3. To be translated into English:—(1) חַוָּה אִישׁ חַוָּה (2) לְכַּח הָאָרָם וְאִשְׁתוֹ וַיַּלְבְּשֵׁם לְּהִים אֶת־הָאָרָם וְאִשְׁתוֹ וַיַּלְבְּשֵׁם לְכָּח הָאָרָם (3) ;ּבָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת־הְאָבָר אָשׁוֹב (4) ;עָפָּר אֶנֹבִי וְאֶל־עָפָּר אָשׁוֹב (5) ;עָפָּר אָנֹבִי וְאֶל־עָפָר אָשׁוֹב בּלְאָשֵׁר חַיִּים .
- 4. To be written in English letters:—The new words of Genesis III. 18—21.
- 5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—Genesis III. 18—21 from the unpointed text.
- 6. To be written out:—Synopses of אָמָן in the Kal and Hif. stems, of בוא in Kal and Nif., and of אָמָן in Pi'êl and Hif.
- 7. To be described:—The Forms נְּאָכֶל ,תֹאכֵל ,תֹאכֵל ,תֹאכֵל ,תַּאָבֶל ,יְנְאָבֶל ,יִבְּרָא יִבְּרָא יִבְּרָא יִבְּרָא יִבְּרָא יִבְּרָא יִבְּרָא יִבְּרָא ,יִבְּרָא ,יִבְּרָא ,יִבְּרָא , יִבְּרָאת ,יִבְּרָא ,יִבְּרָא . תִּבְרֵאת . תִּבְּרֵאת .

7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The primary form of אָמָר. (2) The form אָמָר. (3) אָמָר. (4) Peculiarities of verbs אָייָב, (5) Inflection of אָמָר. (4) Peculiarities of verbs אָייִב, (7) Synopses of אָמָר, in various stems. (8) Inflection of קְמָא in Kăl Perf., in other Perfects, in Impf's and Imv's.

LESSON XXXVIII.—GENESIS III. 22-24.

1. NOTES.

372. hēn—behold: same as 737 (145).

373. וממנו במתור ממנו -like-one-of[from]-us:

- a. אָחָר is the construct of אָחָר; here followed by a preposition.
- ל מְמֶנְנְן is the form of מְטֶנְנְן us, § 51. 5. a; cf. מְמֶנָן for

- 374. לְרַעֵּר -to-know: Kăi Inf. const. of יָרָעָר know, § 80. 2. (3); אָ, § 47. 5.
 - 375. יְחַיִּ -wå-ḥay-and-(he-should)-live:
- a. 7 is Waw Conversive with Perf., the being pretonic, § 70. 2. b.
- b. j is Kal Perf. 3 m. sg. of the y"y verb in live, § 85. 1.
- 376. אַיִישֵקְיֹחֶרוּ way-šal-l°ḥē-hū and-(= therefore)-(he)-sent-him:
- a. D. f. of Waw Convers. omitted from , because it has not a full vowel.
- b. Přiel Impf. 3 m. sg. of the ל laryngeal verb שָׁלָרן send; corresponding form, יְלְמָילְרוּן.
- c. The pron. suffix j joined to the verb by the vowel -
 - 377. לְעָבֶר to-till: Kăl Inf. const., §§ 74. 3. a; 47. 3.
 - 378. משׁם משׁם -which....from-there, = whence.
 - 379. מַצְרָשׁ -way-ǧå'-rĕš-and-he-drove-out :
- a. This is for ויכןשל, like ויכןשל, or ויכןשל; but
- b. The , having only a *s*wa*, drops its D. f., while \(\gamma\) rejects its D. f., and \(=\) under \(\gamma\) becomes \(\gamma\) in compensation.
- c. The accent being drawn to the penult by , , , = appears instead of =.
- d. Přiel Impf. 3 masc. sg. of the 'y laryngeal verb رَابُ drive out, § 75. 1. a.
 - 380. מישבן way-yaš-ken-and-he-caused-to-dwell; cf. יוברל:
- a. Hif. Impf. 3 m. sg. (with -, not عرا from مناور dwell, § 70. 3. R.
- 381. הַכְּרְבִים—hăk-k•rû-vîm—the-cherubim; for ן; singular
- 382. בְּבֶּקְהָקְהָפֶּלֶת —hăm-mǐ-hāp-pé-xĕ-the-(one)-turning-itself: cf. בְּבָּהְהָבָּת, § 106. 2. b.

383. לְשָׁמְרָה –liš-mōr—to-keep; cf. לְשָׁמְרָה (223), and לְעָבֹר (277).

2. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

- Verbal Forms: עְיָבֶרֶשׁ , לְבַרֶעׁת , יוֹטָי, יוֹטָי, וּיִשְׁלַח , וְיִשְׁבָּן , בְּבָעָת .
- 2. Nominal Forms: אַרֶּר יְחֶרֶב יּלָהַט יְבֶּרְבִים יְעֵרֶן יְעוֹלָם יְאַחַר.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

Principle 11.—In the narration of actions which are to occur in the future, or which can be only conditionally realized, the first verb is in the Imperfect while those that follow are in the Perfect and connected with the preceding verb by means of Waw Convers. (§ 70. 1. b.)

4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- 1. § 82. Tabular View, Synopses of אָרָיָר in Kal, Pi'el, Hifp. and Hif. stems.
- 2. § 82. 1. a-f, Treatment of the 3d radical when final.
- 3. § 82. 2, Treatment of 3d rad. bef. vowel-additions.
- 4. § 82. 3. a-e, Treatment of 3d rad. bef. cons.-additions.
- 5. § 82. 4, The 3 sg. fem. of Perfects.
- 6. § 82. 5. a,b(1)—(8), Short forms (to be read).

Note 1.—In the study of verbs γ'' , follow the order indicated in previous Lessons, analyzing exhaustively the familiar forms given under § 82. 1—5.

Note 2.—Use for practice (1) נְלָה reveal, (2) שנות build, (3) complete.

WORD-LESSON. 5.

- 1. In the Word-Lists, under List II., verbs numbered 51-60.
- 2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis III. 22-24.

6. EXERCISES.

- 1. To be translated into Hebrew: -(1) He built, he will build, building; (2) He commanded (Př'ēl), he will command, commanding, command thou; (3) To command (abs.), to build, to finish (Pi'ēl); (4) I commanded (Pi'el), we built, thou didst cause to reveal; (5) We finished (Pí'el), ye built, they (f.) will build; (6) They built, they (m.) will command, they caused to build; (7) She was, she made, she will finish, they will cause to reveal, thou (f.) will build.
- 2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) I shall put forth my hand and take the fruit and eat; (2) The man knew good and evil; (3) God drove forth (Pi'el) the man from Eden because he did that which God had commanded him not to do; (4) The man will serve the ground whence he was taken; (5) Behold the sword turning itself; (6) The cherubim and the sword will keep the way of the tree of life.
- 3. To be translated into English: (1) אלהים מקרם הבדיל אלהים בין הרע ובין הטוב (2) לגן־עדן את־הכרבים צוה אַלהִים אַת־הַאַרַם (4) ;לא טוֹב הֵיוֹת הַאַרַם לְבַדּוֹ (3) אַלהִים מֵעֵבן אָת־הָאִישׁ וָאַת־ (5) לַעַבר אָת־הַאַרַמָה אשתו
- 4. To be written in English letters:—The new words of Genesis III. 22-24.
- 5. To be written with points and vowel-signs: -Genesis 22-24 from the unpointed text.

7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The Pi'ēl, Ḥif'il, and Hiθpă'ēl stems of קָרָב. (2) The defective writing of אָר. (3) Wâw Conversive with the Perfect. (4) Wâw Conversive with the Imperfect. (5) The form אָרָב. (6) The third radical of verbs called קיר. (7) The treatment of this radical when final, before vowel-additions, and before consonant-additions. (8) The Perf. 3 sg. fem. (9) Short forms. (10) Synopses of אָרָב in Kal, Pi'ēl, Hiðp. and Hif. stems.

LESSON XXXIX.-GENESIS IV. 1-4.

1. NEW WORDS.*

1. אָדְר, (2) אָדְ, (3) אֵד (preposition), (4) אָדְ, (5) אָדְּ, אָדְן, (6) אָבְיר, (7) אָדְלָה, (8) אָדְלָר, (10) אָבְירָה, (11) אָבְירָה, (12) אָדָר, (13) אָדָר

2. NOTES.

- V. 1. אָרָרָר, for תְּהֶרֶה, §§ 74. 2. a; 74. 3. b, d; 82. 1. b and 5. b. (5). אָרָר, §§ 80. 2. a (1); 70. 3. a. (3). קְנְיָתְיּ, §§ 82. 3. b.—יי–יאָר, preposition with.
- V. 2. לְּחֶחָן, for לְחֶלְּחֶן, §§ 80. 3. b; 65. 5. b. (1); 70. 3. a. (2) and (3). לֶלֶהֶת, §§ 47. 5; 80. 2. a. (3). אָחִין, §§ 105. 3; 108. 1. b. (2); ן בון his, § 44. 4. c. הָבֶל, for הֶבֶל, §§ 88. 2.— אָחָר, abs. 1. c; 107. 2.

V. 3. יְלְיִהְוָּה, plur. of וְיָבֵא, § 86. 1. d.—קיְהְוָה, to be read לְיִהְנָּה, § 47. R. 2.

V. 4. בְּבֶּרְיָּאְ, § 86. 1. d, and 3. c. מְבְּרָרִּהְ, § 48. 1; 106. 3; sg. מְבְּרָרָהְ, § 91. 1. a, and 2. בְּרָרָהְ (a-mē-ḥĕl-ve-hĕn), §§ 49. 2; 48. 2; מְלֶבְּהָ (ê defective), const. plur. of חֶלֶב, § 109. 4. c; § 51. 1. c.—יְשִׁיְרָ, for יִשְׁיֶרָה, § 82. 5. b. (5).—יְחָרָה, from מָנְתָרָה, §§ 106. 2. a. (2); 108. 2.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 2.—אָרֶרֶתְּ —And she added to bear—and again she bore.

Principle 12.—when the second of two verbs expresses the principal idea, the first merely modifying it, the second is often an infinitive depending upon the first.

4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- 1. § 82. Tabular View, Synopses of אָטָרְן in Nif., Pu'al and Hif. stems.
- 2. Paradigm K (pp. Inflection of קָּבֶּי in all stems. 204, 205),

Note:—In the study of these forms use for practice, אָנָך change, נְשֶׁנְרָן turn, שְׁנָרָן weep.

5. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—It (f.) was built; (2) She was caused to turn; (3) They were completed (Pů'ăl); (4) You (f.) were caused to weep; (5) Turning, finishing, being built, being caused to turn; (6) Turn ye (f.), be ye (m.) finished, cause ye (m.) to build.

^{*} Consult the Hebrew-English Vocabulary, or a Hebrew Lexicon. Be prepared to pronounce, transliterate, describe and define each word. Let this work be done before proceeding further in the study of the Lesson.

- 2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) The woman conceived and bore a son; (2) And the woman spoke again; (3) Abel was a shepherd and Cain was a tiller of the ground; (4) Cain brought an offering to God; (5) Eve was the wife of Adam and the mother of Cain and Abel; (6) Abel gave to God from the firstlings of his flock.
- 3. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—Gen. IV. 1-4 from the unpointed text.
- 4. To be written out:—(1) Synopses of הכך in Käl, Nif., Hif. and Höf. stems, and of בֹלָה in Pi'ël and Pŭ'ăl stems.
- 5. To be described:—The Forms יְבְנוֹ , בְּלֵּה , בְּנוֹת , בְּנוֹת , בְּנוֹת , בְּנוֹת , בְּנוֹת , בְּנוֹת , בְנוֹי , and בְּנֵינָה .

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

LESSON XL.—GENESIS IV. 5-8.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) אָם, (2) אָם (3) אָם (4) הְהַלוֹא (3) לָמָה (5) אָם, (6) אָם, (6) אָם, (7) הַבָּץ (9) הָהַטָּאת (11) הַבָּג (11) . הָבָּג (11) הָבָּג (11) .

2. NOTES.

ע. 5. רְיָרֵר, for יְרְרָה, §§ 82. 5. b. (5); 70. 3. (3). רְיָרָן, on repeated accent, § 28. 6.— וְיִּלְלָּוֹן, Méθěğ with a sharpened syl-

lable; on assim. of גָּ, § 78. 2. a.— יָּלָדָּ (på-nåw), § 12. 3; on יַּדְ, § 108. 3. d; ef. אָפָאָר (185).

ע. 6. בְּלְמָה with יֻ, the D. f. being firmative, § 15. 6.— אָרָה, with accent on penult, § 21. 1.— יְּרָה, pausal for יְּרָה, § 51. (Tab. View).—קָרָה (få-nê'-xå), on יַ (ê), § 108. 3. c.

ע. 7. הַלְּוֹאָ (h-lô') = nonne, § 46. 1; this ô is for â, § 30. 6.— יַּבְּיִי (h-lô') בּ חַרוֹאָי, but _ becomes ê (יַ) § 30. 4. b; Hif. Impf. 2 m. sg. of יָּיִטְרָ \$ 81. 2; הַיִּשְׁרָ, a seemingly irreg. Kăl Inf. const. of יָּשְׁרָ, § 78. 1. a.— אָלְי, § 23. 6; prep. treated as a noun in plur. before the suffix אָל, רַּבָּי וֹשְׁרָלָן in v. 6, § 108. 3. c; the webcomes = in an open syl.— אָרָלְיָּיָרְרָבּן, §§ 108. 2; 18. footnote.— אָרָלִיּיָרָרָבּן, §§ 17. 2; 51. 3. a.

V. 8. אָרִוּץ, see in v. 2.— בְּרִיּנְרָאָ (bǐh-yô-θâm), on ¬, 47. 2; on Méθěğ, § 18. 5; on אֹרָ, § 82. 1. e; בּרָבָּרְאָ (167).

— בּרְבָּרְאָטׁה (way-yâ/-kòm), Kal Impf. 3 m. sg. of בּרְבָּרְאָטׁה, paradigm-form, but see § 86. 1 e. Rm; the ¬ under ¬, in an unaccented closed syl., must be ŏ.— בְּרָבְּרָרְוּ חָרָ, on ¬ under ¬, § 74. 2. a; on ¬, § 74. 3. d; on ¬, § 71. 2. b (1); on ¬, 16. 2; on ¬, § 71. 2. c. (2).

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 7.— הָלוֹא אָם תִיטִיב שְאָת:—Is there not a lifting up, if thou doest well?

Principle 13.—A question expecting an affirmative answer is introduced by $\kappa^i \nabla_i = nonne?$).

4. GRAMMAR-LESSON

1. § 84.

Bi-literal verbs.

2. § 85. Tabular View.

Synopses of Cop in Kal, Nif. and Hif. stems.

3. § 85. 1-2.

The doubling of the 2nd radical.

4. § 85. 3.

The separating vowels.

5. § 85. 4.

The changes in stem-vowels.

6. § 85. 5.

The Preformative vowels.

7. Paradigm M.

Inflection of אָסָט in Kal, Nif, Hif and Hof, stems

Note 1.—Use for practice (1) אָלַל begin, (2) פֿקבע encompass, (3) פֿקבע be light (i. e. not heavy).

5. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) He began (Hif.), to begin, beginning; (2) Encompassing, he will encompass, he was caused to encompass, he will be encompassed; (3) He will be light, he will make light; (4) Cause to encompass, encompass thou, he caused to encompass, be thou encompassed.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) The countenance of Cain fell, because God looked not with favor upon his offering; (2) Why was Cain angry (Heb., why was it kindled to Cain?); (3) Did not God say, let there be light? (4) Did not Abel bring to God from the firstlings of his flock? (5) Did not Cain kill Abel? (6) Why did Cain kill Abel? (7) God will bless him who shall do well.

To be written with points and vowel-signs:—Genesis IV. 5—8 from the unpointed text.

4. To be written out:—Inflection of the Kăl Perf. and Impf. of מורד of the Nif. Perf. and Impf., of מורד, of the Hif. Perf., Impf. and Imv. of קלל; of the Hof. Perf. and Impf. of חלל.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Repetition of post-positive accents. (2) The ending אָרָ. (3) D. f. firmative. (4) The ending אָרָ. (5) אָרָבָי. (6) The ending אָרָי. (6) The ending אָרָי. (7) in אָרִי. (8) אַרִיי. (8) אַרִיי. stems before vowel-additions. (9) אַרִיי. stems before consonant-additions.

LESSON XLI.—GENESIS IV. 9-12.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) בַּק, (2) אָעַק, (3) בְּבֶּאָה, (4) הָּפֶּאָה, (5) יָר, (6) בָּעָ, (7) עָּגָעָר, (10â¹), (8) נָע (nâ¹).

2. NOTES.

ע. 9. יְרֵעֶׁתְּי, § 79. 2. אָחְיָךְ, § 108. 1. b. (2). יְרַעָּתְי, a and ' laryng. verb, cf. קְטַלְתִּי; on the accent יַ, § 24. 4.— קָטֵלְתִּי, § 46. 1; 68. 1. a.

ע. 10. בְּהֵי עְשֵׂיְתְ, וּבֶּל 54. d; 82. 3. b.—יְבָּק , sg. abs., בּק, plur. abs. בְּהָים, const. בְּקָי, \$§ 109. 2. b; 106. 4. b.—const. אַעַרְים, \$§ 68. 1. a; 109. 3. R. 3; plur. in agreement with בְּבִיי וּשִׁי, cf. אַלִיך, cf. אַלִיך, cf. אַלִיך, cf. אַלִיך, cf. אַלִיך, cf. אַלִיך.

V. 11. אָרוּר אָרָה, §§ 68. 1. c; 38. 2, 3.—אָרוּר אָרָה, §§ 18. 2; 82. 4. and N.—קָיבָּה, from הָבָּי, §§ 105. 3; 108. 1. b. (2).—קַרָּחָר, § 47. 5; Kăl Inf. const. of הַלְּרָה, § 78. 2. R. 2; on — under הַ instead of דּר, § 89. 2. a, בְּיִּרֶּרָ, pausal for בְּיִּרָּרָ, §§ 88. 1. N.; 108. 1. R. 2.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 9.— הְשׁמֵר אָחְי אָנְכִי —Am I keeping my brother, or, my brother's keeper!

Principle 14.—A question asking for information, without necessarily implying the affirmative or negative character of the answer, is introduced by 7.

4. GRAMMAR AND WORD-LESSON.

- 1. § 85. 6 a-d. Intensive stems in y"y verbs.
- Paradigm L. Inflection of Intensive stems in y"y verbs.
 (p. 206).
- 3. § 85. 7. Place of accent in y"y verbs.
- 4. Word-Lists, Verbs numbered 61-70 in Lists II and III.

Note:—After a study of the principles here given, write out a full paradigm of high in Kal, Nif., Hif. and Pôlēl.

5. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) She encompassed, they caused to encompass, thou (f.) wilt encompass, they will be encompassed; (2) Thou didst encompass, I caused to encompass, we were encompassed, thou wast caused to encompass; (3) Thou wast light, thou shalt encompass, I have encompassed, I shall cause to encompass; (4) Cause ye to encompass, they (f.) will encompass, ye (f.) will cause to encompass, encompass ye (f.).

- 2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) I do not know the name of the man; (2) Am I a ruler? (3) Who did this (f.)? (4) Cursed am I from the ground; (5) The blood (pl.) of thy brother hath cried out to God; (6) Thou shalt not till the ground; (7) Cain was a wanderer and a fugitive.
- 3. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—Genesis IV. 9—12 from the unpointed text.
- 4. To be written out:—Synopses of סבב in Kal, Nif. and Hif., of קלל in Kal and Pôlel, and of קלל in Nif. and Hif.
- 5. To be described:—The forms יָחַלּ ,יֶּמֶר ,סֹב ,יְמוֹב ,יְמוֹב ,יַמוֹב ,יַמוֹב , הַמֵּר , הַמְּר , הַמֵּר , הַמֵּר , הַמְּר , הַמֵּר , הַמְּר , הַמְר , הַמְּר , הַמְר , הַמְּר , הַבְּר , הַמְּר , הַבּי , הַבְּר , הַמְּר , הַמְּר , הַמְּר , הַבְּר , הַבְּרְר , הַבְּרְר , הַבְּרְר , הַבְּר , הַבְּר , הַבְּר , הַבְּר , הַבְּר , הַבְּר , הַבְּרְר , הַב

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The ô in the Kăl Impf. of verbs אָרָה, (2) The î of אָר, אָר, and מְּרָה before suf. (3) Hē Interrogative. (4) The î of יוֹק Perf's. (5) The Perf. 3 f. sg. of verbs לייך. (6) Kăl Inf. const. of verbs יים. (7) יים in pause. (8) Kăl Impf. of verbs מוֹץ הוֹץ Hif'îls.

LESSON XLII.—GENESIS IV. 13-17.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) עוון or עוון, (2) סָתַר (3), לָכֵן, (4) אָבְעָתַיִם, (5) עָּוֹן, (5) עָּקָם. (6) אָבָר (8) אָיִר (8), עִשֶׁב. (7) עָּבָר (9).

2. NOTES.

V. 13. גְרוֹלִים, pl. בְּרוֹלִים, on formation, § 91. 1. a.— יְעֵוֹנִי יִּרְיּוֹלְיִם, of same formation as יְנָרוֹלְיִם; before יִ, vields to ___, § 109. 1. a.— מָנְיִשׁוֹאָר, the ō being incorrectly written j; יְנִוּשׁוֹאָר, indicates comparison.

V. 14. אָרֶלְבָּיִרְ, for אָרֶאָרָאָ, § 75. 1. a; synopsis?—אָרָאָרָאָ, §§ 49. 2; 48.1; on יַ, § 108. 3. c.—אָרָאָר, §§ 72. 2; 65. 1. a; synopsis?—יְרְיִּרְיִּרְ, § 82. 3. b; on יְ, § 70. 2. b.— יְרָיִירְיִ, part. אָיָרָ, with יַ; on change of _ to _, § 109. 3. R. 3.— יְרָרְנְיִרְי, composed of יִרְרָנְיִרְי, on change of ō to ¬, and on ¬, § 71. 2. b. (1), and c. (2); on change of ¬ to ¬, § 74. 3. c.

V. 15. מְלֵּחְ, pausal for מְלֵּחְ, on D. f. in מְלָּחָ, § 78. 2. b; on ¬ in Hŏf., § 78. 2. N. 1.— מְלֵחְ, for מְלָחְ, § 70. 3. a. (3); ¬ for יִּרְ, § 86. 1. d; root, מִינְיּעְיּוֹ יִיּיִרְ, פֹּאָרָ יִּרְיִּעְיִּם; on Mė́θėє, § 18. 4; on D. f. in ¬ (for ¬), § 78. 2. b; on ¬, § 58. 5. b; on ¬, § 82. 1. e; on ¬, § 51. 2.— מְצָאָרָ, cf. יִּצְאָרָ in v. 14.

V. 17. עוֹרָרַ, for יְוֹרָרַע, but j is dropped, and i becomes e, § 80. 2. a. (1); on = under y instead of =, § 80. 2. a. (1).—זְרָהָר, see note on v. 1.—קרָר, for קרְרָרָן, but j is dropped and i becomes e, § 80. 2. a. (1); on shifting of tone, § 21. 3.—עירי בְּנֶר עִירְר, § 21. 1; on D. l. in בּוֹרָר, § 12. 3.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 14. בְרְשָׁתְּ אֹתִי הַיּוֹם thou hast driven me out this day.

Principle 15.—The article often has its original demonstrative force.

V. 15. - כֶל־הֹרֶנ קין -Any one killing Cain.

Principle 16.— 75 is used to make prominent a single one from among a plurality.

4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- § 86. Tabular View. Synopses of Kal, Nif., Hif. and Höf. stems of Middle-Vowel verb.
- 2. § 86. 1. a, b, d, e, g. The treatment of the stem-vowel in Middle-Vowel verbs.
- 3. § 86. 2. a, b, c, The separating vowels.
- 4. § 86. 3. a, b, c, 4. The Preformative vowels.
- 5. § 86. 6. The place of the tone.

Note: - Use for practice, קום to rise, שור to turn, and to prepare.

5. EXERCISES.

- 1. To be cranslated into Hebrew:—(1) He will rise, thou shalt turn, turn thou, he will die, we shall die; (2) He caused to die, he was caused to turn, he will cause to prepare; (3) I caused to rise, ye (m.) caused to rise, they caused to rise; (4) Thou didst cause to turn, we shall cause to rise, I shall be caused to rise, she rose; (5) Ye turned, I rose, they will rise, we shall rise; (6) Rise thou (f.), rise ye (f.), she was risen (Nif.), they were risen; (7) Thou shalt return, she was caused to return.
- 2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) God is greater than man;
 (2) I drove him out from the garden of Eden; (3) The woman will be hidden from the face of God; (4) Any one killing me shall die;
 (5) Any one finding him will kill Cain; (6) Cain was avenged seven-fold; (7) And Cain went out from Eden, and dwelt in the land of Nod.
- 3. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—Genesis IV. 13—17 from the unpointed text.

- 4. To be written out:—The inflection in Kal of קום; in Nif., of שוב, רום; in Hif. and Höf., of שוב, רום.
- 5. To be described:—The Forms יְּקְוֹמוֹ , יְקְוֹמוֹ , יִקְוֹמוֹ , יִבְּיִים , יְבְּיִים , יִבְּיים , יְבְּיִים , יְבְייִים , יְבִיים , יְבְּיִים , יְבְּיִים , יְבְּיִים , יְבְּים , יְבְּיִים , יְבְייים , יְבְּייִים , יְבְּיִים , יְבְּיִים , יְבְּיִים , יְבְּייִים , יְבְּיִים , יְבְּיִים , יְבְּיִים , יְבְּיִים , יְבְּיִים , יְבְּיִים , יְבְּייִים , יבְּיים , יבְּייִים , יבְּייִים , יבְּייִים , יבְּיִים , יבְּייִים , יבְּייִּים , יבְייִּים , יבְייִּים ,

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Nouns with the original vowels ǎ—â (= ô). (2) The Pi'ēl of verbs ' laryngeal. (3) The ' (= ê) before suffixes ¬ and ¬, and before the plur. fem. ¬, (4) The ' of ¬'' Perfects. (5) The change of ¬ before ¬ to ¬ (6) The Höf. of verbs ¬' (7) The ¬¬ of ¬'' Inf's const. (8) The ¬¬ (ê) of ¬'' participles. (9) The Article used as a demonstrative. (10) The separating vowel of Middle-Vowel verbs in Perfect and Imperfect.

LESSON XLIII.—GENESIS IV. 18-22.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) שְׁתַּיִם (const. שְׁתַּלָּט, (2) אָֹהֶל, (3) מִקְנֶה, (4) שְׁתַּיִם, (5) תְּבָּשׁ, (6) עוּנָב, (6) תְּרָשׁ, (9) תְּרָשׁ, (10) גַּבְּרָזֶל, (10) גַּבְּרָזֶל, (11) אָחוֹת.

2. NOTES.

- V. 18. וְיָלֵרְ , root וְיָלֵרְ (בִּילָרְ); on D. f. in אָ, §§ 13. 2; 80. 3. a; on the form, § 65. 1. a; cor. form, יְּלָרְרָ , רִינְיָרָרְ , the sign of the def. object with a subject, see Principle 17 (below).
- V. 19. רְיַּכְּקְח, for בְּיִּרְכִּקְה מֹ ssim. like j, § 78. 2. R. 2; on under אָרָ פָּרָה זוֹי, for יַּיְרָבְּרָה (štê, not š*tê), the S*wâ silent; the only

case in the language of a syllable beginning with two consonants without an intervening half-vowel; fem. of שְׁנִים, const. of שְׁנִים (2), cf. (1) אַנְשִׁר מחח, (2) אַנְשִׁר woman, (3) אַנְשִׁר men, (4) אַנְשִׁר wife-of, (5) אָנִייִר שׁנִינית יישׁנִית יישׁנית, cf. the masc. forms האחר... השני

V. 20. אָרֶל, const. of אָרָ, const. of אָרָ, on יַּרְ, const. of אָרָל, on יַּרְ, const. of אָרָל, on יַּרְ, on יַּרְ, const. of אָרָל, on יַּרְ, const. of אָרָל, on יַּרְ, on יַּרְ, like אָרֶל, a u-class Segolate, cf. אָרֶל, § 89. 1 c; here used collectively. מְרֶלֶּל, (mǐk-ne(h)), meaning substance, cattle, and governed by some word understood signifying possession; on form, § 96. 2; on meaning of form, § 97. 2.

V. 21. אָחִין, see note on v. 2.— הְטֵל , like קנור , קנור , on form, § 93. 4. c.— עונב
 עונב , on form, § 92. 3.

v. 22. אָלֶרָת, § 60. R. 3. b; Synopsis in Käl, § 80. 2. a.— לְטֵׁשׁ, - בְּיֵלְרָתוּ , const. of אָחוֹת, and וּ with = according to § 49. 3.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 18. אריעירר בּוְקוֹנוֹךְ אָתרעירר - And Irad was born to Enoch.

Principle 17.—The subject of a passive verb, which would be the object of the same verb if it were active, is often preceded by The the sign of the object.

V. 20. – ישֵׁב אָהֶל וּמְקְנֶה Dwelling in tent(s) and (possessing) cattle.

Frinciple 18.—Two nouns are sometimes connected with a verb, when, strictly speaking, only the former is applicable in meaning (zeugma).

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

- 1. Paradigm M. (p. 208), Inflection of Pôlēl and Pôlāl stems of middle-vowels verbs.
- 2. § 86. 5. a, b, c, d,

Intensive stems of middle-vowel verbs.

3. § 86. 8.

Interchange of forms between y"y and middle-vowel verbs.

4. Word-Lists.

Verbs numbered 71-80 in List III.

5. EXERCISES.

- 1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) Inflection of דוס throughout the Pôlēl stem; (2) Synopsis of רום in the Hif. stem; (3) Inflection of דוס throughout the Hof. stem; (4) Synopsis of מול in the Kal stem; (5) Synopsis of מול in the Nif. stem.
- 2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) I will know the name of that city; (2) Cain was building the city Enoch; (3) Cain and Abel were born to Adam; (4) Lamech had (= to Lamech were) two wives; (5) Adam was the father of Cain, and Eve was his mother; (6) Abel was the son of Eve, and Tubal Cain was the son of Zillah; (7) Father, father-of, mother, son, daughter, husband, wife, wife-of, brother, brother-of, sister, sister-of.
- 3. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—Genesis IV. 18-22 from the unpointed text.
- 4. To be described. ּנְלָמְנָה יְנָישֶׁב יְּהְשִׁיבוֹרָ, הְלַמְנָה יְנָישֶׁב. הְשִׁיבוֹרָ, הְשִׁיבוֹרָ, הְשׁיבֵינָה.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) אַ with the subject. (2) Assim. of \(\frac{1}{2} \). (3) The pronunciation of \(\frac{1}{2} \). (4) The words meaning man, men, woman, women, wife-of, wives-of. (5) Separating vowels in \(\frac{1}{2} \) and middle-vowel verbs. (6) The \(\hat{0} \) of K\(\tilde{A} \) act. Part's. (7) U-class Segolates. (8) Nouns formed by means of preformative \(\frac{1}{2} \). (9) The meanings of nouns with pref. \(\frac{1}{2} \).

LESSON XLIV.—GENESIS IV. 23-26.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) אָמֶרָה (1), irreg. plur. of אָשָׁה (2), אָשָׁה (3), אָמֶרָה (4), אָמֶרָה (5), אָנֶרָה (6), יָשֶׂרָה (7), יַשְׂרָה (8), יִשֶּׂרָה (9), אַרָר (10), יִשְׂרָה (11), אַרֵר (12), אָרֵר (13), בּין (13), יַחַלַל (13), אַרֵר (13), יִשְׁרָת (13), יִשְׁרְתְּת (13), יִשְׁרְתְּת (13), יִשְׁרְתְּת (13), יִשְׁרְתְּתְּת (13), יִשְׁרְתְּת (13), יִשְׁרְתְּת (13), יִשְׁרְתְּת (13), יִשְׁרְתְּתְּת (13), יִשְׁרְת (13), יִשְּרְת (13), יִשְׁרְת (13), יִשְׁרְת (13), יִשְׁרְת (13), יִשְׁרְתְּת (13), יִשְׁרְת (13), יִשְׁרְת (13), יִשְׁרְת (13), יִשְׁרְת (13), יִשְׁרָת (13), יִבְּת (13), יִשְׁרָּת (13), יִשְׁרָת (13), יִשְׁרָּת (13), יִשְׁרְת (13), יִשְׁרָת (13), יִשְׁרָת (13), יִשְׁרָת (13), יִשְׁרָּת (13), יִשְׁרָת (13), יִשְׁרָת (13), יִשְׁרָת (13), יִשְׁרָּת (13)

2. NOTES.

ע. 23. לְנְשִׁין (וֹיחֹבּׁבֹּמֹשׁי); on יִי, § 108. 3. d. (cf. לְנְשִׁין (v. 5)).—וְלְנְשִׁין, irreg. for יְשְׁמֵעְוָה, having been dropped and_inserted, § 37. 2; Kāl Imv. 2 f. pl., like קְמַלְנָה; on_under ס, § 76. 1. a.—ינְשִׁים, const. of יְשִׁין, cf. וְשִׁין above.—הַאוֹנָה for ווֹאַנָּה like יְשִׁין; on אַכְּרָתִי in v. 4; on formation, § 89. 3. b; root, אַכְּרָתִי-אָוֹן, from בְּנְרָתִי-אָוֹן, synopsis in Kāl? on רְבָּרָתִי, § 108. 2. בּרָרְתִּי, from יְרָרָתִי אָוֹן, synopsis in Kāl? on repetition of accent, § 23. 6. יְבַרְתִּי, with _ for ז; cf. זְבְרָתִי v. 4, and אַכְרָתִי above; on formation, § 93. 6.

V. 24. יָּכְקְם (for יְנְכְּם), see on v. 15.—יָכְּם, the sing. form, is seven, while אָבְעִים, the plur. form is seventy.

v. 25. עָרָר, see on v. 17. אָרָר, see on v. 20, see

V. 26. בְּבְרוּא, the pronoun inserted thus to emphasize the preceding noun. דורול, from the root בְּלָרָא; § 85. 5. d; what stem? לְלָרָא, cf. לְלְתָשׁל, לִּלְשָׁל, Kăl Inf. const.

3. PARALLELISM IN HEBREW POETRY.

- ערָה וְצִּלָּה שְׁמַעַן קוּלִי (1)
- (2) נְשֵׁי לֶּמֶךְ הַאֲזְנֵה אִמְרָתִי
 - נּי אָישׁ הָרַגְהִי לְפִּצְעִיי (3)
 - (4) וְיֶלֶד לְחַבְּרָתְי:
 - (5) כָּי שִׁבְעָתַיִם יֶּקַם־גָּקִין
 - ולֵמֶך שִׁבְעִים וְשִׁבְעָה (6)

Note 1.—The characteristic external feature of Hebrew poetry is parallelism.

Note 2.—In this song there are six lines or members; the second line is, in the main, a repetition of the thought expressed in the first; the fourth, a repetition of the third; hence the parallelism in the case of the first and second, and of the third and fourth members is called synonymous.

Note 3.—The same relation, however, does not exist between the fifth and sixth, the latter being necessary to complete the thought of the former; such parallelism is called *synthetic*.

Note 4.—Another kind of parallelism not illustrated in this passage is the *antithetic*, in which the second member is in contrast with the first.

4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 80. Tabular View, Synopses of יָטֵל (= לְטֵל) in various stems.

2. § 80. 1. The treatment of original when initial.

3. § 80. 2. a, b, The two treatments in the Kal Impf., Imv., and Inf. const.

4. § 80. 3. a-c, The treatment of \(\gamma\) when medial.

Note 1.—In the study of verbs γ'' , follow the order indicated in previous Lessons, analyzing exhaustively the familiar forms given under § 80. 1—3.

Note 2.—Use for practice (1) אָיָטֵר sit. awell, (2) יְלֵדְ bring forth, and (3) יַלֵּדְ (with a in Kal Impf.) be dry.

5. EXERCISES.

- 1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) He will dwell, I shall dwell, thou (f.) shalt dwell, dwell thou (f.) to dwell, to bring forth, thou (f.) shalt bring forth; (2) He will know, to know, we shall know; (3) He will sleep, I shall sleep, we shall sleep; (4) He will be brought forth, thou wilt be known, he will be feared; (5) He will cause to dwell, I shall cause to know, to cause to bring forth, he was brought forth; (6) He was caused to know, she will be caused to bring forth.
- 2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) Hear ye (m.) my voice, and give ear to that which (קארבי אוֹשָּרֵי) I shall say; (2) Adah and Zillah were the wives of Lamech; (3) Why didst thou kill the man whom I sent to thee? (4) Cain was avenged seven-fold; (5) He gave him to God; (6) They began (Hif.) to call on the name of God.
- 3. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—Genesis IV. 23-26 from the unpointed text.
- 4. To be written out:—Synopses of the verbs יָרֶל in Kal, Hif. and Hof., of יָבֶל in Hif. and Hof., and of יָבֶל in Kal, Pi'el and Hif.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The ending y. (2) The form of the fem.-ending before suffixes. (3) The Höf. of verbs "5. (4) The â in the Middle-Vowel Käl Perfects. (5) The Höf. of verbs "7". (6) Synonymous parallelism. (7) Synthetic parallelism. (8) Antithetic parallelism.

LESSON XLV.-REVIEW.

1. WORD-REVIEW.

- 1. Arrange in alphabetical order the roots of all verbal forms both old and new, occurring in the third and fourth chapters.
- 2. Arrange in alphabetical order the nominal forms of these chapters, using in each case the form of the absolute state.
- 3. Arrange in alphabetical order the various particles, prepositions and adverbs occurring in these chapters.

2. VERSE-REVIEW.

- 1. Pronounce the pointed text of each verse until it can be read aloud rapidly and without hesitation.
- 2. Write out on paper the unpointed text, one verse at a time, and then, without the aid of either pointed text or translation, insert the necessary points and vowel-signs. Compare the result with the pointed text, and note the mistakes; repeat the exercise till each verse can be pointed without mistake.

3. GRAMMAR-REVIEW.

- 1. Compare the forms of the Kall Perf. (3 m. sg.) as they appear in the strong verb and in the various other classes of verbs, § 87.

 1. (Perfect.)
- 2. Compare the forms of the Käl Impf. stem yăk-țul (3 m. sg.) as they appear in the strong verb and in the various other classes of verbs, § 87. 1. (Impf. with ō).
 - 3. Compare the same of the stem yak-tal, and of yak-til, § 87. 1.
- 4. Compare the forms of the Hīf'îl Perf. and Impf. (3 m. sg.) as they appear in the strong verb, and in the various other classes of verbs, § 87.3.

¹ This verb forms its Kal as described in § 80. 2. a.

² This verb forms its Kal as described in § 80. 2. b.

5. Compare the forms of the Nif'al Perf. and Impf. (3 m. sg.) as they appear in the strong verb and in the various other classes of verbs, § 87. 4.

Note.—This includes (1) the statement of the forms, and (2) an explanation of the vowel-changes which are seen in each form.

4. EXERCISES

To be translated into Hebrew:-

- 1. He made man in the sixth day, and rested in the seventh day.
- 2. He will sanctify the seventh day, and will rest in it.
- 3. The woman will eat the fruit, and of it she will give to her husband who will eat with her.
- 4. In the day of your ruling the earth.
- 5. This is the day in which God spoke to the man.
- 6. Let us make for ourselves large girdles.
- 7. I gave her fruit, and we ate.
- 8. She gave him fruit, and he ate.
- 9. Cursed is the earth, because thou didst eat from this tree.
- God made known to the woman that the man should rule over her.
- 11. I shall call the name of my wife Eve.
- 12. We found in the field the fruit which God commanded not to eat.
- 13. The man will serve the ground whence he was taken.
- 14. I shall put forth my hand and take the fruit and eat.
- 15. The woman conceived and bare a son.
- 16. Did not Abel bring to God from the firstlings of his flock?
- 17. The blood of thy brother hath cried out to God.
- 18. And Cain went out from Eden, and dwelt in the land of Nod.
- 19. Abel was the son of Eve, and Tubal Cain was the son of Zillah.
- 20. Why didst thou kill the man whom I sent to thee?

LESSON XLVI.-GENESIS V. 1-16.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) מֶפֶּר (2) חָיְה, (3) מְאָה (4) מְאָר (5) מֵפֶּר (6) שְׁכְּיֶּר (6) מָפֶּר (7) מֵפֶּר (7) חָמֵש (9) תְּשַׁע (8) בָּת (12) מַפֶּר (11) אָרְבָּעִים (13) אָרְבָּעִים (13) תִּשִּׁעים (13) אָרְבָּעִים (13) תִּשִּׁעים (13) מִשְׁר (14) אָרְבָּעִים (13)

2. NOTES.

- V. 2. בְּרָאָם, on _, § 71. 1. b. (1); on _ under ¬, § 71. 1. b. (2); on _ under ¬, § 71. 1. c. (3.)— יְיָבֶּרֶן, §§ 75. 1. a; 21. 3; Dભૂ,, the first _ = Méθěğ, the second = Sillûk; on D. f. § 72. 2; the D _, same as in בַּרָאָם.
- V. 4. יְבֵיי, § 116. 12.-יביי, noun in plur. const. used as a preposition, § 119. 3. a.— הוֹלִירוֹן. Hif. Inf. const. (for haw-lid) with suffix יְבִים וְבָנוֹת וְבָנוֹת , see the various forms of these words, § 116. 9, 10.

¹ Twelve, not given in the Vocabulary in this form.

אלה is the abbreviation of מאלה אלה אלה.

Vs. 5, 6. יְדְי, Kăl Perf. 3 m. sg. of the אָייָ root יְדָי, § 85. 1.—רְּבָּי, (way-ya-mōθ), pausal for יְּבָּי, § 86. 1. e. R.—רָבָי, the numeral sg. in form, the subst. plural.

Vs. 8—10. שְׁתֵּים עָשֶׁרָה lit., two ten = twelve; שְׁתִּים, a contraction of שְׁתִּים (cf. שְׁתָּי, ch. IV. 19), and עָשֶׁר, a form of מָשֶׁרָה ven.—מָשָׁעִים, pl. of תְשָׁעִים nine.—חָמָשׁ עַשְּׂרָה lit., five ten = fifteen, cf. above.

Vs.13, 16. אַרְבְּעִים, plur. of אַרְבָּעָה or אַרְבָּעִים four.—שִּשִּׁשִׁים, plur. of אַרְבַע or אַרְבָּעִים or שִׁשִּׁשׁ or אַרְבָּעִים

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 4.—אָבְוֹרֶי הְוֹלְיּרָר After his begetting = after he had begotten.

Principle 19.—Where the Hebrew uses a preposition and an Infinitive, the English prefers a conjunction and a finite verb.

V. 6. — אָעָבֶע שְׁנִים; יְשֶׁבֵע שְׁנִים; יְשֶׁבֶע שְׁנִים; יְשֶׁבֶע שְׁנִים; יְשֶׁבֶע שְׁנִים; Five years; seven years; ten years.

Principle 20.—With the numerals 3—10 the noun is put in the plural.

Principle 21.—The numerals 3—10 assume the secondary or masculine form, when the noun is feminine. [יוָנים] is feminine, though it has a masculine ending.

V. 5.— אָבְעִים שְׁנְה ; אָשְלְשִׁים שְׁנְה ; אָבְעִים שְׁנְה ; אַבְעִים ישָנָה ; Thirty years; ninety years; seventy years.

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

- 1. § 117. General view, The numerals 1—10, 11, 12, 20—90, 100, 1,000
- 2. § 117. 1—8, The formation and use of the Cardinals.
- 3. § 117. 9-12, The formation and use of the Ordinals.
- 4. Word-Lists, Verbs numbered 81-90 in List III.

5. EXERCISES.

- 1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) Seven years; (2) Nine years; (3) Forty years; (4) Sixty years; (5) Three sons; (6) Three daughters; (7) Thirty sons and thirty daughters; (8) Forty days and forty nights; (9) Four heads; (10) Fifty days; (11) The seven stars; (12) Seven of the stars; (13) Four seasons; (14) Twenty-seven days; (15) One hundred and fifty-nine years.
- 2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) This (is) a good book;
 (2) This good book was given to me; (3) In his own likeness God created man; (4) In the day that God made earth and heaven (Heb. order, In day of making of God); (5) In the day that God created man (Heb. order, In day of creating of God man); (6) After he had begotten a son (Heb., after his begetting a son); (7) And the man lived three hundred and forty-eight years; (8) And he begat four sons and three daughters, and he died; (9) And all the days of the man which he lived upon the face of the earth after he had begotten sons, were nine hundred and ninety-nine years.
- 3. To be written:—A transliteration of verses 1 and 2 of chapter V.
- 4. To be written:—A verbal form of the Kal Imperfect 3 m. sg. in each of the classes of verbs.
 - 5. To be written:—The numerals 1—10 in English letters.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Position and agreement of the demonstrative. (2) Nouns formed by prefixing \(\), (3) The vowel-changes in \(\), (4) The short form of \(\) Imperfects (5) Position and agreement of numerals. (6) \(\) Hiffils. (7) Prep. with plur. form. (8) \(\) Kăl Perfect 3 m. sg. (9) \(\) Kăl Impf. 3 m. sg. with Wāw convers. in pause. (10) Formation of numerals 20—90. (11) The various forms of the word for one hundred. (12) The form of the numerals 3—10 with fem. nouns, with masc. nouns.

The word of after a cardinal must be expressed by).

LESSON XLVII.—GENESIS V. 17-32.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) נְחַם, (2) מָעֲשֶׁה, (3) יָד.

2. NOTES.

Vs. 17—21. וְיְרְיִין, on Měθěš, § 18. 5; on —, § 74. 2. b. R. 2; on omission of third radical, § 82. 2. שְׁבְוּלָ, used with a fem. noun; form with masc. noun, הְעָרְוּהְיִי ordinal, ישָרְוּתְי fem. of ישְׁרָה ch. IV. 19.—קישָר lit., and-(a) hundred-of year.—וְשֶׁלָּח (v. 21), pausal for הַבְּעִּרְה.

6. Word-Lists.

comes בי, § 71. 1. c. N.—" אָשֶׁר אָרֶרָה lit., which cursed-her the Lord = which the Lord cursed.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 27. בְיִהְיוֹ כְל־יִמֵי מְתוּשֶׁלַח And were all the days of Methusaleh.

בְּרִימֵי כָּל־יִמֵי לֶכְן־-And was all the days of Lamech.

Principle 23.—The verb in such cases as these may be placed either in the singular or in the plural

V. 31. אישר ארנה יהוה -Which the Lord cursed.

Principle 24.— is a particle indicating the subordinate character of the following clause. The subordinate idea may be relative, temporal, causal, etc. In a relative clause having the relative as object of the verb, that object is expressed by a pronominal suffix attached to the verbal form. In a majority of cases, however, the pronominal suffix is not expressed.

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

§ 88. 1—4 What is included in inflection of nouns.
 § 89. 1,2; 109. 4. 5. Strong and weak Segolates.
 § 90. 1, 2, Nouns with two, originally short, vowels.
 § 91. 1, 2, Nouns with one short and one long vowel.
 § 92. 1—3, Nouns with one long and one short vowel.

The verbs numbered 91-100 in List III.

Note.—In the study of noun-formation, copy promiscuously, on a slip of paper, nouns of various classes, and then take up each noun and classify it, noting (1) its root with the meaning of the same, (2) the original vowels used in its formation, (3) the changes which these original vowels have suffered, (4) the force of the formation, (5) the meaning of the word.

5. EXERCISES.

- 1. Form nouns as follows:—(1) From 773, a u-class Seğolate, a noun of the third class (ă—â); (2) from 2777, a u-class Seğolate, a noun of the second class, (ă—â); (3) from 377, an a-class Seğolate, a u-class Seğolate (masc. and fem.), a noun of the fourth class (â—i), a noun of the second class (ă—i); (4) from 737, an a-class Seğolate, a fem. noun of the third class (ă—â); (5) from 128, a u-class Seğolate, a fem. noun of the third class (i—û), a noun of the third class (ă—â), two nouns of the second class (ă—ă, ă—i); (6) from 772. an i-class and a u-class Seğolate, a noun of the third class (ă—â); (7) from 372, a noun of the second class (ă—î), a noun of the third class (ă—â); (8) from 372, a noun of the second class (ă—î), a noun of the third class (ă—â).
- 2. To be translated into Hebrew:— (1) Will Noah comfort Lamech from the work of his hands? (2) God cursed (Pi'ēl) the ground which he had created; (3) I will walk (Hīθpā'ēl) with God, who created (Heb., the one creating) the heavens and the earth; (4) The sorrow of Cain was exceedingly great; (5) The man whom God cursed will die.
- 3. To be written:—A transliteration of verses 28 and 29 of chapter V.
- 4. To be written:—A verbal form of the Hif'il Perf. 3 m. sg. in each of the classes of verbs.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The Kal Impf's of אָרָה. (2) The word מיה, אָרָה. (3) Various forms of the word for one hundred. (4) Particles with verbal suffixes. (5) Synopsis of יְהָה in Pi'ēl. (6) Synopsis of יְהְה in Pi'ēl. (7) Mappîk. (8) A-class, I-class, U-class Seğolates. (9) Laryngeal, ייִּץ, ייִץ, ייִץ, ייִץ and יִיֹּך Seğolates. (10) Feminine Seğolates. (11) Meaning of Seğolates. (12) Nouns with two short vowels. (13) Nouns with one short and one long vowel. (14) Nouns with one long and one short vowel.

LESSON XLVIII .- GENESIS VI. 1-8.

1. NEW WORDS.

- (1) רָבֶב (2) הָּחָר, (3) הְּדּוֹן (4) שַׁנֶּם (in the text. בַּשַׁר), (5) (5) יְבֶב (6) הָבְּר (8) יְצֶב (8) הָבֶּר (10) הָב (10) הָב (10) הַבְּר (11) (11) אַב (11) (11) הַבְּר (12) (13) הַבְּר (14) הַבּר (14) הַבּר (15) הַבְּר הַבְּר (15) הַבְּר הַבְּר הַבְּר הַבְּר (15) הַבְּר הַבְּרְי הַבְּרְי הַבְּר הַבְּרְר הַבְּר הַבְּר הַבְּרְי הַבְּר הַבְּר הַבְּרְר הַבְּר הַבְּר הַבְּר הַבְּר הַבְּר הַבְּר הַבְּר הַבְּר הַבְּר הַבְּרְר הַבְּר הַבְּרְי הַבְּר הַבְּר הַבְּר הַבְּר הַבְּר הַבְּר הַבְּרְי הַבְּרְי הַר הַבְּרְי הַבְּיְי הַבְּרְי הַבְּבְי הַבְיי הַבְּיבְי הַבְּרְי הַבְּרְי הַבְיּבְי הַבְּיְי הַבְּיְי הַבְ
- ע. 1. הְהֵחֶל, from הְלֵל, § 85. 1. a, 4. d; on _ under הְ, § 85. 5. c; synopsis in Hif.?—אָרָב, prep. לְרֹב, with pretonic &; הֹר, inf. const. from רָב, § 85. 1. a; synopsis in Kal?
- V. 2. וְיִּרְאוֹ Kal Impf. 3 m. pl. of יָרְאָר; on loss of third radical (י), § 82. 2.—גָּנוֹת, constructs of בָּנִים, בְּנִים, כּלֵּנִים, כּלֵּנִים, כּלֵּנִים, constructs of בַּנִים, בְּנִים, כּלַנִּים, כּלַנִּים, כּלַנִּים, כּלַנִּים, כּלֵנִים, כּלֵנִים, כּלֵנִים, כּלֵנִים, כּלֵנִים, כּלֵנִים, כּלֵנִים, כּלֵנִים, כּלֵנִים, בּנִים זוֹבְים לַכְּלִים, from בְּלֵנִים take; on assim. of לָכְּיִר 78. 2. R. 2; on omission of D. f. and on Rafe, §§ 14. 2; 16. 2; synopsis in Kal?—נְשִׁים, § 116. 7.—וְרָבְּיִר, pausal for בַּחַרָּר.
- V. 3. יְרָזְי, Kāl Impf. 3 m. sg. The form looks like that of אָבָי, but it may be from אָבָן, with ō written like ô as sometimes happens. Nothing certain is known as to either form or meaning.— מַנְיבָּן, rather to be read בְּשָׁבֶּם in (their) wandering; from אָבָין, with ă instead of ŭ in the inf. cst.; the traditional rendering in that also is based on the analysis בְּינִין in, שָּׁ = that (§ 53. 2), מֵנִין, cf. יְבָּיִנְיִן, § 108. 3. d.
- V. 4. אַבְּרִיכֹן אֲשֶׁר it., after so, when = afterwards, when.—
 אָבְיֹלְי, cf. the paradigm-form יָבֹאָר; the ô is for â, the form corresponding to yăķ-țăl not yăķ-țŭl; § 86. 1. c; the Impf. designates habitual action in past time.— רְנְבֹרִים, § 98. 4. c.— אָנֵלְרָּרָים, § 92.

1.—אנשים, const. of אנשים, which is plur. of אנשים, § 116. 5.

V. 5. קבְה, an adj. fem. sg.¹ from רַב, §§ 100. 1. a; 109. 5. b.—עק, const. of יְצֶר, § 89. 1. b.—עקה, const. pl. of לְבוֹ הֹיִם, an ע"ע i-class Seğolate; §§ 100. 1. a, 109. 5. b.

עשיתן (ה. ע. 22. אָרְהָהֶלֶּן , וֹיְנְהֶחֶלֵּן , וֹיִנְהֶתְלֵּן , וֹיִנְהֶתְלֵּן , נִיּרְהְלֵּן , וֹיִנְהְלֵּן , וֹיִנְהְלֵּן , on ר. אָרְאָרָי, on ר. אָרְאָרָי, on ר. אָרְאָרָי, on repeated accent, § 23. 6; on → under ¬, § 83. 1. הוֹיִנְי, for , וְנְרְהָרִּוּ, for , וֹנְרְהָרָתִּי, for , נְרְהָרָתִּי, in second j being assimilated and the D. f. implied in ¬; Nīf. Perf. 1 c. sg. of יְרָי, Nīf. = repent, Přēl (ch. V. 29) = comfort.—

1 c. sg. of יְרָי, אָרָי, on ¬ instead of ¬, § 71. 1. b. (1); the f with ¬, written defectively.—, § 109. 5. a; on second , _, § 107.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 4. בימים ההם .-In the days the those = In those days.

Principle 25.—The 3rd personal pronoun is used as the remote demonstrative (that, those), and as such stands after its noun, agreeing with it in gender, number and definiteness.

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 93. Nouns with second radical reduplicated.

2. §§ 96, 97. Nouns with prefixed; their signification.

3. § 98. Nouns with n prefixed.

4. § 99. Nouns formed by means of affixes.

5. Word-Lists, The verbs numbered 101-110 in List III.

Note.—In the study of noun-formation, copy promiseuously, on a slip of paper, nouns of various classes, and then take up each noun and classify it, noting (1) its root, with the meaning of the same,

(2) the original vowels used in its formation, (3) the changes

The Kal Perf. 3 f. sg. of בַּבָּה would be בַּבָּה.

which these original vowels have suffered, (4) the force of the formation, (5) the meaning of the word.

5. EXERCISES.

- 1. Form nouns as follows:—(1) from 707, a noun with 5 prefixed (ă—ă), and one with 7 (ă—î); (2) from 708, a fem. u-class Seğolate, a noun with 5 prefixed (ă—ā); (3) from 707, a u-class Seğolate, a noun with 5 prefixed (ă—ā); (4) from 701, an a-class Seğolate, a noun with second radical doubled (ǐ—â); (5) from 707, an a-class Seğolate, a fem. i-class Seğolate, a noun with 5 prefixed (ǐ—â); (6) from 700, an i-class Seğolate, a noun with 5 prefixed (ǐ—â).
- 2. To be translated into Hebrew:—The daughters of men were exceedingly fair (אַנְיֵט); (2) Mankind multiplied; (3) We chose wives from all the daughters of men; (4) I have found favor in his eyes; (5) From eternity unto eternity I am God; (6) I grieved in my heart; (7) I will not repent that I have made them; (8) Those heroes are the men of renown (name).
 - 3. To be written: -A transliteration of verses 1, 2 of chapter VI.
- 4. To be written:—A verbal form of the Hif'il Impf. 2 m. sg. in each of the classes of verbs.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

LESSON XLIX.—GENESIS VI. 9-15.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) אָבָּר, (2) הָּמָים (3) הּוֹר (3), הָּמָים (5) אָבָּר, (6), הֵבֶּר, (6), הֶבֶּר, (7) אָבָּר, (12) אָבָּר, (13), בָּפֶּר (14) הִייִּר, (15) הְיִבְּר, (15), אָבִרְר, (16) הְיִבְר, (16) הִיִּר, (17) הִיִּרָר, (17) הִיִּרָר, (18) הִיִּרָר, (18) הִיִּרָר, (19) הִיִּרְר, (19) הִייִּרְר, (19) הייִיִּרְר, (19) הייִירְר, (19) הייירְר, (19) הייירְר, (19) הייירְר, (19) היייר, (19) היייר, (19) היירְר, (19) היירְר, (19) היירְר, (19) היירְר, (19) היירְר, (19) היירְר, (19) הייר, (19) היירְר, (19) היירְר, (19) היירְר, (19) היירְר, (19) הייר, (19) הי

2. NOTES.

Vs. 10, 11. וְהַלְּאֶר, §§ 80. 3. b; 70. 3. a. (2), (3).—תְּלָאָר, אַרָּאָר, Synopsis?—אָרָהָלָא, Synopsis?

Vs. 12, 12. בְּשְׁחְתָּה, pausal for נְשְׁחְתָּה, Nif. Perf. 3 f. of הַשְּחָר, Synopsis?— בְּרָכוֹּ, Synopsis?— בְּרָכוֹּ, Synopsis? בְּרָכוֹּ, הַשְּחִית, from בְּרָכוֹּ, and בְּרָכוֹּ, בּרָכוֹּ (bâ'), either Perf. or Part. in form, § 86. 1. a, a. לְּכֵנִי - צָּלְכוֹּ , Synopsis? הַנְיִה or הַנָּה or הְנָה or הְנָה or הְנָה the adverbial particle הָנִה with a verbal suffix, § 118. 2. a. מַשְׁחִיּהְם Hif. part. of הַבָּר, with suf.

Vs. 14, 15. עָשֶׁרְ (''śe(h)), § 82. 1. f. תַבְרָה, const. of תְבָרָה, the — being unchangeable.— יְצֵיְי, const. of פָּנִים - פְּנִים - פְנִים - פְּנִים - פְּנִים - פְנִים - פְנִים וּ שִּׁנִים - פְנִים וּ פְּנִים - פְנִים - פְנִים וּ פְּנִים - פְנִים וּ פְּנִים - פְנִים - פִּנִים - פְנִים - פִנְיִים - פְנִים - פִים - פְנִים - פְנִים - פִים - פְנִים - פְנִים - פִים - פּנִים - פְנִים - פּנִים - פּנִים - פּנִים - פְּנִים - פּנִים - פּנִים - פּנִים - פְּנִים - פְנִים - פִים - פְנִים - פּנִים - פְנִים - פְּנִים - פְנִים - פְנִים - פְים - פִים - פּנִים - פּנִים - פּנִיים - פּנִיים - פִּנִים - פִּנִים - פְּנִים - פְּנִים - פְּנִיים - פְנִיים - פְנִיים - פְנִים - פִים - פּנִים - פִיים - פְיים - פּנִיים - פְנִיים - פְנִיים - פְנִים - פְנִיים - פִּנִים - פִּנִים - פִּנִים - פְנִים - פִּנִים - פְיִים - פְיִּים - פִּנִיים - פְנִיים - פּנִיים - פִּנִיים - פִּנִים - פְיִים - פִּנִים - פְיִים - פְייִים - פִיים - פְייִים - פִי

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAZ.

V. 10. בנים −Three sons.

Principle 26.—When the substantive is masculine, the feminine form of the numeral is employed; and when the numeral is a unit, the plural form of the substantive is employed.

V. 15. הְעָשֶׁר תְעָשֶׁר הֹאָטֶר הַאָּשֶׁר הוּ is how thou shalt make

Principle 27.—The relative particle often introduces subordinate clauses that are not strictly relative clauses.

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 100, Nouns from bi-literal roots.

2. § 104, Various ways of forming noun-stems.

3. § 105, The Formation of Cases.

4. Word-Lists, Verbs numbered 111-120 in Lists III and IV.

5. EXERCISES.

- 1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) Noah had (Heb., were to Noah) three sons; (2) The sons of Noah were not righteous; (3) The earth was corrupt, and it was full of violence; (4) The way of all flesh was corrupt; (5) God will destroy the earth and all who dwell upon it; (6) Thou shalt make a house; its length shall be twenty cubits, its breadth, twelve cubits, its height, twenty-four cubits.
- 3. To be written:—A transliteration of verses 14 and 15 of chapter VI.
- 4. To be written:—A verbal form of the Nif'al Perfect 3 m. sg. in each of the classes of verbs.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The demonstrative pronoun. (2) Nouns formed by reduplication of second radical. (3) The of of Y'h

Hiffils. (5) The characteristics of the Niffal Impf. (6) Primary form of u-class Segolates. (7) Adverbs with verbal suffixes. (8) The ê of ''') Imv's. (9) ''') i-class Segolates. (10) Change of accent after Waw Convers. with Perfect. (11) The form of u-class Segolates before pron. suffixes. (12) Relics of the nominative case-ending. (13) The Hē Directive. (14) Other relics of the accusative case-ending.

LESSON L.-GENESIS VI. 16-22.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) אָבֶרְ (2) מְלְמָעְלֶה (3) עֵד (4) אָבָרְ (5) מְּבְּוּלָם, (6) אָבָרָ (11) בְּרִית (11) קּרָם (9) גָּוַע (8) מַבּוּל (7) שְׁלִישִׁים.

2. NOTES.

V. 16. אָרָאָ, § 89. 1. c.— אָרָאָרָ (tă séc(h), on — under הַ, § 74. 2. a; on the — under אָ, § 74. 3. b; on הַ, § 82. 1. b.— אָרָלְרָה, with הַ lacking, (2) הָרֶלְרָה, with is for הְרַלְּרָה, §§ 72. 3; 71. 2. c. (3) and Notes 1, 2; cf. רְיַלָּרָה (ch. II. 2).— מְלֵּרְלָּרָה made up of הַלְּרָעְלָּה, מָן and הַ directive; note (1) the Râfe, (2) Zâkēf kāṭōn, (3) simple š wā under אָיָ on הָ, § 105. 2. a.— בְּרָה (b sid-dâh), from אַרָּה, the original — being attenuated in sharpened syl.— הְּשִׁיִּם, the original — being attenuated in sharpened syl.— הְּשִׁיִּם, kāl Impf. 2 m. sg. of the ייי y verb שִׁיִּם put.— הָשָּׁתָּה, same as the word above, with pron. suf. הַ

V. 17. יְלֵאָלֵי, §§ 49. 3; 50. 3. d; here emphatic, being cut off by R·vi(ă).— הְנָנִי , a particle with verbal suffix, § 118. 2. a.— מַבִּיא, pi·el Inf. const. of the 'y laryng.

verb אַרְעָי, the D. f. being implied in אָרָ, § 75. 1. b. יְּגְרָעָ, pausal for אָרָן, Käl Impf. of אָרָן, § 76. 1. a.

V. 18. יְהַקְּמְתְּי, on j, §§ 49. 3; 70. 2. b; on הַ, § 86. 3. a; — is f written defectively; ô is separating vowel, § 86. 2. a. אָהָר, pausal for אָהָא, the prep. האָ with; cf. הְאָא, in which האָ בּ הַאָּ, the sign of the def. object. הְאָאָן, Kal Perf. 2 m. sg. of אָב, with Waw conversive.

עצ. 19, 20. הְּרֵנִיא, instead of הְּרֵנִי with D. f. implied.— הְּרֵנִיא, Hif. Impf. 2 m. sg.; § 86. 1. d. and 3. a.— לְּרָתְּרִוּיִן, Hif. Inf. const. of הְיָרָי, on הֹוְ, § 82. 1. e.— יְרָאָרִי, a seemingly irreg. Käl Impf. 3 m. pl. of אָרָה.

Vs. 21, 22. רְקָרָהְ, Kặl Imv. of לְלָּרְהְ, § 78. 2. R. 2.— בְּאָרֶלְ, § 96. 1; 97. 2.— אָרֶבְלְּ, § 74. 1.— נְאָחֶבְּהְ, on the shifting of tone, § 70. 3. b; on Méθěš, § 18. 1.— אָרָה Přēl Perf. 3 m. sg. of אָרָה command; on —, § 59. 1. a; on —, § 82. 1. a.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. אין הוני כוביא. And I, behold I am about to bring.

Principle 28.—The Participle is often used to designate an action which is to take place in the immediate future.

V. 17. – אֶת־הַמְבוּל מֵיִם – The flood, (that is) water; not the flood of water.

Principle 29.—A noun in the construct state cannot receive the article; hence, in cases like this, the second noun must be in apposition with the first.

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

- 1. § 106. 1, 4, The masculine singular and plural.
- 2. § 106. 2. a—c, The three-fold treatment of the original fem. affix n.

- 3. § 106. 3, 5,
- The fem. plur. and the dual.
- 4. Word-Lists,
- The verbs numbered 121-130 in List IV.

5. EXERCISES.

- 1. To be written:—(1) Masc. and fem. sg., masc. and fem. pl. of אור good, of קדל great; (2) Fem. pl. of אור sign, אור sign, ועין luminary; (3) Dual of אין eye.
- 2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) Behold, I am about to rain upon the earth; (2) I will destroy all flesh in which is the spirit of lives; (3) Thou didst establish (= cause to stand) a covenant with me; (4) Will he keep the covenant which he established with them? (5) Male and female they shall enter the ark, and for them thou shalt take food which may be eaten; (6) Noah collected food in order to preserve alive the fowl and the beast(s) and the cattle, and all that was in the ark.
- 3. To be written:—A transliteration of verses 18 and 19 of chapter VI.
- 4. To be written:—The Nif'al Perf. 3 m. sg., and Impf. 3 m. sg. of a verb of each of the classes.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The אָרָה. (2) The suffix (3) Hē directive. (4) Rāfê. (5) Zāķēf ķāṭōn. (6) The Kāl Impf. of verbs ייץ. (7) אַ before a laryngeal with š wā. (8) The vowel-changes in מַבְרָא. (11) Dif. between אַ with, and אַ sign of def. object. (12) ווֹקְרְקְרָה. (11) Dif. between אַ with, and אַ sign of def. object. (12) ווֹן laryng. Nīf-als. (13) The retention of the original fem. אַ . (14) A later usage of אָר (15) The origin of אַר. (16) Affixes for plur. fem. and masc., and for the dual.

LESSON LI.—GENESIS VII. 1-8.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) אַרבּעִים (2) עוֹד (3) אַרבּעִים, (4) מָחָה, (5) יִקוּם יִּקוּם.

2. NOTES.

V. 1. קְיָאָמֶךְ, § 79. 1.—אֹב, Kặl Imv. בְּיִרְדְּב, on יַ , § 109. 5. a; on ¬, § 108. 1. a. (2).— יְבְיִרְר, the f being attenuated from ê, § 82. 3. b.—יְבָּיִרְ to my faces, on יַ , § 108. 3. a. (1).—יִר, on ô, § 30. 6. c.

Vs. 2, 3. אַקְהוֹץ, § 106. 2. כ. אָקָה, § 50. 3. מ.— לְּחַיוֹן וּהַ פֿוֹן וֹהַ הַוֹּץ וֹהַ הָּהָוֹן וֹהַ הַנְיוֹן in ch. VI. 20.

Vs. 4, 5. מְמְטִיר, synopsis in Hīf'îl; cf. Principle 28.—
סְמְטִיר, the numeral being plur. in form, the subst. is sg.—
מְהָרָיִם יוֹם, on '._ (cf. רְאִיהִי above), § 82. 3. b; from הִיקוֹם, on omission of D. f. from י, § 14. 2; on formation, § 95. 2.— יְאִיהִי on î, § 82. 3. b; cf. יְאִיהִי and יְאָיִהִי for and יִנְהַרָּרָם זְּהָרָּם מִּרְם מִיּרְם מִּרְם מִיּרְם מִּרְם מִּרְּם מִּרְם מִּרְם מִּרְם מִּרְם מִּרְם מִּרְם מִּרְּם מִּרְם מִּרְּם מִּרְם מִּרְם מִּרְם מִּרְּם מִּרְם מִּיְּתְּיִּם מִּרְם מִּרְּבְּבְּיִּתְּיִיְיִיְיִיְיִיְיִיְיִיְיִּתְּיִים מִּרְּבְּבְּבְּבְּם מִּרְּבְּבְּבְּבְּיִּם מִּיְּבְּבְּבְּבְּבְּיִּם מִּיּבְּבְּבְּיִּם מִּיְּבְּבְּבְּבְּבְּים מִּיּבְּבְּבְּבְּבְּיִים מִּיּבְּיִּבְּים מִּיּבְּיִים מִּיְּבְּבְּיִּבְּים מִּיּבְּיִּם מִּיּבְּיִּם מִּיּבְּיִּים מִּיְבְּיִּבְּים מִּיּבְּים מִּיּבְּים מִּיּבְּבְּבְּים מִּיְם מִּיּבְּים מִּיּבְּים מִּיְבְּיִּים מִּיּבְּים מִּיּבְּיִים מִיּבְּים מִּיְבְּיִּבְּיִים מִּיּבְּיִים מִּיּבְּיִים מִּיְבְּיִים מִּיּבְּיִים מִּיְּבְּיִים מִּבְּיִים מִּיּבְּיִים מְּיִּיּיִים מִּיּים מִּבְּיִּים מִּיְבְּיִּים מִּיּים מִּיְבְּיִּים מְּיִבְּיִים מְּיִּים מְּיִים מְּיִים מְּיִּבְּיִים מְּיִּים מְּיִּים מְּיִים מְּיִים מְּיִּים מְּיִּים מְּיִּבְּיִּים מְּיִים מְּיִים מְּיוֹים מְּיִּים מְּיִים מְּיִּים מְּיִים מְּיִים מְּיִּים מְי

Vs. 7, 8. אָרֶנְיִן , § 86. 1. c; the ô is rounded from a— וְּכְנִין on יִי, § 108. 3. d.— אָאָינֶנְהָ with him; cf. אָאָינֶנְהָ (-him.— אָיִנֶנְהָ ; on יִי, § 109. 5. a; on יַ, § 71. 2. c. N. 1; on the contraction, אָיִנְהָי , § 71. 2. c. N. 2; on particle with suff., § 118. 2. c.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 2.—שבעה שבעה אבניה אבניה -Seven, seven = by sevens.

V. 9. -שנים שנים -Two, two =by twos, in pairs.

Principle 30.—Words are often repeated in order to express the distributive relation.

V. 5.—תְרָתְ בָּן־שִׁשׁ מָאוֹת שָׁנָה And Noah (was) the son of six hundred years = And Noah was six hundred years old.

Principle 31.—The word \uparrow is commonly used to express a characteristic; e. g. a son of wisdom \pm a wise son.

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 107. 1, 2, The Absolute and Construct states.

2. § 107. 3, Substitution of T for T in the construct.

3. § 107. 4, Restoration of original ___ in the construct.

4. § 107. 6, Substitution of '_ for D'_ and D'_.

5. § 107. 6. Rm. 3. Explanation of the Construct form.

6. Word-Lists, Verbs numbered 131-140 in List IV.

5. EXERCISES.

1. To be written: — The corresponding construct forms of רְעָה ה הַנִים ,שְּבְעָה ,מֵבְנִים ,דָנָה יִחַיָּה ,מַבְנִים . פָּנִים ,שְבְעָה ,מֵבְנִים ,דָּנָה יִחַיָּה ,מַבְנִים .

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) The shepherd of the flock was a good man; (2) What did God call the collection of waters?
(3) The eyes of the man were opened and he saw; (4) Noah s ark was made of gopher wood; (5) Noah took into the ark of the clean cattle and of the cattle which were not clean; (6) The man was forty years old; (7) God rained upon the earth forty days and forty nights.

- 3. To be written in English letters: Verses 1, 2 of chapter VII.
- 4. To be written:—Synopses of the verb יְּלֶנְ in Kal, Pi. and Hif., of אָרֶב in Kal, Nif. and Hif., and of in Kal, Nif., Pu., Hif. and Höf.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The 6 of verbs אייב. (2) Synopsis in Käl of אייב. (3) ייץ Segolates before suffixes. (4) The f of הייד Perf's before consonant terminations. (5) Omission of D. f. (6) The vowels in איננר.

(7) Explanation of the Construct form. (8) The substitution of \bigcap_{-} for \bigcap_{-} , of \circ_{-} for \bigcap_{-} and \bigcap_{-} . (9) The restoration of \bigcap_{-} in the construct.

LESSON LII.-GENESIS VII. 9-16.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) שָׁשׁ, (2) אָבָקע, (3) אָבָעָה־עָשָׂר, (4) אָבָקע, (5) מָעָיָן,

(6) אָרָבָּה, (7) הָּעֶשֶׁם, (8) נְּשֶׁם, (9) אָרָבָּה, (10) בְּעַר (10) בְּעַר

2. NOTES.

Vs. 9, 10. בְּאָשֶׁר, accent, § 36. 6.—בְּאָשֶׁר, according as, the particle introducing a subordinate clause of manner, and the preposition governing that clause.— לישׁרְעָר רְיָּעִר רְיָעִר מֹשׁר lit., to the heptad of days, the numeral being in const. relation with the subst.—יב, const. of בּיִים.

Vs. 11, 12. בְּשְׁרֵח, on ĭ, § 47. 2; abs., שְׁרָה, const., בְשְׁרֵח, the

being reduced, and הַ restored, § 106. 2.— הישט , on
Méðěš, § 18. 4; cardinal for ordinal, § 117. R. 11.— הַרְיִּח, const. of מַעְיָנוֹת הַ , § 107. 6.— בָּקְע , Nĭf. Perf. 3 pl. of בַּקְע , § 107. 6.— בָּקְע , § 108. 2.— בָּקְע , § 108. 2.— הַנְּתְרוּ , § 108. 1.— בַּתְרוּ , on the D. f. 109. 5. b.— וְנְּתְּחוֹן , pausal for וְנְתְּחוֹן , § 38. 1.— בָּתְרוֹן , an a-class Seğolate.

Vs. 13, 14. הַנְּעֶם הַנְּעֶם הַנְּעָם הַנְּעָם in the bone of this day = on this very day.— סוג, the original i being found in a sharpened syl.— הְחַנְּהָ, § 50. 1; on D. f. firmative, § 15. 6.— הְחַנְּהָ, §§ 18. 1; 45. 2.— לְמִנְהָּרְ, §§ 16. 1; 108. 1. a. (1) and R. 1.— לְמִנְהָרָ, §§ 108. 1. b. (1).— אָסֵרָ, on formation, § 93. 4. c.

Vs. 15, 16. שְׁנִים שְׁנִים ישְנִים , repetition giving a distributive sense.

– הבשר, cf. מבישרי, Kal Part. act. pl. of Rin; Part. with article = a relative clause: those that went in. איסובין, with i atten. from a, and o lowered from u, § 63. 1. a, and 2. a.— בְּעָרָן, prep. בַעָרָן around, behind, with suff. j him.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 9.—"באשר צוה אי -According as God commanded.

Principle 32.—When Twik follows a preposition, the preposition governs, not the particle, but the clause.

V. 11. בשנת ששיכאות שנה –In (the) year of six hundred vears = in the six hundredth year.

Principle 33.—There are no ordinals above ten: hence the cardinals must serve as ordinals, whenever the context demands.

V. 13. - יפתר ושם־וחם ויפתר Went in Noah and Shem and Ham and Japhet.

Principle 34.—The predicate of several subjects united by and may stand either in sing. or plur., but it is generally in sing. when it precedes.

GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON

1. § 108. Tabular View,

2. § 108. 1. a, b, and R's, Masc. nouns in the sing. with suffixes.

3. § 108. 2,

4. § 108. 3. a-d,

5. § 108. 4,

6. Word-Lists,

The noun and with pron. suffixes.

Fem. nouns in the sing, with suffixes.

Masc, nouns in the plur, with suffixes.

Fem. nouns in the plur. with suffixes. Verbs numbered 141-153 in List IV.

5. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) His day, her day, your (m.) day, thy (f.) day, our day, their (m.) day, thy (m.) day; (2) Thy lives, her lives, his lives, thy (f.) lives, our lives, my lives, your lives; (3) My saying, her saying, your (m.) saying, our saying; (4) My signs, your signs, our signs, their signs, thy signs; (5) My father, thy brother, our father, your father, thy mouth, her mouth.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) Our Father who (art) in heaven; (2) Take with thee into the ark thy father and thy sons and thy daughters; (3) The fowl according to his kind and the beast according to her kind shall enter the ark two by two; (4) Everything in which is the spirit of life shall expire; (5) I was born in the eighteen hundredth year of our Lord, in the seventh month, on the twenty-fourth day of the month; (6) The waters of the flood were upon the earth many days.

3. To be written:—A transliteration of verses 13 and 14 of chapter VII.

4. To be written:—An exact statement of the origin and force of the following suffixes (including the ending of the stem): (1)

1'-, (2) 1'-, (3) 1'-, (4) 1'-, (5) 1, (6) 1'-, (7) 1-, (8) 1-, (9) 1-, (10) 1-, (

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) A preposition with the Relative particle. (2) Use of cardinals for ordinals. (3) Denominatives formed by prefixing 2. (4) y''y stems with affixes. (5) The prep. The with suffixes. (6) The pronominal suffixes. (7) Kal Part's act. of verbs y''y. (8) The original vowels in 750. (9) Agreement of predicate. (10) Suffixes attached by the connecting vowel å. (11) Suffixes attached by the connecting vowel ē. (12) Suffixes attached by The various forms assumed by the old construct ending ay before suffixes. (14) Plural feminines with pronominal suffixes.

LESSON LIII.—GENESIS VII. 17-24.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) רוּם, (2) גָבֶר, (3) הָכֶס, (4) הַה, (5) הַבּג, (6) הָדֶר, (7) אָאָר. 2. NOTES.

Vs. 17, 18. אָרָרָבּן, on rejection of the third radical ן or י, § 82. 2.—וְיִרְבּוּן, from נְיִשְׁאָן; ן assimilated, but D. f. lost, § 14. 2.

— יוֹבְרַרְ (wat-ta'-rom), the second which be been in an unaccented closed syl., must be o; usual form of Middle-Vowel Kal Impf., is with א, e. g., מְרָרָן ; but with Waw convers. § 86. 1. e. R.—וְבָרָן (1) י, (2) אוֹבְרָן , the root, (3) אָרָרָן .

Vs. 19, 20. אָרֶכֶּםְןּ, (1) אַ with D. f. lost from אָ § 14. 2; (2) אי; (3) ¬ = passive; (4) D. f. in □ = intensive; (5) א = plur.; the root being רְּבֶּהְים, cf. אָבֶרְלּוּן (ch. II. 1). ¬ הְּבָּרְרִים, on the ¬ § 45. 4. ¬ בְּבָּרִים, from רְּבָרִים, § 109. 1. a; but Pățăḥ-furtive disappears when ¬ ceases to be final, nor is the Măppîk any longer necessary. ¬ בְּבְּיִלְרֶּרְ, see ch. VI. 16.

עצ. 21, 22. וְיְנְרָתְ \$ 76. 1. a. הְיְשְׁרָה , construct of רְיְנְרָעְ , בּיִּרְ , וְיִנְרְעָ , construct of אָבְיִר , from אָבָּי , \$ 108. 3. a. היי, אָבָי , on הְּבְּרָרְהָר, on הְיֹי , \$ 108. 3. a. היי, on הְּבְּרָרְהָר, on הְיֹי , \$ 45. 4; ⊤ under ה, on account of rejection of D. f. from ה, the formation being according to § 93. 1. הואס, on ē under ה, § 86. 1. a. R.

Vs. 23, 24. רְיִּכְּיִן, for הְיִבְּיִן (Kăl Impf.); הְשֵׁ lacking, and a helping vowel = inserted, § 82. 5. b. (5); Rāfe over הַ, to show that no D. f. is to be expected. אוֹרָן, Nif. Impf. 3 plur., of same root as רְיִּבְיִי, another Nif.; tone receding to penult, final vowel is \$\frac{1}{2}\$, not \$\frac{1}{2}\$, pot \$\frac{1}{2}\$, D. l. in \$\frac{1}{2}\$, because of preceding disjunctive accent. \$\frac{1}{2}\$, sg., although pl. in sense.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 19.—מאר מאר -Mightily, mightily.

Principle 34.—Words are often repeated to express intensity or emphasis.

V. 22. באפין —All in whose nostrils, etc.

Principle 35.—The Type which serves as sign of relation for a following pronominal suffix is generally separated from the word to which the suffix is attached by intervening words.

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 109. 1, Stem-changes resulting from shifting of tone one place.

2. § 109. 2, Stem-changes resulting from shifting of tone two places.

3. § 109. 3, Stem-changes in the singular construct.

4. § 109. 3. R. 3, Kal act. participles, and nouns with ultimate ē.

5. Word-Lists, Verbs numbered 154—166 in List IV.

5. EXERCISES.

1. In the case of לְּכְיׁב flesh, בּשְׁלָּה eternity, write out (1) the const. sg., (2) the form with suffix for my, (3) with suffix for your (m.), (4) the plur. abs., (5) the plur. const., (6) the plur. with the suffix for my, (7) with the suffix for your (m.).

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) This is my word which I have spoken to you; (2) The earth and all which (is) in it is God's; (3) All the mountains were covered, and the waters prevailed upon the earth; (4) Three men were left with him in the ark; (5) The man to (3) whose word I listened was forty years old; (6) And he destroyed man and beast, creeper and cattle from upon the ground.

3. To be written:—A transliteration of verses 22, 23 of ch. VII.

4. To be written: — Exhaustive analyses of (1) וְהַמֵּים, (2)
 הַהְרִים, (3) מָאָרָם, (4) הַבְּהַמָה, (5) מָאָרָם.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Absence of ייס or in verbs ייס. (2) Assimilation of j in verbs ייס. (3) The vowels in middle-vowel Kal Imperfects. (4) The artile with ייס. (5) The suffix and ending ייס. (6) Each vowel in ייס. (6) Each vowel in ייס. (7) D. l. after a disjunctive accent. (8) When does the tone move one place? (9) When does it move two places? (10) The vowel-changes in either case. (11) The formation of the singular construct. (12) Nouns with ē in the ultima.

LESSON LIV.—GENESIS VIII. 1-7.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) אָבֶר, (2) עָבֵר, (3) אָבֶר, (4) סְכֵר, (5) אָבֶר, (6) חָסֶר, (7) עָבֵר, (8) חַקּוֹן, (10) עָרֵב, (11) יַבְשׁ.

2. NOTES.

v. 1. אָיָרֶבֶּר, i atten. from ă, ō lowered from ŭ; Kăl Impf. 3 m. sg.; synopsis?—אָיָרֶבְּי, on = instead of י_, § 65. 5. b. (1); synopsis?—אָיַרָּי, from אָיָרָרָי, § 85. 1. a, 5. a; the = rounded from orig. =; the ō with first radical as regularly in y"y verbs; the D. f. for strengthening.

ענר אין אָרָרְלּוּ, Nff. Impf. 3 m. plur. of הְּלֶּרֶר בְּרָרְּוּ, § 72. 2. — בְּלֶרְר וּ, § 72. 2. — וְיִשְׁרְר וּ, § 72. 2. — וְיִשְׁרְר וּ, § 72. 2. — וְיִשְׁרְר וּ, § 86. 1. e, 3. a. בּיִּלְאָר, ווּ אָרָר וּ, § 86. 1. e, 3. a. — וְיִשְׁרְר וּ, § 67. 1. b. (ו). — וְיִשְׁרְר וְּ, § 49. 4; on דְּר וֹרְר, § 74. 2. a; on דְּעוֹר וּ, § 74. 3. c. — וְיִּרְרְרְר וְּ, § 74. 3. c. בְּיִרְרָר וּ, § 74. 3. c. בְּיִרְרָר וּ, § 14. 3. c. בְּיִרְרָר וְּיִרְרָר וּ, § 14. 3. c. בְיִרְרָר וּ, § 109. 6. b; on דְּר וֹחֹר וּ, § 107. 3.

Vs. 4, 5. רְבָּרָן, from רְבָּרָן (cf. רְבָּרָרָן ch. II. 15); usual Impf., put the form with Waw convers has ŏ, § 86. 1. e. R.; but the laryng prefers ă.— יְבָרָן, const. pl. of רְבָּר, which is from יְבָּרָן; hence the \neg is unchangeable, and stands in the const., §§ 109. 5. b; 31. 4. N. 2.— רְבָּרָן, Inf. abs.; on ŏ (= â), § 67. 1. b. (1)— רְבָּרִרָּן, Nif. of רְבָּיִרְיִן, const. plur.; another case of unchangeable \neg in const.; irreg. plur. of בּבְּרִרִּים, § 116. 17.— רְבָּרִרִים on the \neg under \neg , § 45. 4.

Vs. 6, 7. רְיִשְׁלֵּחְ, § 76. 1. a. רְיִשְׁלָחְ, on = under לֹּ, § 76. 1. b. אָיָרָיָאָ, § 80. 2. a. (1) אָיָצָיָּ, § 67. 1. b. (1) רְיִנָאָ, a fem. Inf. const., § 80. 2. b. R. 1.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

- V. 3.—נישבו ... הְלוֹךְ וְשׁוֹב -... And they returned, going and returning.
- V. 7.—אינצא יצוא ושוב -And it went forth, going forth and returning.
- V. 5.—וְהַכוֹים הְיוּ הָלוֹךְ וְחְסוֹר -And the waters were going on and diminishing.

Principle 36.—The Infinitive absolute, coming after a finite verb from the same root, gives to the latter the force of continued and lasting action. This idea of continuance is also expressed by the use of the verb [7], in which case the principal idea is added in the form of a second Inf. abs. The thought of the phrases given above is: (1) "They went on going backwards"; (2) "It went repeatedly to and fro"; (3) "And the waters were abating continually."

V. 5.—עשירי בְאָחָר לְחֹדֶשׁירי בּאָחָר לְחֹדֶשׁירי וּ בּאָחָר לְחֹדֶשׁירי (month), on the first (lit., one) (day) of (lit., to) the month.

Principle 37.—In dates (1) the words day and month are often

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

- 1. § 109. 4. a-f, Stem-changes in the inflection of Segolates.
- 2. § 109. 5. a, b, Stem-changes in the inflection of middle-vowel and """ Segolates.
- 3. § 109. 6. a, b, Stem-changes in the inflection of 7
- 4. Word-Lists, Verbs numbered 167-180 in List IV.

5. EXERCISES.

- 1. In the case of קֹנֶת, יָלֶת, הְוֹיֶת, עְיֶלֶת, write (1) sg. const., (2) sing. form with suffix your, (3) plur. abs., (4) plur. const., (5) plur. form with suffix my.
- 2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) Remember thou the days in which God blessed thee; (2) God caused the waters to return from upon the earth; (3) He died in the sixth year, in the seventh month, on the fifth day of the month; (4) The words of God are good; (5) He will live unto eternities of eternities; (6) The kings of the earth shall return unto their land.
 - 3. To be written: -A transliteration of verses 2, 3 of ch. VIII.
- 4. Write a complete analysis of the following forms:—(1) מְעִינֹת, (2) מְיִבֶּים, (3) הְנִּשָׁם, (4) מְעִינֹת, (5) הְנָשָׁם.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Vowels of the Kăl Impf. 3 m. sg. of a strong verb. (2) y'y Kăl Impf. (3) Middle-vowel Kăl Impf. (4) Nif'ăl Impf. 3 m. sg. (5) Form of Inf. abs. (6) The ô of the Inf. abs. (7) The ê of '' nouns. (8) Unchangeable in const. plur. (9) Article with (10) laryngeal Pi'ēl Impf. (11) '' Kăl Impf. (12) Various forms assumed by Seğolate stems in inflection. (13) Middle-vowel Seğolates (14) y''y Seğolates. (15) '' nouns ending in '' nouns ending in ''

LESSON LV.-GENESIS VIII. 8-14.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) אָחָל (2) ,לְלַל (3) ,נֶגֶל (4) פָּבף, (4) אָבֶוּח (7) ,יוֹנָה (6) אָחֵר, (7) אָחֵר, (7) אָחֵר, (10) אָחָר, (11) אָחָר, (12) אָחָר, (13) אָחָר, (13) אָחָר, (14) אָחָר, (15) פֿרְכָּח (15) ,סֹרְכָּח (14)

2. VERBAL FORMS.

[In the case of each form, state (1) stem, (2) tense, (3) pers., numb., gen., (4) class, (5) root, (6) meaning of root, (7) corresponding form of bury, (8) the variation, and the section in the "Elements" which explains it. The superior figure indicates the verse in which the word occurs.]

3. NOMINAL FORMS.

[In the case of each form, state (1) abs. sg., (2) meaning, (3) formation, (4) const. sg., (5) abs. and const. plur., (6) its form with one or more suffixes in sg. and plur.]

(1) אָדֶבֶּלְהֹּ (2) רְּגְלְהֹּ (3) יְרָגְלְהֹּ (4) יְיָרְוֹ (5) אָדֶבָּלְהִּ (6) אָדָרָטִּ (7) אָדֶבָר (8) הַגְּלָהּ (7) יִירָה (8) הַבְּבָּלְה (8) הַבְּבָּלְה (8) הַבְּבָּלְה (9) יִירְה (10) הוֹדְישׁ

4. PARTICLES, PREPOSITIONS, SUFFIXES, ETC.

[In the case of each, state all that may be known concerning it.]

(1) אָתֶל (2) אָתְר (3) אָמָר (with), (4) הַ, \$ (5) הַ, \$ (6) אָעָל (7) אָעָל (8) אָל, (9) אָלָל (10) אָלָל (11) אָנָר (12) הָ, (13) אָלָל (14) אָנָר (15) הַ, יוֹ (15) אָלָל (15) אָרָנָר (15) אָמָל (15) אָמָל

5. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON

1. 8 110. 1-5.

Classification of Noun-stems.

2. 8 111. 1. Tab. View and R's.

Strong and Laryngeal Segolates.

3. § 111. 2. Tab. View and R's,

י", י"י, and y"y Sego-

4. Word-Lists,

Verbs numbered 181—194 in List IV.

6. EXERCISES.

- 1. To be written:—A word-for-word translation of verses 8—14 of Genesis VIII.
- 2. To be written:—A transliteration of verses 9 and 10 of Genesis
- 3. To be written:—Five Hebrew sentences of not less than eight words each, based on the verses constituting this lesson.

LESSON LVI.-GENESIS VIII. 15-22.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) קּבָר (2), מִשְׁפָּחָה (3), מִיְבֶּר (4), עְלָה (4), עָלָה (5), רוּחַ (6), רוּחַ (5), עֹלָה (10), קֹנִיחֹת (7), (11), רוֹם (11), קֹנִיחֹת (9), קֹנִיחֹת (11), קֹנִיחֹת (11), תֹרָת (13), חַרֹּת (13)

2. VERBAL FORMS.

[In the case of each form, state (1 stem, (2) tense, (3) pers., numb., gen., (4) class, (5) root, (6) meaning of root, (7) corresponding form of אָקער' (8) the variation from the strong form, the reason for the variation, and the section in the "Elements" which explains it. The superior figure indicates the verse in which the word occurs.]

(1) גְיַבֶּרְ, (2) לְאָמֶרְרְ, (3) אֵיֵאָא (\$ **80.** 2. a), (4) אָרָרְיָאָא (acc. to Kṛrē, אָיָרָ, s s 19. 1, 2, 3; **80.** 3. b),

5) אָרָכָּרוּ (6) אָרָיָבֶּן (10) אָרָיָבֶן (10) אָרָיָבֶן (10) אָרָיָבֶן (10) אָרָיַבֶּן (10) אָרָיַבָּן (10) אָרָיַבָּן (11) (11) אָרָבָרוּ (12) עָרָיִבְּיר (13) אָרָבְּרוּ (13) אָרָבְרוּ (14) אָרִבְּרוּ (15) אָרָבְרוּ (16) אָרָבִרוּ (16) אָרִבּרוּ (16) אָרִבּרוּ (16) אָרִבּרוּ (16) אָרִבּרוּ (16) אָרָבִרוּ (16) אָרִבּרוּ (16) אָרָבִרוּ (16) אָרָבּרוּ (17) אָרָבּרוּי (17) אָרָבּרוּ (17) אַרְבּרוּ (17) אָרָבּרוּ (17) אָרָבּרוּ (17) אָרָבּרוּ (17) אָרָבּרוּ (17) אָרָבּרוּ (17) אַרְבּרוּ (17) אָרָבּרוּ (17) אָרָבּרוּ (17) אַרְבּרוּ (17) אָרָבּרוּ (17) אָרָבּרוּ (17) אַרְבּרוּ (17) אָרָבּרוּ (17) אַרְבּרוּ (17) אַרְבּרוּ (17) אַרְבּרוּ (17) אַר

3. NOMINAL FORMS.

[In the case of each form, state (1) abs. sg., (2) meaning, (3) formation, (4) const. sg., (5) abs. and const. plur., (6) its form with one or more suffixes in sg. and plur.]

- (1) רָרֶחֶיָה (2) גְּבֶאֶרֶץ (3) רָרֶבֶשְׁל (4) רָרֶבֶשְׁל (5) רָרָבֶאָרָץ (5) רָרָבְאָרֶץ (5) רָרָבְאָרָץ (1)
- (6) אָלָת (9) געָלָת, (7) מְיְבֶּחָת, (8) אָרָהוֹר (8) אָנְבְּחָת, (10) גייַ, לְבּוֹי (10) גייַ, לְבּוֹי
- (11) גְיָבֶר (12) גְיַבֶר, (13) גְיַבָר, (14) גָיַבְין, (15) בְּיַבְרָין, (15) בְּיַבָר, (15) בְּיַבְרָין, (15) בְּיַבְרָין, (15) בְּיַבְיוֹן
 - 4. PARTICLES, PREPOSITIONS, IRREGULAR FORMS.

[In the case of each, state all that may be known concerning it.]

5. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

- 1. § 112. Tab. View and R's, Nouns of the Second Class.
- 2. § 113. Tab. View and R's, Nouns of the Third Class.
- 3. § 114. Tab. View and R's, Nouns of the Fourth and Fifth Classes.
- 4. Word-Lists,

Verbs numbered 195—208 in List IV.

6. EXERCISES.

- 1. To be written:—A word-for-word translation of verses 15-22 of Genesis VIII.
- 2. To be written:—A transliteration of verses 17, 18 of Genesis VIII.
- 3. To be written:—Five Hebrew sentences of not less than ten words each, based on the verses constituting this Lesson.

MANUAL.

EXPLANATION OF SIGNS

USED IN THE TRANSLATION AND TRANSLITERATION.

- Parentheses () enclose words for which there is no equivalent in the Hebrew.
- Brackets [] enclose words which are in the Hebrew, but are not to be rendered into English.
- 3.) (stands for 'eθ, the sign of the definite object.
- 4. The Hyphen (-) connects those English words which, in Hebrew, form a single word.
- 5. The sign of Addition (+) stands for Măķķēf.
- 6. The Asterisk (*) stands for the 'Aônâḥ (本); the Dagger (†), for Sogoltâ (元); the Period (.), for Sof Påsûķ (元) preceded by Sillûķ.

GENESIS I-IV.

THE HEBREW TEXT.

CHAPTER I.

- בָּרָאשִׁית בָּרָא אֵלֹהֶים אֵת הַשְּׁמֵיִם וְאֵת הָאָרֶץ:
- וְהָאָרֶץ הָיְתָה תָהוּ נָבָהוּ וְחָשֶׁךְ עַל־פְּגֵי תְהָוֹם וְרוּחַ 2 אַלהִים מַרַחֲפָת עַל־פָּגֵי הַמָּיִם:
 - וַיִּאמֶר אֵלהִים יִהִי־אָוֹר וַיְהִי-אְוֹר:
- וַיַרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת־הָאוֹר כִּי־טָוֹב וַיַּבְבָּל אֱלֹהִים בֵּין הָאוֹר ובין הַרְשְׁרָ:
- וַיִּקְרָא אֱלֹהִים לָאוֹר יוֹם וְלַרְוֹשֶׁךְ קָרָא לֻיִּלָה וַיְהִי-עֲרֵב וַיָּהִי-בָּקָר יוֹם אָחֶר:
- וַיַּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים יְהִי רָקִיעַ בְּתוֹךְ הַמֶּיִם וִיהִי מַבְּדִּיל בֵּין מֵים לָמָים:
- וַיַעשׁ אֱלֹהִים אֶת־הֶרְקִּיעַ וַיַּבְהֵּל בֵּין הַפַּיִם אֲשֶׁר מִתַּחַת לַרָקִיעַ וּבֵין הַפַּיִם אֲשֶׁר מֵעַל לָרָקִיעַ וַיְהִי־בֵּן:
- וַיִּקְרָא אֱלֹהִים לֶרָקִיע שָׁמֶיִם וַיְהִי-עַרָב וַיְהִי-בָּקֶר יוֹם ישבי:
- וַיָּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים יִקְווּ הַמַּיִם מִתַּחַת הַשָּׁמֵים אֶל־מָקוֹם אָחָר וְתַרָאָה הַיַּבְּשָׁה וַיְהִי-בֵן:
- נַיִּקְרָא אֱלֹהִים לַיַּבָּשָׁה אֲרֶץ וּלְמִקְנֵה הַפַּיִם קָרָא יַמֶּים וַיַרָא אֱלֹהִים כִּי־טְוֹב: 191

- ניַאֶּמֶר אֱלֹהִים תַּרְשֵׁא הָאֲרֶץ דֵשָׁא עֲשֶׂב מַוְרִיעַ זָרַע 11 עץ פָּרִי עֲשֶׂה פָּרִי לְמִינוֹ אֲשֶׁר זַרְעוֹ־בוֹ עַל־הָאָרֶץ תַהִי-בֵן:
- וּתוֹצֵא הָאָרֶץ הַשָּׁא עֲשֶׂב מַזְרִיעַ זָרַע לְמִינָהוּ וְעֵץ 1º עֲשֶׂב מַזְרִיעַ זָרַע לְמִינָהוּ וְעֵץ עִשֶּׂב בִּי־מְוֹב: עֲשֶׂב בִּי־מְוֹב:
- וַיְהִי-עָרָב וַיְהִי-בַּנֶּקָר יוֹם שְׁלִישְׁי:
- נַיַאֶּמֶר אֱלֹהִים יְהִי כְּאֹרֹת בִּרְקִיעַ הַשְּׁמֵיִם לְהַבְּדִּיל 14 בֵּין הַיּוֹם וֹבֵין הַלֶּיֵלָה וְהָיוּ לְאֹרֹת וּלְמְוֹעֲדִים וּלְיָמִים וְשָׁנִים:
- יָהָיוּ לְמָאוֹרֹת בִּרְקִיעַ הַשָּׁמַיִם לְהָאִיר עַל־הָאָרֶץ וַיְהִי-בֵן: מּ
- וַיַעשׁ אֱלהִים אֶת־שְנֵי הַמְּאֹרֹת הַנְּדֹלֵים אֶת-הַמְּאוֹר 16 הַנְּדֹל לְמֶמְשֶׁלֶת הַיוֹם וְאֶת-הַמָּאוֹר הַקָּטֹן לְמֶמְשֵׁלֶת הַלַּיִלָּה וְאֵת הַכִּוֹכָבִים:
- וַיָּתֵן אֹתָם אֱלֹהִים בּּרְקִיעַ הַשְּׁמָיֵם לְהָאִיר עַל־הָאֶרֶץ:
- וְלִמְשׁׁל בַּיוֹם וּבַלַיִּלָה וְלֲהַבְּדִּיל בֵּין הָאוֹר וּבֵין הַחְשְׁךְ 18 וַיַרא אֵלהִים כִּי-טִוֹב:
- וַיְהִי-עָרֶב וַיְהִי-בַּקֶּר יוֹם רְבִיצִי:
- ַנְיָאמֶר אֱלֹהִים יִשְּׁרְצוּ הַפַּיִם שֶׁרָץ נָפֶשׁ חַיָּגָה וְעוֹף יְעוֹפֵּף כּ עַל-הָאֵרץ עַל-פִּנִי רִקִיַע הַשָּׁמֵים:
- וַיִּבְרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הַתַּנִינִם הַגְּרֹלֵים וְאֵת כָּלֹ-נֵבֶּשׁ הַחַיָּה בּי הָרֹכֵּשֶׁת אֲשֶׁר שֶׁרְצוּ הַפַּיִם לְמִינִהֶם וְאֵת כָּלֹ-עוֹף כָּנָף לִמִינָהוּ וַיַּרָא אֱלֹהִים כִּי-מִוֹב:

- יַנְבֶרֶךְ אֹתָם אֱלֹהִים לֵאמֶרׁ פָּרוּ וּרְבוּ וּמִלְאוּ אֶת־הַמַּיִם 22 בַּיָמִים וְהָעוֹף יֵרֶב בָּאָרֶץ: בַּיַמִים וְהָעוֹף יֵרֶב בָּאָרֶץ:
 - 23 וְיֵהִי-עֲרֶב וַיְהִי-בַּקֶּר יוֹם חֲמִישִׁי:
- ניָאמֶר אֱלֹהִים תּוֹצֵא הָאָרֶץ נֶפֶשׁ חַיָּה לְמִינָהּ בְּהַמְּה נֵיָהִי־בֵּן: וַרֶמֶשׁ וְחַיִּתוֹ־אָרֵץ לִמִינָהּ וַיְהִי־בֵּן:
- רי וַיַּעַשׂ אֱלהִים אֶת-חַיַּת הָאָרֶץ לְמִינָהּ וְאֶת-הַבְּהֵמְהּ לְמִינָהּ וְאֶת-הַבְּהַמְּה לְמִינָהוּ וַיִּרְא אֱלהִים כְּי-מִוֹב:
- 26 וַיֵּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים גַּעֲשֶׂה אָרָם בְּצַלְמֵנוּ כִּרְמוּתֻנוּ וְיִרְדּוּ בִּרְגַת הַיָּם וּבְעוֹף הַשָּׁמֵיִם וּבַבְּהַמָה וּבְכָל־הָאָרֵץ וּבְכָל־ הָרֵמֵשׁ הָרֹמֵשׁ עַל־הָאָרֵץ:
- יַנְבָרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאֶדָם בְּצַלְמֹוֹ בְּצֵלֶם אֱלֹהִים בָּרָא 27 אֹתָוֹ זָכָר וּנְקַבֶּה בָּרָא אֹתָם:
- יוְבֶרֶךְ אֹתָם אֱלֹהִים וַיָּאמֶר לָהֶם אֱלֹהִים פְּרוּ וּרְבוּ וּמְלֵאוּ אֶת-הָאֲרֶץ וְכִבְשֻׁהְ וּרְדֹוּ בִּדְגַת הַיָּם וּבְעוֹף הַשְּׁמֵיָם וּבְכָל-חַיָּה הֶרֹמֵשֶׁת עַל-הָאֶרֶץ:
- 29 וַיַּאמֶר אֱלהִים הִנֵּה נָתַתִּי לָכֶם אֶת־כָּל־עֲשֶׂב זֹרֵע זֶרַע אֲרַבּוֹ פְּרִי־ אֲשֶׁר עַל־פְּנֵי כָל־הָאֲרֶץ וְאֵת כָּל־הָעִץ אֲשֶׁר־בּוֹ פְּרִי־ עץ זֹרַע זָרַע לָכֶם זֶהְיֶה לְאָכָלֶה:
- ל וּלְכָל-חַיַּת הָאָרֶץ וּלְכָל-עוֹף חַשְּׁמַיָּם וּלְכֹל רוֹמֵשׁ עַל־ הָאֲרֶץ אֲשֶׁר-בּוֹ גָפֶשׁ חַיָּה אֶת-כָּל-יֶרֶק עֲשֶׂב לְאָכְלֶה וַיְּהִי-בֵן:

ַנַיֵּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת־כָּל־אֲשֶׁר עֲשֶׂה וְהַנֵּה־טוֹב מְאֶׁר וַיְהִי־ 31 עָרָב וַיְהִי־כָּקָר יוֹם הַשִּׁשִּׁי:

CHAPTER II.

- נַיְכָלוּ הַשָּׁמַיָם וְהָאֵרֶץ וְכָל־צְבָאָם:
- וַיְבַל אֱלֹהִים בַּיוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי מְלַאּבְתוֹ אֲשֶׁר עָשֶׂה וַיִּשְׁבֹּת ² בַּיוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי מִבֶּל-מְלַאבְתוֹ אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה:
- נְיְבַּרֶךְ אֱלֹהִים אֶת-יוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי נִיְקַדֵּשׁ אֹתְוֹ כִּי בוֹ שָׁבַת יּ מַבָּל-מְלַאכְתוֹ אֲשֶׁר-בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים לַעֲשְׂוֹת:
- אַלֶּה תְוֹלְרוֹת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְהָאָרֵץ בְּהּבְּרָאֶם בְּיוֹם עֲשׁוֹת ⁴ יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים אֱרִץ וְשָׁמֵיִם:
- וְכֹל שִׁיחַ הַשְּׁבֶּה טֵבֶכם יְהָיֶה בָאָבֶץ וְכָל-עֲשֶׂב הַשְּׂבָה יִּ טֵבֶבם יִצְמֶח כִּי לֹא הִמְטִיר יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים עַל-הָאָבֶץ וְאָרָם אֵיוִ לַעֲבֹד אֶת-הְאָדָמָה:
- יְאֵר יַיְעֶלֶה מִן-הָאֶרֶץ וְהִשְּׁקָה אֶת-כָּל־פְּגִי הָאֲרָמָה:
- יַנייַצֶר יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הֶאָרָם עָפָר מִן-הְאַרָמָה וַיִּפַּח יַנייַצֶר יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאָרָם עָפָר
 - בּאַפִּיו נִשְׁמַת חַיֵּיִם וַיָּהִי הָאָרָם לְנֶפָשׁ חַיָּה:
- נִיטַע יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים גַּן בְּעָרָן מָקֶרֶם וַיָּשֶׂם שָׁם אֶת־הָאָרָם ⁸ אֲשֶׁר יָצֶר:
- יַּצְמַח יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים מִן־קְאַרָמֶה כָּל־עֵץ נֶחְמָּר לְמֵראָה יּ וְטוֹב לְמַאֲכֶל וְעֵץ הַחַיִּים בְּתוֹךְ הַנֶּן וְעֵץ הַדַּעַת טוֹב וְרָע:

ס v. 4. זעירא

- וְנָהָר יֹצֵא מֵעֵּרָן לְהַשְּׁקוֹת אֶת-הַגָּן וּמִשָּׁם יִפְּרֵּר <u>וְהָיְה</u> לִאַרבָּעָה רָאשִׁים:
- וו שֵׁם הָאֶחֶר פִּישֶׁוֹן הוּא הַפֹּבֵּב אֵת כָּל־אָבֶרץ הַחֲוִילְּה וּז הַנֹּה בּישׁם הַזָּהָב: · · · שֵׁם הַזָּהָב: · · · שַׁם הַזָּהָב
 - יַנְהַב הָאָבֶץ הַהִוֹא טָוֹב שָׁם הַבְּרַלַח וְאָבֶן הַשְּׁהַם:
- וּן וְשֵׁם-הַנָּהָר הַשֵּׁנִי נִיחְוֹן הוּא הַסּוֹבֵּב אֵת כָּל-אֲרֵץ. כִּוֹש:
- וּ וְשֵׁם הַנָּהָר הַשְּׁלִישִׁי חָהֶּקֶל הוּא הַהֹּלֵךְ קְּרְכֵּת אַשְׁוּר וְהַנָּהָר הַרְבִיעִי הוּא פְּרֵת:
- פּי וַיִּפַּח יְתֹּנֶה אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאָדֶם וַיַּנְּחַהוּ בְּגַּן־עֵּבֶן לְעַבְּרָה וּלִשֶּׁמֶרָה:
- ויצו יהוָה אַלהים על-הָאָדָם לַאמֶר מכּל עִץ-הַגָּן אָכֹל וּיצוּ יהוָה אַלהים על-הָאָדָם לַאמֶר מכּל בּלי: האַל
- יו וּמֵעִץ הַדַּעַת טוֹב וָרָע לֹא תֹאֹכֵל מָמֶנוּ כֹּי בְּיוֹם אֲכָלְךְּ מִמֵּנוּ מוֹת תָּמִוּת:
- 18 וַיַּאמֶר יְהוָה אֱלהִים לֹא-טוֹב הֵיוֹת הָאָרָם לְבַדְּוֹ אֶעֲשֶׂה־ לּוֹ עַזָר כְנָגְרָוֹ:
- ינצֶר יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים מִן-הָאֵדְטָּה כָּל-חַיֵּת הַשְּׁבֶּה וְאֵתְ כָּל-עוֹף הַשְּׁמֵּיִם וַיָּבֵא אֶל-הָאָדָם לְרְאוֹת מֵה-יִּקְרָא-לֵוֹ וְכֹל אֲשֶׁר יִקְרָא-לוֹ הָאָדָם נֶבֶּשׁ חַיָּה הוּא שְׁמְוֹ:
- יַנִיקְרָא הָאָרָם שֵׁמּוֹת לְכָל-הַבְּהֵמָה וּלְעוֹף הַשְּׁמַּיִם וּלְכֹל בַּיַבְּרָא הַשָּׁמַיִם וּלְכֹל בַיִּ

- בּבָּל יְהֹנָה אֱלֹהִים תַּרְדֵּמָה עַל-הָאָרָם וַיִּישָׁן וַיִּקָּח אַחַת בּי מצַלְעֹתִיו וַיִּסִגֹּר בָשָׁר תַּחָתְּנָה:
- 22 נֵיֶבֶן יְהנָה אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הַצֵּלֶע אֲשֶׁר-לָקַח מִן-הָאָדָם לִּאַרָּם לִּאָבֶּה וַיִּבְאָהָ אֵל-הָאָרֶם:
- ַניָאמֶר הָאָדָם זֹאת הַפַּּעַם עֲצֶם מְעֲצָמֵי וּבָשָּׁר מִבְּשָּׂרֵי ²⁸ לְזֹאת יִקָּרֵא אִשָּׁה כִּי מֵאִישׁ לְּלֵּחָה־זְאת:
- ַעַל־כֵּן יְעַזָב־אִּׂישׁ אֶת־אָבִיו וְאֶת־אִמֶּוֹ וְדָבַק בְּאִשְׁתֹּוֹ וְהָיוּ ²⁴ לַבָשָׂר אָחֶר:
- ניָהְיוּ שְׁנֵיהֶם עְרוֹפֶּים הָאָדָם וְאָשְׁתְוֹ וְלֹא יִתְבּשְׁשׁוּ: כיי

CHAPTER III.

- וְהַנָּחָשׁ הָיָה עֻרֹּוּם מִכֹּל חַיַּת הַשְּׁרֶּה אֲשֶׁר עֲשָׂה אֵ יְהֹוָה אֱלֹהֵים וַיַּאמֶר אֶל-הָאִשֶּׁה אַף כְּי-אָמֵר אֱלֹהִים לא הַאכִלוּ מִכֹּל עִץ הַנָּן:
- יַתָּאמֶר הָאִשָּׁה אֶל־הַנְּחָשׁ כִפְּרִי גֵיץ־הַנָּן נאכֵל:
- וּמִפְּרִי הָעֵץ אֲשֶׁר בְּקְוֹךְ-הַנֶּן אָמֵר אֱלֹהִים לֹא תְאֹכְלוֹי 3 מִמֵּנוּ וָלֹא תִנְעַוּ בִּוֹ פַּן תִּמִתְוּן:
- יַנְאמֶר הַנָּחָשׁ אל־הָאשֶה לא־מוֹת הְמִתְוֹן:
- כִּי יֹדֵעַ אֱלֹהִים כִּּי בְּיוֹם אֲכָלְכֶם מִמֶּנוּ וְנִפְקְחוּ גִענִיכֶם יִּ וְהְיִיתֶם בָאלֹהִים יְדַעִי טוֹב וָרָע:

סי ברנש . 25. עי

- 6 וַתַּרֶא הָאִשָּׁה כִּי טוֹב הָעֵץ לְמְאַכָּל וְכִי תַאֲנָה־הוֹא לֶעֵינַיִם וְנֶחְמֶּר הָעֵץ לְהַשְּׂכִּיל וַתִּקַּח מִפְּרְיוֹ וַתּאַכֵּל וַתִּתֵּן גַם־לְאִישָׁה עָמֶה וַיֹּאַכַל:
- ז וַתְּפָּקַחְנָה עִינֵי שְׁנֵיהֶם וַיִּרְעוֹּ כִּי <u>עִירָמִם הֵם וְיִּתְפְּרוּ</u> עֵלֵה תְאֵנָה וַיַּעשׁוּ לָהֶם חֲגֹרָת:
- אַ רַיִּשְׁכְעוּ אֶת-קוֹל יְהוֹנָה אֱלֹהִים מִתְהַלֵּךְ בַּגָּן לְרוֹחַ הַיִּוֹם וַיִּתְחַבֵּא הָאֶדָם וְאִשְׁתוֹ מִפְּנֵי יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים בְּתוֹךְ עֵץְ הַגָּן:
 - יוֹקְרָא יְהוֹּה אֱלֹהִים אֶל-הָאָדֶם וַיַּאֹמֶר לוֹ אַיֶּבְּה:
- ַנֵּאֶתֶר אֶת-קְּלְּךְּ שָׁטֵּעְתִּי בַּנָּגְן וָאִירֵא בִּי-עִירֹם אָּנָכִי וָאֵחָבֵא:
- 11 לֵּאֶבֶר כִּי הָגִּיד לְךְּ כִּי עִירֹם אֶתָּה הֲכִּן-הָעִׂץ אֲשֶׁר צוִיתִיךְ (בֹבַלָהַי) אַכָּל-כִּמְנוּ אָכֶלְתָּ:

ינאפר הַאָּדֶט הָאָשָׁה אֲשֶׁר נָתַתָּה עַמָּרִי הִוּא נֶתְנָה־¹² פֿי פִוּ־הָעִין וָאִבֵּל:

- ינאמֶר יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים לְאִשָּׁה מַה־זֹאת עַשְּׂית וַתַּאמֶר נְיִאמֶר הַנָּחִים הַשִּׁיאַנִי נְאֹבֶל: הָאִשֶּׁה הַנִּחִים הִשִּׁיאַנִי נְאֹבֵל:
- ינאפֶר יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים אֶל־הַנְּחָשׁ כִּי עֲשֵׂיתָ זֹאֹתְ אָרוּר אַתְּה מָכֶל־הַבָּהֵלְה וּמִכֹּל חַיַּת הַשְּׂבֶה עַל־נְּקְנְּךְ תַלֵּךְ אַמָּה מִכֶּל־הַבָּהֵלְה וּמִכֹּל חַיַּת הַשְּׂבֵה עַל־נְּקְנְךְּ תַלֵּךְ וְעַבְּר תֹאִרֵל כָּל־יְמֵי חַוֶּיְךְ:

סלעיל . 10. סלעיל

- וְאֵיכָה אָשִּׁית בֵּינְךּ וּבֵין הָאִשֶּׁה וּבֵין זַרְעַךּ וּבֵין זַרְעֵה טּוּ הוּא יִשְׁוּפְּךָ רֹאשׁ וְאַתָּה הְשׁוּפֵנוּ עָקְב:
- אָל־קָאִשָּׁה אָמַּר הַרְבָּה אַרְבֶּה עִצְבוֹגֵךְ וְהֵרֹגֵּךְ בְּעֲצָב 16 מַלְרִי בָגִים וְאָל־אִישֵׁךְ תִּשְׁוֹקְהֵּרְ וְהוֹא יִמְשָׁל-בָּךְ:
- וּלְאָדָם אָמַר כִּי שָׁמַעָתָ לְקוֹל אִשְׁהֶּךְ וַתַּאכֵל מִן-הָעֵּץ זּוּ אֲשֶׁר צִוּיתַיִּה לֵאמֹר לֹא: תֹאכַל מִמֶּנוּ אֲרוּרָה הָאַדָּמָה בָּעַבוּרֶּךְ בְּעַצָבוֹן תָאַכֵּלֶנָה כֹל יְמֵי חַיֵּיֶךְ:
- וְקוֹץ וְדַרְבַּר מַצְמִים לֶךְ וְאָכַלְתַּ אֶת־עֲשֶׂב הַשְּׁבֶּה: 18
- בְזַעַת אַפֶּיוֹךְ תַּאכַל לֶּחֶם עַר שְׁוּבְךָּ אֶל־הָאֲדָטְׂח כּי 19 מָמֵנָה לָקֶחְתָּ כִּי־עָפָר אַתָּה וְאֶל־עָפָר תִּשְׁוּב:
- וַיִּלְרָא הָאָדָם שֵׁם אִשְׁתוֹ חַוָּגֶת כִּי הָוֹא הְיִתְה אֵם כּ בַּל-חֵי:
- יַנַעַשׂ יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים לְאָדָם וּלְאִשְׁהֶוֹ כָּחְנוֹת עוֹר ²¹ וַיַּלְבָּשֵׁם:
- וַיַּאמֶר יְהוָה אֱלהֹים הֵן הָאֶרָם הָיָהֹ כְאַחַר מִמֶּנוּ ²² לָרַעַת טוֹב וָרֶע וְעַתָּה ְפֶּן-יִשְׁלַח יָרוֹ וְלָקַח נֵם מֵעֵץ הַחַיִּים וְאָכֵל וָחַי לְעֹלֶם:
- וְיַשַּלְתַהוּ יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים מִנֵּן־עֻרֶן לַעֲבֹר אָת-הָאֲדְּסֶׂה ²³ אֲשֶׁר לָקַח מִשָּׁם:
- וַיְגָרֶשׁ אֶת־הָאָדֶם וַיַּשְׁכֵּן מִקָּדֶם לְגַן־עֲרָן אֶת־הַכְּרָבִים 24 וְאֵת לַהַט הַחֲרֶב הַמְּתְהַפֶּּבֶת לִשְׁמֹר אֶת־דָּרֶךְ אֵץ הַחַיִּים:

CHAPTER IV.

- א וְהָאָדֶּם יָרֵע אֶתְ-ְחֵנָּה אִשְּׁתְּוֹ וַמַּּהַרֹּ וַתַּלֶּד אָת-בַּוֹין וַהֹאֶכֶר קְנִיתִי אִישׁ אָרֹיְהוְה:
- וַתַּכֶּף לָלֶּדֶת אֶת-אָחִיו אֶת-הֶבֶל וַיְהִי-הָּבֶל רַ**עֵה צֹאן** וַלֵּיִן הָיָה עֹבֶר אֲרָבֶה:
- גיָהָי מִקַּץ יָמֶים וַיָּבֵּא לַוִין מִפְּרֵי הְאַדְמֶה מִנְחָה לֵיהֹוָה:
- יְהֶבֶּל הֵבֶיא גַם־הָוּא מִבְּכֹרָוֹת צֹאנְוֹ וּמְחֶלְבַּהָ*וְ* וַיַּשַׁ*ע* יְהוֹּה אֶל-הֶבֶל וְאֶל-מִנְחָתְוֹ:
- ין אֶל־כִּנְיוֹ נְאֶל־כִנְחָרֶוֹ לָאׁ שָׁעֻ*רוּ וַיַּחַר* לְלַּוֹּן מְאֹר מְנֶים: וַיָּפָּלָוּ פָּנְיו:
 - נִיאֶמֶר יְהוֹהָה אֶל־גָקִין לַמָּה חָרָה לָּךְ וְלָמָה גְפְלוּ פָגֶיך:
- י הַלַוֹא אִם-תֵּיטִיב' שְּׁאֵׁת וְאָםׁ לָא תֵיטִּיב לַפֶּתַח חַפָּאת רֹבֶץ וְאֵלֶיוּךָ הְשַׁוּקָתוֹ וְאַתָּח הִּמְשָׁל-בְּוּ:
- ניִאמֶר קִין אֶל־הָבֶל אָחֶיו וַיְהוֹ בְּהְיוֹתֵם בַּשְּׂבֶה וַיָּכְם
 בַּיָן אַל־הַבֶּל אָחֶיו וַיַּהַרְגַּהוּ:
- יַלְאכֶר יְהנָהֹ אֶל-כַּלְין אֵי הֶבֶל אָחֶיךְּ וַיּאׁמֶרֹ לְא יָבְ<mark>ׁעְהִי 9</mark> הַשׁמֵר אָחָי אָנְׁכִי:
- י וַיָּאמֶר מֶה עשִׁיתָ קול דְמֵי אָחִי<mark>דְ צְעַקִים אַלָּי מִן-</mark> הָאֵרָמָה:
- יו וְעַהֶּה אָרַוּר אֶתָּה מִן-הְאָדְמָה אֲשֵׁר פְּצְתָּה אֶת-פִּ<mark>יהְ בְּיַרְהּ:</mark> לַקְחַת אֶת-דְּמֵי אָחָיךִּ מִיָּרֶךִּ:

23

12	וָגֶר	בֶע	7,5	מֶת־כּיָחָה	לא-תמף	אֶת-הַאֲרֶכְּה	רְעַבֹּר	ڎؚڒ
						: 7*-	זיה באר	הגד

וַיֹאמֶר קַיִן אֶל־יְהוָרֶה נָרִוֹל עֲוֹנֵי כִּנְשְׁוֹא:

הַן גַרַשָּׁתָ אֹתִּי הַיּוֹם מֵעֵל פְּגֵי הָאֲרָטֶׂח וּמִפְּגֵיְהְ אֶסְתֵּר 14 וָהָיִיתִי גַע וָנָר בָאָרִץ וִהְיָה כָל־מֹצֵאִי יַהַרגַנִי:

וַיָּאמֶר לָוֹ יְחוָה לָבֵּן בְּלּ-חֹרֵג לַוֹּן שִׁבְעָתַיִם יֶקֶם וַיְּשֶּׁם שׁי יְחֹוָה לְלַיָּן אוֹת לְבִלְתִּי הַבְּוֹת-אֹתִוֹ בְּלֹ-מְצְאָוֹ:

ווצא קון כלפני והוֹת ווֹשֶׁב בְאֶרֶין-נְוֹר קְדְכַת-עָרָן:

וַיָּרֵע כַּוֹן אֶת־אִשְׁתוֹ וִתְּחַר וַתַּלֶּר אֶת־חֲגִוֹךְ וַיְהִיּ בַּגָּה זי עִיר וַיִּקְרָא שִׁם הָעִיר כִּשִׁם בִּנִּוֹ חַנִּוֹךְ:

ַנִּיוָלֶר לַחֲנוֹךְ אֶת-עִילֶר וְעִילֶר יָלֵר אֶת-לֶטֶוּיִאֵל וּמְחִיּיִאֵל 18 יָלַר אֶת-כֶתְוֹשָׁאֵל וִמְתִוּשָׁאֵל יָלֵר אֶת-לֶטֶך:

וַיִּקְח-לְּוֹ לֶכֶּךְ שְׁתֵּי נִישִׁים שֵׁם הְאַחַתֹּ עָדְּה וְשֵׁם הַשֵּׁנִית 19 צָלֵה:

יַתַּלֶּר עָדֶה אֶת־יָבֶל הַוֹא הָיָה אֲבִּׁי יֹשֶׁב אְהֶל וּמְקְנֶּח:

יְשֵׁם אָחָיו יוּבֶל הַוּא הָיָּה אֲבָּׁי כָּל-תֹפֵשׁ כִּנְוֹר וְעוּגָב: 21

וְצַלֵּה גַם-הַּוֹא יָלְרָה אֶת-תַּוֹבַל לַיִוֹ לֹטֵשׁ כְּל-חֹרֵשׁ ²² נָחָשֶׁת וּבַרָוֹלָ וַאֲחָוֹת תִּוּבַל-קַיִוֹ נַאֲמֶה:

> וַיֹּאמֶר לֶמֶךְ לְנָשִׁיוּ עָבֶה וְצִלָּה שְׁמַעַן קוֹלִי נְשֵׁי לֶמֶךְ הַאֲזִגָּה אִמְרָתִי

> > ס v. 18. יתיר יי

בָי אַישׁ הָרַגְּהִיּ לְפִּצְעֵיׁ וְיֶלֶר לְחַבְּרָחִי:

- בּי שִׁבְעָתַיִם וְקַם־קָיִן 24 יָלֶמֶךְ שִׁבְעָים וְשִׁבְעָרה:
- ייבּ וַנַּרֵע אָדֶם עוֹדֹ אֶת־אִשְׁתּוֹ וַתַּלֶּד בֵּן וַתִּקְרָא אֶת־שְּׁכְּּנ שָׁת בִּי שָׁת־לֵי אֱלֹהִים עָרַע אַחֵר תַּחַת הָבֶּל בִּי הַרָּגְוּ קוֹו:
- וּלְשֵׁת נַם-הוּא יֻלַד-בּוֹ נַיִּלְרָא אֶת-שְׁמִוֹ אֱגָוֹשׁ אֲז הוּתַוֹל 6 לַקְרָא בְּשִׁם יְהנֶה:

GENESIS I-IV.

A LITERAL TRANSLATION.

CHAPTER I.

- 1. In-beginning created God*)(the-heavens and-)(the-earth.
- And-the-earth was desolation and-waste; and-darkness (was) upon+faces-of abyss;* and-(the)-spirit-of God (was) brooding upon+faces-of the-waters.
- And-said God: Shall-be+(or, let-be)+light;* and-(there)was+light.
- And-saw God)(+the-light that+good;* and-caused-a-division God between the-light and-between the-darkness.
- 6. And-called God to-the-light day, and-to-the-darkness called-he night;* and-(it)-was+evening, and-(it)-was+morning, day one.
- And-said God: Let-be (an) expanse in-(the)-midst-of thewaters;* and-let-it-be dividing between waters to-waters.
- 7. And-made God)(+the-expanse, †and-caused-a-division between the-waters which (were) from-under to-the-expanse and-between the-waters which (were) from-upon to-the-expanse; * and-(it)-was+so.
- And-called God to-the-expanse heavens;* and-(it)-was+evening, and-(it)-was+morning, day second.
- 9. And-said God: Let-be-collected the-waters from-under the-heavens unto+place one, and-let-be-seen the-dry (land);* and-(it)-was+so.
- And-called God to-the-dry (land) earth, and-to-(the)-collectionof [the]-waters he-called seas;* and-saw God that+good.

- 11. And-said God: Let-cause-to-spring-forth the-earth grass, herb causing-to-seed seed, tree-of fruit making fruit to-kind-his which seed-his-in-him (i. e., whose seed is in it) upon-the-earth; and-(it)-was-so.
- 12. And-caused-to-come-forth the-earth grass; herb causing-to-seed seed to-kind-his, and-tree making+fruit which seed-his+in-him to-kind-his;* and-saw God that+good.
- 13. And-(it)-was+evening, and-(it)-was+morning, day third.
- 14. And-said God: Let-be luminaries in-(the)-expanse-of theheavens, to-cause-a-division between the-day and-between thenight;* and-they-shall-be for-signs, and-for-seasons, and-for-days and-years.
- x5. And-they-shall-be for-luminaries in-(the)-expanse-of the-heavens to-cause-light upon+the-earth;* and-(it)-was+so.
- 16. And-made God)(+(the)-two-[of] [the]-luminaries the-great;*
)(+the-luminary the-great, for-ruling-of the-day; and-)(+the-luminary the-small, for-ruling-of the-night, and-)(the-stars.
- 17. And gave)(-them God in-(the) expanse-of the heavens; * to-cause-light upon +the-earth[.].
- 18. And-co-rule in-the-day and-in-the-night, and-to-cause-a-division between the-light and-between the-darkness;* and-saw God that +good.
- 19. And-(it)-was+evening, and-(it)-was+morning, day fourth.
- 20. And-said God: Let-swarm the-waters swarm(s), soul-of life;* and-fowl shall-fly upon+the-earth, upon+faces-of (the) expanse-of the-heavens.
- 21. And-created God)(+the-sea-monsters the-great;* and-)(all+ (the)-soul(s)-of [the]-life the-creeping (or, which-creep), (with) which swarmed the-waters to-kinds-their and-)(every+fowl of wing to-kind-his and-saw God that+good.

- 22. And-blessed)(-them God, to-say (or, saying): * Be-ye fruitful and-multiply-ye and-fill-ye)(+the-waters in-the-seas, and-the-fowl let-multiply in-the-earth.
- 23. And-(it)-was-evening, and-(it)-was-morning, day fifth.
- 24. And-said God: Shall-cause-to-come-forth the-earth soul-of life to-kind-her, cattle, and-creeper, and-beast-of+(the)-earth to-kind-her;* and-(it)-was+so.
- 25. And-made God)(+(the)-beast-of the-earth to-kind-her, and-)(+the-cattle to-kind-her, and-)(every+creeper-of the-ground to-kind-his;* and-saw God that+good.
- 26. And-said God: We-will-(or, Let-us)-make man in-image-our, according-to-likeness-our;* and-they-shall-have-dominion in-(the)-fish-of the-sea, and-in-(the)-fowl-of the-heavens, and-in-the-cattle, and-in-all+the-earth, and-in-all+the-creeper(s) the-creeping (or, which-creep) upon+the-earth.
- 27. And-created God)(+the-man in-image-his; in-(the)-image-of God created-he)(-him;* male and-female created-he)(-them.
- 28. And-blessed)(-them God,† and-said to-them God: Be-ye-fruitful and-multiply-ye, and-fill-ye)(+the-earth and-subdue-ye-her;* and-have-ye-dominion in-(the)-fish-of the-sea, and-in-(the)-fowl-of the-heavens, and-in-every+beast the-creeping upon+the-earth.
- 29. And-said God: Behold! I-have-given to-you)(+every+herb seeding seed which (is) upon+faces-of all+the-earth, and-)(all +the-tree(s) which+in-him (i. e., in-which) (is the) fruit-of +(a)-tree seeding seed;* to-you it-shall-be for-food.
- 30. And-to-every+beast-of the-earth, and-to-every+fowl-of the-heavens, and-to-every creeping-one upon+the-earth which+in-him (i. e., in-which) (is the) soul-of life, (I have given) (+ every+greenness-of herb for-food; and-(it)-was+so.
- 31. And-saw God)(+all+which he-had-done, and-behold+good exceedingly; * and-(it)-was+evening, and-(it)-was+morning, day the sixth.

CHAPTER II.

- 1. And-were-finished the-heavens and-the-earth and-all-host-their.
- And-finished God, in-the-day the-seventh, work-his which-he-haddone;* and-he-rested in-the-day the-seventh from-all+work-his which he-had-done.
- And-blessed God)(+day the-seventh and-sanctified)(-it;* because in-it he-rested from-all+work-his which+created God tomake.
- These (are) (the) generations of the heavens and the earth inbeing-created their; * in (the) -day of (the) making of Lord God earth and heavens.
- 5. And-every shrub-of the-field not-yet had-been (lit., will-be) inthe-earth, and-every+herb-of the-field not-yet had-sprouted-(lit., will-sprout)-forth;* for not had-caused-to-rain Lord God upon+the-earth and-man was-not to-serve)(+the-ground.
- 6. And-(a)-mist used-to-go-up (lit., will-go-up) from+the-earth,* and-cause-to-drink (i. e., used-to-water))(+all+(the)-faces-of the-ground.
- 7. And-formed Lord God)(+the-man (out of) dust from+the-ground, and-breathed in-nostrils-his breath-of lives;* and-was the-man for-(a)-soul-of life (i. e., and-became the-man (a) soul-of life).
- 8. And-planted Lord God (a) garden in-Eden from-east,* and-placed there)(+the-man whom he-formed.
- 9. And-caused-to-sprout-forth Lord God from+the-ground, every +tree pleasant to-sight and-good for-food,* and-(the)-tree-of [the]-lives in-(the)-midst-of the-garden, and-(the)-tree-of [the]-knowing good and-evil.
- 10. And-(a)-river goes-forth (lit., going-forth) from-Eden to-water)(+the-garden,* and-from-there it-is-divided and-becomes four heads (lit., and-is for-four heads).

- 11. (The) name-of the-one (is) Pishon;* it (lit., he) (is) the-(one-encompassing (or, which-encompasses))(all+(the)-landof-[the]-Havilah, which+there (i. e., where) (is) the-gold.
- 12. And-(the)-gold-of the-land the-that (lit., she) (is) good;* there (is) the-bdellium and-(the)-stone-of [the]-onyx.
- 13. And-(the)-name-of+the-river the-second (is) Gihon;* it (is) the-(one)-encompassing)(all+(the)-land-of Cush.
- 14. And-(the)-name-of the-river the-third (is) Tigris; it (is) the-(one)-going eastward-of Assyria;* and-the-river the-fourth is (lit., he) Euphrates.
- 15. And-took Lord God)(+the-man,* and-caused-to-rest-him (i. e., placed-him) in-garden-of+Eden to-serve-it (lit., her) and-to-keep-it.
- 16. And-commanded Lord God upon+the-man to-say (i. e., saying):* From-every tree-of+the-garden eating thou-mayest eat[.];
- 17. But-from-(the)-tree-of [the]-knowing good and-evil, not shalt-thou-eat from-it (lit., him);* for, in-(the)-day-of eating-thy from-it, dying shalt-thou-die.
- 18. And-said Lord God: Not+good (the)-being-of [the]-man to-separation-his;* I-will-make+for-him (a) help as-over-against-him (or, as-his-counterpart).
- 19. And-formed Lord God from the ground every beast-of the-field and (every fowl-of the heavens, and caused to come (i. e., brought) unto the man to see what the will call to it, (it., him), and all which will call to it the man, soul of life, is (lit., he) name its (lit., his).
- 20. And-called the-man names to-all+the-cattle, and-to-(the)-fowl-of the-heavens and-to-every beast-of the-field; * and-for-man not +did-he-find (i. e., there was not found) (a) help as-overagainst-him.

- 21. And-caused-to-fall Lord God (a) deep-sleep upon+the-man, and-he-slept,* and-he-took one from-sides-his and-closed (the) flesh instead-of-it.
- 22. And-built Lord God)(+the-side which+he-took from+the-man for-(a)-woman,* and-caused-to-come-her (i. e., brought her) unto+the-man.
- 23. And-said the-man †: This, the-tread (i. e., now), bone from-bones-my, and-flesh from-flesh-my;* to-this it-shall-be-called woman, for from-man was-taken+this.
- 24. Upon+so (i. e., therefore) shall-leave+(a)-man)(+father-his and-)(+mother-his,* and-shall-cleave in-wife-his, and-they-shall-be for-flesh one.
- 25. And-were (the) two-of-them naked, the-man and-wife-his;* and-not were-(lit., will-be)-they-ashamed.

CHAPTER III.

[In the two remaining chapters, the translation of the pronominal suffix is placed before instead of after the noun which it limits.]

- 1. And-the-serpent was crafty from-every beast-of the-field which had-made Lord God;* and-he-said unto-the-woman: (Is it) so that-has-said God, not shall-ye-eat from-every tree-of thegarden[.]?
- And-said the-woman unto+the-serpent:* From-(the)-fruit-of (the)-tree(s)-of+the-garden we-may-eat[.];
- 3. But-from-(the)-fruit-of the-tree which (is) in-midst-of+the-garden,† has-said God: Not shall-ye-eat from-it, and-not shall-ye-touch in-it,* lest ye-die.
- 4. And-said the-serpent unto + the-woman: * Not + dying shall-ye-die.
- 5. For knowing (is) God that in-(the)-day-of your-eating fromit, then-(lit., and)-shall-be-opened your-eyes,* and-ye-shall-belike-God, knowers-of good and-evil.

- 6. And-saw the-woman, that good (was) the-tree for-food, and-that (a) delight-(was)+it to-the-eyes, and-desirable (was) the-tree to-make-wise, and-she-took from-his-fruit and-she-ate;* and-she-gave also+to-her-husband with-her and-he-ate[.];
- 7. And-were-opened (the) eyes-of (the) two-of-them, and-they-knew that naked (were) they,* and-they-sewed leaf-of fig-tree, and-they-made for-them-(selves) girdles.
- 8. And-they-heard)(+(the)-voice-of Lord God walking in-thegarden to-(or, at)-(the)-breeze-of the-day;* and-hid-himself the-man and-his-wife from-faces-of Lord God in-midst-of (the) tree(s)-of the-garden.
- And-called Lord God unto+the-man,* and-said to-him: Where-art-thou[.]?
- And-he-said:)(+thy-voice I-heard in-the-garden,* and-I-wasafraid, because+naked (was) I; and-I-hid-myself.
- 11. And-he-said: Who caused-to-know (i. e., made known) to-thee, that naked (wert) thou;* ?-from+the-tree, which I-commanded-thee to-not eat+from it, hast-thou-eaten[.]?
- 12. And-said the-man: * The-woman whom thou-gave (to be) withme, she gave+to-me from+the-tree and-I-ate.
- And-said Lord God to-the-woman: What+(is)+this thou-hast-done?* And-said the-woman: The serpent corrupted-me and-l-ate.
- 14. And said Lord God unto + the serpent: Because thou hast done this, † cursed (art) thou from all + the cattle, and from every beast of the field; * upon + thy belly shalt thou eat all + (the) + days of thy lives.
- 15. And-enmity will-I-put between-thee and-between the-woman, and-between thy-seed and-between her-seed;* it (lit., he) shall-bruise-thee (as to the) head; and-thou shalt-bruise-him (as to the) heel.

- 16. Unto+the-woman he-said: Causing-to-be-great I-will-cause-to-be-great (i. e., multiplying I will multiply) thy-sorrow and-thy-conception (i. e., the sorrow of thy conception); in-pain thoushalt-bring-forth sons,* and-unto+thy-husband (shall-be) thy-desire and-he shall-rule+in-(or, over)-thee.
- 17. And-to-man he-said: Because thou hast-hearkened to-(the)-voice-of thy-wife,† and-hast-eaten from+the-tree which I-commanded-thee, to-say: not shalt-thou-eat from-it,* cursed (is) the-ground for-the-sake-of-thee; in-sorrow shalt-thou-eat-(of)-it all (the) days-of thy-lives.
- 18. And-thorn and-thistle shall-it-cause-to-spring-forth to-thee; and-thou-shalt-eat)(+(the)+herb-of the-field.
- 19: In-(the)-sweat-of thy-nostrils, shalt-thou-eat bread, until thyreturn unto+the-ground; for from-it (lit., her) wast-thoutaken;* for+dust (art) thou, and-unto+dust thou-shalt-return.
- 20. And-called the-man (the) name-of his-wife Eve,* for she was mother-of all+living.
- 21. And-made Lord God for-man and-for-his-wife tunics-of skin, and-caused-to-put-on-them.
- 22. And-said Lord God: Behold! the-man has-become like-one-of [from]-us to-know good and-evil;* and-now lest—he-put-forth his-hand and-take also from-(the)-tree-of [the]-lives, and-eat and-live for-ever.
- 23. Therefore-(lit., and)-sent-him Lord God from-(the)-garden-of +Eden,* to-serve)(+the-ground which he-was-taken from-there.
- 24. And-he-drove-out)(+the-man,* and-caused-to-dwell (i. e., placed) from-east to-(the)-garden-of+Eden,)(+the-Cherubim, and-)((the) flame-of the-sword (i. e., the flaming sword) the-(one)-turning-itself to-keep)(+(the)-way-of (the) tree of [the]-lives.

CHAPTER IV.

- 1. And-the-man knew)(+Eve his-wife;* and-she-conceived, and-she-bore)(+Cain; and-she-said: I-have-gotten (a) man with+ (the) Lord.
- 2. And-she-added to-bear (i. e., and again she bore))(+his-brother)(+Abel;* and-was+Abel (a) shepherd-of flock(s), and-Cain was (a) tiller-of ground.
- 3. And-it-was, from-end-of days,* and-caused-to-come (i. e., brought) Cain from-(the)-fruit-of the-ground (an) offering to (the) Lord.
- 4. And-Abel caused-to-come, also—he, from-(the)-firstlings-of his-flock and-from-their-fats;* and-looked-with-favor (the) Lord unto—Abel and-unto—his-offering.
- 5. And-unto+Cain and-unto+his-offering not did-he-look-with-favor;* and-it-kindled to-Cain (i. e., and Cain was angry), exceedingly, and-fell his-faces (or, countenance).
- 6. And-said (the) Lord unto + Cain: For-what (or, why) has-it-kindled to-thee, and-for-what have-fallen thy-faces[.]?
- 7. (Is there) ?-not, if+thou-makest-(or, doest)-good, (a) lifting-up (of the countenance)? and-if not thou-makest-good, at-the-door sin (is) crouching;* and-unto-thee (shall be) his-desire, and-thou shouldst-rule+in-(or, over)-him.
- 8. And-said Cain unto+Abel his-brother; * and-(it)-was in-their-being in-the-field, and-rose Cain unto+Abel his-brother and-killed-him.
- 9. And-said (the) Lord unto+Cain: Where (is) Abel thy-brother?*
 And-he-said: Not have-I-known (i. e., do-know); ?-keeper-of my brother (am) I[.]?
- 10. And-he-said: What hast-thou-done?* (The) voice-of (the) bloods-of thy-brother (are) crying unto-me from the-ground.
- 11. And-now cursed (art) thou,* from+the-ground which hasopened)(+her-mouth to-take)(+(the)+bloods-of thy-brother from-thy-hand,

- 12. When thou-shalt-till (or, serve))(+the-ground, not+will-it-add to-give+her-strength to-thee;* (a) fugitive and-(a)-vagabond shalt-thou-be in-the-earth.
- 13. And-said Cain unto+(the) Lord:* Great (is) my-iniquity frombearing.
- 14. Behold! thou-hast-driven-out)(-me the-day (i. e., to-day) from-upon (the) faces-of the-ground, and-from-thy-faces shall-I-behid; and-I-shall-be (a) fugitive and-(a)-vagabond in-the-earth, and-it-shall-be (that) any+finding-me will-kill-me.
- 15. And-said to-him (the) Lord: Therefore (lit., to-so) any-killing Cain, seven-fold shall-he-be-avenged;* and-placed (the) Lord for-Cain (a) sign to-not smite+)(-him any-finding-him.
- 16. And-went-forth Cain from-to-faces-of (i. e., from the presence of) (the) Lord;* and-he-dwelt in-(the)-land-of+Nod, eastward-of+Eden.
- 17. And-knew Cain)(+his-wife and-she-conceived, and-bore)(+ Enoch;* and-he-was building (a) city, and-he-called (the) name-of the-city according-to-(the)-name-of his-son Enoch.
- 18. And-there-was-born to-Enoch)(+Irad; and-Irad begat)(+Mehujael;* and-Mehujael begat)(+Methusael; and-Methusael begat)(+Lamech.
- 19. And-took+to-him Lamech two-[of] wives;* (the) name-of theone Adah, and-(the)-name-of the-second Zillah.
- And-bore Adah)(+Jabal;* he was (the) father-of (the) inhabitant-of tent(s) and-(the-possessor-of)-cattle.
- 21. And-(the)-name-of his-brother (was) Jubal;* he was (the) father-of all-performing-on (the) harp and-(the)-flute.
- 22. And-Zillah, also+she, bore)(+Tubal Cain, hammerer-of every +cutter-of (i. e., cutting-instrument-of) bronze and-iron;* and-(the)-sister-of Tubal+Cain (was) Naamah.

- 23. And-said Lamech to-his-wives:— Adah and-Zillah, hear-ye my-voice, Wives-of Lamech hearken-unto my-saying;* For (a) man I-have-killed for-my-wounding; And-(a)-youth, for-my-hurt.
- 24. If seven-fold shall-be-avenged+Cain,*
 Then-Lamech seventy and-seven.
- 25. And-knew Adam again)(+his-wife and-she-bare (a) son; and-she-called)(+his-name Seth:* For has-put+to-me God seed another instead-of Abel, for slew-him Cain.
- 26. And-to-Seth, also +he, was-born + (a)-son; and-he-called)(+his-name Enosh;* then it-was-commenced to-call on-(the)-name-of (the) Lord.

GENESIS I-IV.

THE UNPOINTED HEBREW TEXT

CHAPTER I.

- י בראשית ברא אלהים את השמים ואת הארץ:
- והארץ היתה תהו ובהו וחשך על פני תהום ורוח אלהים מרחפת על פני המים:
 - : ויאמר אלהים יהי אור ויהי אור:
- וירא אלהים את האור כי טוב ויבדל אלהים בין האור 4 ובין החשך:
- יי ויקרא אלהים לאור יום ולחשך קרא לילה ויהי ערב ויהי בקר יום אחד:
- 6 ויאמר אלהים יהי רקיע בתוך המים ויהי מבדיל בין מים למים:
- י ויעש אלהים את הרקיע ויבדל בין המים אשר מתחת לרקיע ובין המים אשר מעל לרקיע ויהי כן:
- 8 ויקרא אלהים לרקיע שמים ויהי ערב ויהי בקר יום שני:
- 9 ויאמר אלהים יקוו המים מתחת השמים אל מקום אחר ותראה היבשה ויהי כן:
- י ויקרא אלהים ליבשה ארץ ולמקוה המים קרא ימים וירא אלהים כי טוב:
- 11 ויאמר אלהים תרשא הארץ רשא עשב מזריע זרע עץ פרי עיטה פרי למינו אשר זרעו בו על הארץ ויהי כן:

- ותוצא הארץ דשא עשב מזריע זרע למינהו ועץ 12 עשה פרי אשר זרעו בו למינהו וירא אלהים כי טוב:
- ויהי ערב ויהי בקר יום שלישי:
- ויאמר אלהים יהי מארת ברקיע השמים להבדיל 14 בין היום ובין הלילה והיו לאתת ולמועדים ולימים ושנים:
- והיו למאורת ברקיע השמים להאיר על הארץ שי ויהי כן:
- ויעש אלחים את שני המארת הגדלים את המאור 16 הגרל לממשלת היום ואת המאור הקטן לממשלת הלילה ואת הכוכבים:
- זיתן אתם אלהים ברקיע השמים להאיר על הארץ: זו
- ולמשל ביום ובלילה ולהבדיל בין האור ובין החשך 18 וירא אלהים כי טוב:
- ויהי ערב ויהי בקר יום רביעי:
- ויאמר אלהים ישרצו המים שרץ נפש חיה ועוף ייעופף על הארץ על פני רקיע השמים:
- ויברא אלהים את התנינם הגרלים ואת כל נפש ²¹ החיה הרמשת אשר שרצו המים למינהם ואת כל עוף כנף למינהו וירא אלהים כי טוב:
- 122 ויברך אתם אלהים לאמר פרו ורבו ומלאו את המים 222 בימים והעוף ירב בארץ:
- ויהי ערב ויהי בקר יום חמישי:
- ויאמר אלהים תוצא הארץ נפש חיה למינה בהמה ²⁴ ורמש וחיתו ארץ למינה ויהי כן:

- ^{כה} ויעש אלהים את חית הארץ למינה ואת הבהמה למינה ואת כל רמש האדמה למינהו וירא אלהים כי טוב:
- 126 ויאמר אלהים נעשה אדם בצלמנו כדמותנו וירדו בדגת הים ובעוף השמים ובבהמה ובכל הארץ ובכל הרמש הרמש על הארץ:
- 27 ויברא אלהים את האדם בצלמו בצלם אלהים ברא אתו זכר ונקבה ברא אתם:
- 28 ויברך אתם אלהים ויאמר להם אלהים פרו ורבו ומלאו את הארץ וכבשה ורדו בדגת הים ובעוף השמים ובכל חיה הרמשת על הארץ:
- 129 ויאמר אלהים הנה נתתי לכם את כל עשב זרע זרע אשר על פני כל הארץ ואת כל העץ אשר בו פרי עץ זרע זרע לכם יהיה לאכלה:
- ל ולכל חית הארץ ולכל עוף השמים ולכל רומש על הארץ אשר בו נפש חיה את כל ירק עשב לאכלה ויהי כן:
- 13 וירא אלהים את כל אשר עשה והנה טוב מאד ויהי ערב ויהי בקר יום הששי:

CHAPTER II.

- י ויכלו השמים והארץ וכל צבאם:
- ויכל אלהים ביום השביעי מלאכתו אשר עשה וישבת 2 ביום השביעי מכל מלאכתו אשר עשה:
- ויברך אלהים את יום השביעי ויקרש אתו כי בו שבת מכל מלאכתו אשר ברא אלהים לעשות:

- אלה תולדות השמים והארץ בהבראם ביום עשות 4 יהוה אלהים ארץ ושמים:
- וכל שיח השרה טרם יהיה בארץ וכל עשב השרה ה טרם יצמח כי לא המטיר יהוה אלהים על הארץ ואדם אין לעבד את האדמה:
- ואר יעלה כן הארץ והשקה את כל פני הארמה:
- וייצר יהוה אלהים את האדם עפר מן האדמה ויפח ז באפיו נשמת חיים ויהי האדם לנפש חיה:
- 8 ויטע יהוה אלהים גן בעדן מקדם וישם שם את האדם אשר יצר:
- יוצמח יהוה אלהים מן האדמה כל עץ נחמר למראה יוטוב למאכל ועץ החיים בתוך הגן ועץ הדעת טוב ורע:
- ונהר יצא מעדן להשקות את הגן ומשם יפרד והיה י לארבעה ראשים:
- שם האחר פישון הוא הסכב את כל ארץ החוילה ¹¹ אשר שם הזהב:
- ווהב הארץ ההוא טוב שם הבדלח ואבן השהם:
- ושם הנהר השני גיחון הוא הסובב את כל ארץ 13 כוש:
- ושם הנהר השלישי חרקל הוא ההלך קרמת אשור 14 והנהר הרביעי הוא פרת:
- ויקח יהוה אלהים את האדם וינחהו בגן עדן לעברה שי ולשמרה:

- 16 ויצו יהוה אלהים על האדם לאמר מכל עץ הגן אכל תאכל:
- ומעץ הדעת טוב ורע לא תאכל ממנו כי ביום זי אכלך ממנו מות תמות:
- 18 ויאמר יהוה אלהים לא טוב חיות האדם לברו אעשה לו עזר כנגדו:
- 19 ויצר יהוה אלהים מן האדמה כל חית השרה ואת כל עוף השמים ויבא אל האדם לראות מה יקרא לו וכל אשר יקרא לו האדם נפש חיה הוא שמו:
- יקרא האדם שמות לכל הבהמה ולעוף השמים ולכל חית השדה ולאדם לא מצא עזר כנגדו:
- 12 ויפל יהוה אלהים תרדמה על האדם ויישן ויקח אחת מצלעתיו ויסגר בשר תחתנה:
- 22 ויבן יהוה אלהים את הצלע אשר לקח מן האדם לאשה ויבאה אל האדם:
- 28 ויאמר האדם זאת הפעם עצם מעצמי ובשר מבשרי לזאת יקרא אשה כי מאיש לקחה זאת:
- לעל כן יעזב איש את אביו ואת אמו ודבק באשתז 24 והיו לבשר אחר:
- כה ויהיו שניהם ערומים הארם ואשתו ולא יתבששו:

CHAPTER III.

א והנחש היה ערום מכל חית השדה אשר עשה יהוה אלהים ויאמר אל האשה אף כי אמר אלהים לא תאכלו מכל עץ הגן:

- ותאמר האשה אל הנחש מפרי עץ הגן נאכל:
- ומפרי העץ אשר בתוך הגן אמר אלהים לא תאכלו 3 ממנו ולא תגעו בו פן תמתון:
- ויאמר הנחש אל האשה לא מות תמתון:
- כי ידע אלהים כי ביום אכלכם ממנו ונפקחו עיניכם ה והייתם כאלהים ידעי טוב ורע:
- ותרא האשה כי טוב העץ למאכל וכי תאוה הוא 6 לעינים ונחמד העץ להשכיל ותקח מפריו ותאכל ותתן גם לאישה עמה ויאכל:
- ותפקחנה עיני שניהם וידעו כי עירמם הם ויתפרו ז עלה תאנה ויעשו להם חגרת:
- וישמעו את קול יהוה אלהים מתהלך בגן לרוח 8 היום ויתחבא האדם ואשתו מפני יהוה אלהים בתוך עץ הגן:
- ויקרא יהוה אלהים אל הארם ויאמר לו איכה: 9
- ויאמר את קלך שמעתי בגן ואירא כי עירם אנ[°]כי י ואחבא:
- ויאמר מי הגיד לך כי עירם אתה המן העץ אשר 11 צויתיך לבלתי אכל ממנו אכלת:
- ויאמר האדם האשה אשר נתתה עמרי הוא נתנה 12 לי מן העץ ואכל:
- ויאמר יהוה אלהים לאשה מה זאת עשית ותאמר ¹³ האשה הנחש השיאני ואכל:

סלעיל , סלעיל

- 14 ויאמר יהוה אלהים אל הנחש כי עשית זאת ארור אתה מכל הבהמה ומכל חית השרה על גחנך תלך ועפר תאכל כל ימי חייר:
- ^{טי} ואיבה אשית בינך ובין האשה ובין זרעך <mark>ובין</mark> זרעה הוא ישופך ראש ואתה תשופנו עקב:
- 16 אל האשה אמר הרבה ארבה עצבונך והרנך בעצב תלדי בנים ואל אישך תשוקתך והוא ימשל בך:
- 17 ולאדם אמר כי שמעת לקול אשתך ותאכל מן העץ אשר צויתיך לאמר לא תאכל ממנו ארורה האדמה בעבווך בעצבון תאכלנה כל ימי חייך:
- 18 וקוץ ודרדר תצמיח לך ואכלת את עשב השרה:
- 19 בזעת אפיך תאכל לחם ער שובך אל הארמה כי ממנה לקחת כי עפר אתה ואל עפר תשוב:
- י ויקרא האדם שם אשתו חוה כי הוא היתה אם כל חי:
- 21 ויעש יהוה אלהים לארם ולאשתו כתגות עור וילבשם:
- 22 ויאמר יהוה אלהים הן האדם היה כאחר ממנו לרעת טוב ורע ועתה פן ישלח ירו ולקח גם מעץ החיים ואכל וחי לעלם:
- 23 וישלחהו יהוה אלהים מגן ערן לעבר את הארמה אשר לקח משם:
- 24 ויגרש את האדם וישכן מקדם לגן עדן את הכרבים ואת להט החרב המתהפכת לשמר את דרך עץ החיים:

CHAPTER IV.

- והאדם ידע את חוה אשתו ותהר ותלד את קין א ותאמר קניתי איש את יהוה:
- ותסף ללדת את אחיו את הבל ויהי הבל רעה צאן ² וקין היה עבר ארמה:
- ויהי מקץ ימים ויבא קין מפרי האדמה מנחה 3 ליהוה:
- והבל הביא גם הוא מבכרות צאנו ומחלבהן וישע 4 יהוה אל הבל ואל מנחתו:
- ואל קין ואל מנחתו לא שעה ויחר לקין מאד ה ויפלו פניו:
- ויאמר יהוה אל קין למה חרה לך ולמה נפלו 6 פניך:
- הלוא אם תיטיב שאת ואם לא תיטיב לפתח ד חטאת רבץ ואליך תשוקתו ואתה תמשל בו:
- ויאמר קין אל הבל אחיו ויהי בהיותם בשרה 8 ויקם קין אל הבל אחיו ויהרגהו:
- ויאמר יהוה אל קין אי הבל אחיך ויאמר לא 9 ידעתי השמר אחי אנכי:
- י אמר מה עשית קול רמי אחיך צעקים אלי מן י הארמה:
- ועתה ארור אתה מן האדמה אשר פצתה את פיה 11 לקחת את דמי אחיך מירך:
- כי תעבד את הארמה לא תסף תת כחה לך נע ¹² ונד תהיה בארץ:

- ויאמר קין אל יהוה גדול עוני מנשוא: 13
- 14 הן גרשת אתי היום מעל פני הארמה ומפניך אסתר והייתי נע ונד בארץ והיה כל מצאי יהרגני:
- סי ויאמר לו יהוה לכן כל הרג קין שבעתים יקם וישם יהוה לקין אות לבלתי הכות אתו כל מצאו:
- ווצא קין מלפני יהוה וישב בארץ נוד קדמת עדן:
- וידע קין את אשתו ותהר ותלר את חנוך ויהי בנה עיר ויקרא שם העיר כשם בנו חנוך:
- 18 ויולד לחנוך את עירד ועירד ילד את מחויאל ומחייאל ילד את מתושאל ומתושאל ילד את למך:
- 19 ויקח לו למך שתי נשים שם האחת ערה ושם השנית צלה:
- ותלד עדה את יבל הוא היה אבי ישב אהל בומקנה:
- יובל הוא היה אבי כל תפש כנור ועוגב:
- 22 וצלה גם הוא ילדה את תובל קין לטש כל חרש נחשת וברזל ואחות תובל קין נעמה:
 - 123 ויאמר למך לנשיו עדה וצלה שמען קולי נשי למך האזגה אמרתי כי איש הרגתי לפצעי וילד לחברתי:

24 כי שבעתים יקם קין

ולמך שבעים ושבעה:

וידע אדם עוד את אשתו ותלד בן ותקרא את שמו ^{כה.} שת כי שת לי אלהים זרע אחר תחת הבל כי הרגו קין:

ולשת גם הוא ילר כן ויקרא את שמו אנוש אז ²⁶ הוחל לקרא בשם יהוה:

Transliteration of Genesis I.

- B°rē'-šîθ bå-rå' '°lô-hîm* 'ēθ hăš-šå-må-yim w°'ēθ hå-'å'-rĕş.
- W hâ-'â'-rĕş hâ-y θâ(h) θố-hû wâ-vố-hû, w hố-šĕχ 'ăl+p nê θ hôm* w rû(ă)ḥ '•lô-him m ră(ḥ)-ḥế-fĕθ 'ăl+p nê hăm-mâ'-y m.
- 3. Way-yô"-mer '•lô-hîm y•hî+'ôr; * way-hî+ôr.
- 4. Wǎy-yǎr' '°lô-hîm 'ĕ θ +hå-'ôr kî+tôv;* wǎy-yǎv-dēl '°lô-hîm bên hå-'ôr û-vên hǎ(ḥ)-ḥố-šĕ χ .
- Wăy-yǐķ-rå' '°lô-hîm lå-'ôr yôm w°lă(ḥ)-ḥố-šĕχ ķâ'-rå' lâ'-y°lå(h);*
 wăy-hî+'ế-rĕv wăy-hî+vố-ķĕr yôm 'ĕ(ḥ)-ḥåd.
- 6. Wǎy-yô''-měr °lô-hîm, y°hî rå-ķî(ǎ)' b° θ ô χ hǎm-må'-yǐm;* wî-hî mǎv-dîl bên mắ-yǐm lå-må'-yǐm.
- 7. Wăy-yắ-'ăs '•lô-hîm 'ĕ θ +hå-rå-ķî(ă)';† wăy-yăv-dēl bên hăm-mắ-yǐm '•šĕr mǐt-tắ-ḥă θ lầ-râ-ķî(ă)' û-vên hăm-mắ-yǐm '•šĕr mē-'ăl lầ-râ-ķî(ă)';* wăy-hî+ χ ēn.
- 8. Wăy-yik-râ' '*lô-hîm lâ-râ-kî(ă)' šâ-mâ'-yim;* wăy-hî+'é-rĕv wăy-hî+vó-kĕr yôm šē-nî.
- 9. Wăy-yô''-mẽr '°lô-hîm, yǐk-kâ-wû hăm-mắ-yìm mit-tắ-hà θ hãs-så-mắ-yìm 'ẽl+må-kôm 'ẽ(ϕ)-hađ, w° θ -rå-' θ (h) hāy-yāb-bå-så(h);* wāy-hî+xēn.
- 10. Wăy-yik-râ' '°lô-hîm lăy-yăb-bâ-šâ(h) 'é-rēş, û-l°mik-wê hămmã-yim kâ-râ' yăm-mîm;* wăy-yăr' '°lô-hîm kî+tôv.
- 11. Wăy-yô"-měr '°lô-hîm, tăđ-šē' hå-'å'-rĕş dḗ-šĕ', 'ḗ-sĕv măz-rī(ă)' zḗ-rā', 'ēṣ p°rî 'ô-sê(h) p°rî l°mî-nô, '°šĕr zăr-'ô+vô 'ăl+hå-'â'-rĕş;* wăy-hî+xēn.
- 12. Wăt-tô-ṣē' hă-'à'-rĕṣ dé-šĕ, 'é-sĕv măz-rî(ă)' zé-ră' l°mî-né-hû, w°ēṣ 'ô-sê(h)+p°rî '*šĕr zăr-'ô+vô l°mî-né-hû;* wăy-yăr' '°lô-hîm kî+tôv.

223

- 13. Wăy-hî+'é-rĕv wăy-hî+vố-ķĕr yôm š*lî-šî.
- 14. Wăy-yô"-měr '°lô-hîm, y°hî m°'ô-rôθ bĭr-kî(ă)' hăš-šå-mắ-yĭm, l°hăv-dîl bên hăy-yôm û-vên hăl-lâ'-y°lå(h);* w°hå-yû l°'ô-θôθ û-l°mô-'°dîm û-l°yå-mîm w°šå-nîm.
- 15. W°hå-yû lǐm-'ô-rô θ bǐr-kî(ă)' hǎš-šå-mắ-yǐm, l°hå-'îr 'ǎl+hå-'å'-rěṣ;* wǎy-hî+ χ ēn.
- 16. Wăy-yắ-'ās 'elô-hîm 'ĕθ+š'nê hăm-mº'ô-rôŋ hăg-gºdô-lîm,* 'ĕθ +hăm-må-'ôr hăg-gâ-dôl lºmĕm-šĕ-lĕθ hāy-yôm, wº'ĕθ+hām-må-'ôr hāķ-kâ-ţōn lºmĕm-šÉ-lĕθ hăl-lă'-yºlâ(h), wº'ēθ hāk-kô-Xâ-vîm.
- 17. Wăy-yit-tên 'ô- θ âm '°lô-hîm bir-ķî(ă)' hăš-šâ-mâ'-yim,* l°hâ-'îr 'ăl+hâ-'â'-reš[.],
- 18. W'lim-šōl băy-yôm û-văl-lấ-y'lâ(h), û-l'hăv-dîl bên hã-'ôr û-vên hă(ḥ)-ḥố-šêx;* wăy-yăr' ''lô-hîm kî+ṭôv.
- 19. Wăy-hî → 'é-rĕv wăy-hî + vố-kĕr yôm r°vî-'î.
- 20. Wăy-yô"-mer 'elô-hîm, yiš-reşû hăm-mắ-yim šế-reş, nế-feš hày-yâ(h); * we'ôf ye'ô-fef 'ăl+hâ-'â'-reş, 'ăl+penê reķî(ă)' hăš-šâ-mâ'-yim.
- 21. Wăy-yǐv-rå' '°lô-hîm 'ĕŋ+hăt-tăn-nî-nîm hăg-g°dô-lîm,* w°ēŋ kŏl+nḗ-fĕšhă(ḥ)-ḥāy-yå(h) hâ-rô-mḗ-sĕŋ 'ªšĕr šâ-r°ṣũ hăm-mắ-yǐm l°mî-nē-hĕm, w°'ēŋ kŏl-'ôf kâ-nâf l°mî-nḗ-hû; wăy-yăr' '°lô-hîm kî+ţôv.
- 22. Wăy-vå/-rĕX 'ô-θåm '°lô-hîm, lê'-mõr,* p°rû û-r°vû û-mĭl-û 'ĕθ+hăm-mắ-yǐm băy-yăm-mîm, w°hå-'ôf yĭ'-rĕv bå-'å'-rĕş.
- 23. Wäy-hî+'é-rĕv wäy-hî+vố-kĕr yôm ḥ*mî-šî.
- 24. Wăy-yô''-měr '°lô-hîm, tô-ṣē' hå-'â'-rĕṣ nế-fēš ḥăy-yâ(h) l°mî-nâh, b°hē-må(h) wå-rế-měś w°ḥăy-θô+'ế-rĕş l°mî-nâh;* wăy-hî+χēn.
- 25. Wăy-yắ-'ăs 'elô-hîm 'ĕθ+ḥăy-yăθ hâ-'â/-rĕş lemî-nâh, weĕθ+hăb-behē-mâ(h) lemî-nâh, we'ēθ köl+ré-mĕs hâ-'edâ-mâ(h) lemî-né-hû;* wăy-yăr' 'elô-hîm kî+ţôv.

- 26. Wăy-yô"-měr '°lô-hîm, nă'a-sê(h) 'â-dâm b°şăl-mê-nû, kĭd-mû-θê-nû;* w°yĭr-dû vĭd-găθ hày-yâm û-v°'ôf hăs-šâ-mắ-yĭm û-văb-b°hē-mâ(h) û-v°xŏl+hâ-'â'-rĕş, û-v°xŏl+hâ-rê-mĕś hâ-rô-mēś 'ăl+hâ-'â'-rĕs.
- 27. Wăy-yĭv-râ' '°lô-hîm 'ĕθ+hâ-'â-đâm b°ṣăl-mô, b°ṣế-lĕm '°lô-hîm bâ-râ' 'ô-θô;* zâ-xâr θ-n°ṣē-vâ(h) bâ-râ' 'ô-θâm.
- 28. Wăy-vå'-rĕχ 'ô-θåm 'elô-hîm,† wăy-yô''-mĕr lå-hĕm 'elô-hîm, p•rɑ û-r•vu û-mīl-'û 'ĕθ+hå-å'-rĕş w•xĭv-šu'-hå* û-r•du bĭd-ğăθ hǎy-yåm û-v•'ôf hǎš-šå-mắ-yĭm, û-v•xŏl+ḥāy-yå(h) hâ-rô-mḗ-śĕθ 'āl+hâ-'å'-rĕs.
- 29. Wăy-yô''-mĕr '°lô-hîm, hĭn-nē(h) nå-θắt-tî lå-χĕm 'ĕθ+köl+'é-sĕv zô-rē(ă)' zé-rā' '°šĕr 'äl+p°nê χöl+hå-'å'-rĕş, w°'ēθ köl+hå-'ēṣ '°šĕr+bô f°rî+'ēş zô-rē(ă)' zâ'-ră',* lå-χĕm yĭh-yê(h) l°'ŏχ-lå(h).
- 30. $0-1^{\circ}x\delta1+hay-ya\theta$ hâ-'â'-reṣ $0-1^{\circ}x\delta1+'\delta f$ hās-sâ-mắ-yim $0-1^{\circ}x\delta1$ rô-mēs 'āl+hâ-'â'-reṣ 'a'sĕr+bô nế-feš hay-ya(h) 'ĕ $\theta+k\delta1+$ yế-reţ 'ē-sev la' δ X-la(h); * way-hî+ χ ēn.
- 31. Wăy-yăr' '°lô-hîm 'ĕθ+kŏl+'°šĕr 'å-så(h) w°hĭn-nē(h)+ţôv m°'ôd;* wăy-hî+é-rĕv wăy-hî+vố-kĕr yôm hăs-šĭš-šî.



GENESIS V-VIII.

THE HEBREW TEXT.

CHAPTER V.

- אַלְהִים אָבֶּה אָרֶה אָרֶה בְּיוֹם בְּרָא אֱלֹהִים אָלֶה בּרְמְוּת אֵלֹהִים עָשֵׂה אֹתוֹ:
- יַ זָבֶר וּנְקֵבֶה בְּרָאֶם וַיְבֶרֶךְ אֹתָם וַיִּקְרֵא אֶת-שְׁמְםׁ אָדְם יַ זְבֶר וּנְקֵבֶה בְּרָאָם: בִּיוֹם הִבְּרָאָם:
- זְיְחַי אָרָם שְׁלשַים וּמְאַת שָׁנָּה וַיִּוֹלֶּר בִּרְמוּתוֹ בְּצַלְמְוֹ וַיִּקְרֵא אֶת-שָׁמִוֹ שֵׁת:
- לְיְהְיֵיּ וּ יְמֵי אָדָּם אֲחֲבֵיּ הְוֹלִירָוֹ אֶת־שֵׁת שְׁמֹנֶה מֵאְת שְׁמַנֶּה מָאָת שָׁנָה וַיְּוֹלֵר בָנִים וּבָנְוֹת:
- יּ וַיִּהְיוֹ בָּל-יְמֵי אָרָם אֲשֶׁר-הַוֹי הְשַׁע מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וּשְׁלשִים שָׁנָה וַיָּכְּת:
- וְיָחִי־שֵׁת חָמֵשׁ שָׁנְים וּמְאַת שָׁנָה וַיִּוֹלֶד אָת־אֲנְוֹשׁ:
- י וְיָחִי־שֵּׁת אַחֲרֵי הְוֹלִירָוֹ אֶת־אֱנֹוֹשׁ שֲׁבַע שְׁנִים וּשְּׁמֹנְה מֵאִוֹת שָׁנָה וַיִּוֹלֶד בָּנִים וּבָנְוֹת:
- אות שְׁנְהוּ בָּל־יָמִי־שֵׁת שְׁתַּיִם עָשְׂרֵה שְׁנְה וּתְשַׁע מֵאְוֹת שְּׁנָה וַיְמְעֹת:
 - יוְחִי אֶנְוֹשׁ תִשְׁעֵים שָׁנָה וַיִּוֹלֶּה אֶת־קֵינָן: 9
- י וַיְחֵי אָנוֹשׁ אַחֲרֵי הְוֹלִירָוֹ אָת-קִינָּן חֲקֵשׁ עָשְׂרֵה שָׁנָּה וֹיְשְׁכֵּה שָׁנָה שָׁנָה וֹיִוֹלֶר בָּנִים וּבְּנְוֹת:

- וַיְּהְיוֹּ בָּל־יְמֵי אֱנֹוֹשׁ חָמֵשׁ שָׁנִים וּתְשַׁע מֵאָוֹת שָׁנֶח וּוּ וַיָּמָת:
- וּיְתֵי קִיגָן שִׁבְעֵים שָׁנֶָח וַיְוֹלֶּד אֶת-קַהְלַלְאֵל:
- נִיחֵי בִינָּן אַחֲבִיּ הְוֹלִירֵוֹ אֶת-בְּהְבַּלְאֵׁל אַרְבָּעֵים שָׁנָּה 13 וֹשִׁכֹּנֵה מֵאִוֹת שָנָה וַיִּוֹלֵד בָנֵים וֹבָנְוֹת:
- וַיְהְיוּ בָּל-יְבֵי בִינָן עֲשֶׂר שָׁנִים וּרְשַׁע בֵאוֹת שָׁנָח וַיְּכְּת: 14
- וַיְחֵי כַּקָהַלַלְאֵל חָכִישׁ שָׁנִים וְשִׁשֵּׁים שָׁנָה וַיִּוֹלֶּד אֶת-יָבֶר: טּי
- וַיְחַי מַהֲלַלְאֵל אָחֲרֵיּ הְוֹלִירָוֹ אֶת-יֶּבֶר שְׁלֹשֵים שָׁנֶּח 16 וּשְׁמֹנֵה מֵאִוֹת שָׁנָה וַיִּוֹלֶר בָּנֵים וּבָנְוֹת:
- וַיְּהְיוּ בָּל-יְמֵי מַהֲלַלְאֵׁל חָמֵשׁ וְתִשְׁעִיםׁ שָׁנָּה וּשְׁמֹנֶה ¹⁷ מַאִוֹת שָׁנָה וַיָּמָת:
- ַנְיָחִי יֶּלֶרֶד שְׁתַּיִם וְשִׁשֵּׁים שָׁנֶה וּמְאַת שָׁנֶת נַיָּוֹלֶד ¹⁸ אָת-חֵנְוֹךְ:
- ַנְיָחִי-זָּרֶר אַחֲרֵיּ הְוֹלִירָוֹ אֶת-חֲנוֹךְ שְׁמֹנֶה מֵאִוֹת שָׁנֶח 19 נַיִּוֹלֶר בָּנִים וּבָנְוֹת:
- ַנִּיְהְיוּ בָּל־יְמֵי־לֶּרֶד שְׁתַּיִם וְשִׁשִּׁים שָׁנֶּה וּתְשַׁע מֵאוֹת כּ שָׁנֶה וַיָּלָת:
- נְיְחָי חֲנוֹרְ חָמֵשׁ וְשִׁשִּׁים שָׁנֶהְ וַיְּוֹלֶּרְ אֶת-מְתוּשְׁלַח: 21
- וַיִּתְהַלֵּךְ חֲנֹוֹךְ אֶת-קְאֱלֹהִים אֲחֲרֵי הְוֹלִירָוֹ אֶת-מְתוּשֶּׁלַח 22 שִׁלְשׁ מֵאִוֹת שָׁנָה וַיִּוֹלֶר בָנִים וּבְנְוֹת:
- ַנְיָהָי כָּל-יָמֵי חֲגָוֹךְ חָמֵשׁ וְשִׁשִׁיםׁ שָׁנָּה וּשְׁלְשׁ מֵאוֹת ²³ שָׁנָה:

- ניתְהַלֵּךְ הַנִּוֹךְ אֶת-הָאֱלֹהֵים וְאִינֶּנוּ בְּי-לָקָח אֹתוֹ אֱלֹהִים:
- כּה וַיְתַי מֶתוּשֶׁלֵח שֶׁבַע וּשְׁמֹנֵים שָׁנָה וּמְאַת שָׁנֶר אָלֶּד אָת־לָמֶך:
- בּיְחֵי מֶתוּשֶּׁלֵח אַחֲרֵי הְוֹלִירֵוֹ אֶת-לֶּמֶךְ שְׁתַּיִם וּשְׁמוֹנִים שְׁנָח וּשְׁמוֹנִים שֶׁנָח וּשְׁמוֹנִים שֶׁנָח וּשְׁמוֹנִים שֶׁנָח וּשְׁבֵע מַאִוֹת שְׁנֶח וַיִּוֹלֶר בְּנִים יִבְּנְוֹת:
- יין בְּירְיוּ בָּל-יְמֵי מְתוּשֶּׁלֵח הֵשֶׁע וְשִׁשִׁים שְׁנְּח וּתְשַע מֵאות בּי בַּירְיוּ בְּלְבִית מָאות שַנָה וַיַּמָת:
- 28 וַיְחִי-לֶּמֶךְ שְׁתַּיִם וּשְׁמֹנֶים שָׁנֶח וּמְאַת שָׁנֶח וַיָּוֹלֶר בָּן:
- 29 וַיִּקְרֶא אֶת-שֶׁמֶוֹ נָחַ לֵאמֶר זֶּהְ יְנְחֲמֵנוּ מְפְּעֲשֵׁנוּ וּמְעִצְּבְוֹן יַבִּינוּ מִן-הַאַדָּמָה אֲשֵׁר אֵרֶרָה יְהֹנָה:
- ל וַיְחִי-לֶּמֶךְ אֲחֲבֵי הְוֹלִידָוֹ אֶת-נַּחַ חָמֵשׁ וְתִשְׁעִים שְׁנָּה וַחֲמֵשׁ מֵאָת שָׁנָה וַיִּוֹלֶר בָּנִים וּבְנְוֹת:
- זוּ וְיָהִיּ בָּל-יְמֵי-לֶּמֶךְ שֶׁבַע וְשִׁבְעִים שְׁנָּח וּשְׁבַע מֵאִוֹת שָׁנָה וַיָּמָת:
- יוֶהִי-נֹּחַ בֶּן-חֲמִשׁ מֵאוֹת שָׁנֶה וַיָּוֹלֶר נֹחַ אֶת-שֵׁם אֶת-חֲם 32 וִאֵת-יָפָת:

CHAPTER VI.

- אַ נְיְהִיּ כִּי־הַחֵל הָאָרָם לָרָב עַל־פְּנֵי הָאֲדָמֶ<mark>ה וּבָּנְוֹת</mark> יִלְרִוּ לָהֶם:
- יַנְרְאַוּ בְנֵי־הָאֱלְהִים אֶת־בְּנַוֹת הָאָדֶם כִּי טֹבֹת הֻנָּה וַיִּקְּחַוּ לָהֶם נָשִׁים כִּכִּל אֲשֶׁר בָּחָרוּ:

[○] v. 29. חרי טעמי ,והקורא יטעים הגרש קודם התלשא

- וַיַּאמֶר יְהוָּה לְא-יָרוֹן רוּחֵי בְאָרָם לְעֹלֶם בְּשַׁגַם הַוּא בּ בָשֶּׂר וְהָיִוּ יָמָיו מֵאָה וְעָשְׂרִים שָׁנָה:
- הַנְּפַלִּים הָנֵוּ בָאָּבִיץְּ בַּיָּמִים הָהֵם נְנָם אַחֲבִי-בֹּן אֲשֶׁר 4 יָבֹאוּ בְנֵי הָאֱלֹהִים אֶל-בְּנַוֹת הָאָדָם נִיְלְדָוּ לָהֶם הַמָּה הַנִּבֹּרִים אֲשֶׁר מִעוֹלָם אַנְשֵׁי הַשֵּׁם:
- וַיַרָא יְהוֹיָה כִּי רַבֶּה רָעַת הָאָהֶם בָּאָרֶץ וִכְּל־וֹּצֵּר ה מַחְשְׁבַּת לִבּוֹ רֵק רָע כָּל־הַיְוֹם:
- ױַנָהֶם יְהנָּה כְּי־עָשֵׂה אֶת־הָאָרֶם בָּאֶרֶץ נַיְּהְעַצֵּב ⁶ אַל־לִבְּוֹ:
- יַנְאֶמֶר יְהֹוָה אֶמְהֶה אֶת-קְאָרֶם אֲשֶׁר-בָּרָאתוּ מֵעַל פְּנֵי הַאָּבְם אֲשֶׁר-בָּרָאתוּ מֵעַל פְּנֵי הַאָּבְם הַאָּדְכָּה מֵאָרָם עַר-בָהַמֶּה עַר-בֶּמֶשׁ וְעַר-עַוֹף הַשְּׁמֵים בְּי נָחֲמָהִי בִּי עֲשִׂיתִם:

וְנַהַ מֶצָא הַן בְּעִינֵי יְהֹנֶה:

פרשת נחי

אָלֶה הְּוּלְרֵית נְּהַ נָהַ אָישׁ צַבֶּיק הָמֶים הָנֶה בְּּרְרֹתֵיי ° אַלֶּה הְוּלְרֵית נָהַ נָהַ אִישׁ צַבֶּיק הָמֶים הָנֶה בְּּרְרֹתֵיי

נַיִּוֹלֶר נְחַ שְׁלֹשָׁה בָנִיִם אֶת-שֶׁם אֶת-חֶם וְאֶת-יָבְּת:

- וַתִּשָּׁחֵת הָאָרֶץ לִפְנֵי הָאֶלהֵים וַתִּפְּלֵא הָאָרֶץ חָכֶם: 11
- וַיַרֵא אֱלֹהָים אֶת־הָאֶרֶץ וְהִנָּה נִשְּׁחֲתָה כְּי־הִשְׁחַית ¹² כָּל-בָּשֵׂר אֶת-דַּרְכִּוֹ עַל-הָאֶרֶץ:

- וּ נַיּאמֶר אֱלהִׁים לְנֹחַ קַץ כָּל-בָשָׂר בָּא לְפָנַי כִּי-מֶלְאָה האַרץ חָמָס מִפּנִיהֵס וִהנִנִי מַשְׁחִיתָס אֶת-הָאָרֵץ:
- ין עשֵׂה לְךָּ הַבָּת עֲצִי-נְּפֶּר קְנָים תְּצֵשֶׂה אֶת־הַהַּבְּה יִּבְר קָנִים תְּצֵשֶׂה אֶת־הַתּבְּה יִבְּר וְכָפַרָתָּ אֹתֵה מִבַּיִת וִּמְחָוּץ בַּלְּפֵּר:
- יי וְזֶּה אֲשֶׁר הַּנְעַשֶּׂה אֹתֶהּ שְׁלְשׁ מֵאַוֹת אַפָּׂה אָרֶךְּ הַתַּבְּׂה הַמִשִּׁים אַמָּה רָחָבָּׁהּ וּשְׁלשִים אַמֶּה קוֹמָתָהּ:
- ַצַהַרוּ הָּעֻשֶּׁה לַתַּבָּה וְאָל-אַמָּה הְבַלֵּנָה מִלְּמַּעְלָה וּפָּתַח הַתַּבֶּר בְּצַדָּה הָשָּׁים הַעָשֶׂה:
- ז וְאֵנִּי הִנְנִי מַבִּיא אֶת-הַמַּבְּוּל מַׁיִם עַל-הָאֶּהֶץ לְשַׁחֵת כָּל-בָּשָּׁר אֲשֶׁר-בּוֹ רָוּחַ חַוִּּים מִתַּחַת הַשְּׁמֵיִם כְּל אֲשֶׁר-בָּאָרץ יִנְוֶע:
- ¹⁸ וְהַקְּמֹתִי אֶת-בְּרִיתִי אִתְּךְ וּבָאתָּ אֶל-הַתֵּבְּה אַתְּח וּבָנֶיְךְּ וְאִשְׁתְּךָּ וּנְשִׁי-בָנֶיִךְ אִתְּךְ :
- ים ומְבָּל-הָּחַי מִבְּל-בָּשָּׁר שְׁנַיֵם מִבְּל **תָּבִיא אֶל-הַתֵּבְה** לְהַחֲלֵת אִתֶּךְ זָבֵר וּנְכֵבָה יִהְיִי:
- ב מָהָעוֹף לְמִינֵּהוּ וּמִן-הַבְּהַמֶּהֹ לְמִינָּה מִכֶּל הָמֶשׁ הְאַרָּמֶה לְמִינֵהוּ שְׁנַיִם מִכָּל יָבָאוּ אֵלֵיךּ לְהַחֲיִוֹת:
- יוּ וְאָתַה כַּח־לְךָּ מִכָּל-מְאֲכָל אֲשֶׁר יֵאָב<mark>ֹל וְאָסַפְּהָ, אֵלֵיךְ:</mark> וְהִיֵּה לְךָּ וְלָהֶם לְאָכָלֶה:
 - יַעשׁ נְחַ כְּכֹל אֲשֶׁר צְוָה אֹתֶוֹ אֱלֹהֶים כֵּן עָשְׂה: 22

CHAPTER VII.

- וַיַּאֹמֶר יְחֹנָהֹ לְנֵּחַ בְּאֹ־אַתָּה וְכָל־בְּיחָךָ אֶל־הַתַּבֶּה כִּי־ אֹ אְתְךָּ רָאֶיתִי צַדִּיק לְפָנֵי בַדִּוֹר הַזֶּה:
- מְבָּל וּ חַבְּהֵמֶח הַמְּחוֹלָה תְּקַח-לְךֶּ שִׁבְעֵה שִׁבְעָה אַישׁ וְאִשְׁתְּוֹ וּמִן-הַבְּהֵמֶה אֲשֶׁר לָא מְחֹרֶה הָוֹא שְׁנַיִם אִישׁ וָאִשָּׁתְוֹ:
- גַם מֵעָוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם שִּבְעָה שִּבְעָה זָבֵר וּנְקַבֶּה לְחַיּוֹת 3 זַבע עַל-פָּגִי כָל-הָאָרֶץ:
- בּ ۚ לְיָמִים עוֹד שִּבְעָה אֲנֹבִי מַמְמֵיר עַל־הָאָּרֶץ אַרְבָּעֵים בּ ּ לְיָמִים עוֹד שִּבְעָה אֲנֹבִי מַמְמִיר אָת־בָּל־הַיְּקוּם אֲשֶׁר יוֹם וְאַרְבָּאֵים לֻיִּלָה וּמָהִיתִי אָת־בָּל־הַיְּקוּם אֲשֶׁר עָשִׁיתִי מֵעַל פְּנִי הָאֲדָמָה:
- ניַעַשׁ נָׁחַ כָּכָּל אֲשֶׁר-צְנָוָהוּ יְהֹנְֶה:
- יוֹנת בֶּן־שֵׁשׁ מַאָּוֹת שָׁנֶה וְהַמַּבּוּל הָיָּה מֵיִם עַל־הָאָרֶץ: 6
- וַיָּבָא נֹח וּבָנִיו וְאִשְׁתְּוֹ וּנְשֵׁי־בָנְיֵו אָתְּוֹ אֶל־הַתַּבְה מִפְּנֵי זּ מֵי הַמַּבְּוּל:
- מן-הַבְּהֵמֶהֹ הַמְּהוֹרָה וּמָן-הַבְּהַמֶּה אֲשֶׁר אֵינָנֵה מְּהֹרָה ⁸ וּמָן-הָעוֹף וְכָּל אֲשֶׁר-רֹמֵשׁ עַל-הָאַרָמָה:
- שְׁנַיִם שְׁנַיִם בֶּאוּ אֶל-נְחַ אֶל-הַתֵּבֶה זַבֵּר וּנְקַבֵּה בַּאַשֶּׁר 9 צוָה אֱלֹהִים אֶת-לְחַ:
- יָהָי לְשִׁבְעַת הַיָּמֶים וּמֵי הַמַּבוּל הָיָוּ עֵל־הָאָרֶץ:

- 11 בָשְׁנַת שֵשׁ־מֵאַוֹת שָנָה לְחַיֵּי-נֹחַ בַּחֹדֶשׁ הַשִּגִּי בְּשִּבְעָה־ עשֵר ווֹם לַחְדֶשׁ בַּיָּוֹם הַזָּה נִבְקְעוֹ כָּל־מַעְיְנוֹת הְהָוֹם רַבָּה וַאַרִּלֹת הַשָּׁמַיִם נִפָּהָחוּ:
 - יוֹם וְאַרְבָּעִים לְיְלָה: 12 הַּאֶבֶין אַרְבָּעֵים יוֹם וְאַרְבָּעִים לְיְלָה:
- וּ בְּעֶגֶם הַיָּוֹם הַזֶּה בָּא נֹחַ וְשִׁם-וְחָם נָיֶבֶּת בְּנֵי-גְֹחַ וְאֵשֶׁת נֹשֵי-בָנָיֵו אָהָם אֵל-הַתֵּבָה:
- יב בֿפֶּה וְכָל־הַחַיָּה לְמִינָּהּ וְכָל־תַּבְּהֵמָהּ לְמִינָּהּ וְכָל־תַּבְּהַמָּהּ לְמִינָּהּ וְכָל־תַּמֶשׁ הָרֹמָשׁ עַל־הָאָרֶץ לְמִינֵחוּ וְכָל־הָעֵוֹף לְמִינֵּחוּ כְּלֹ צִפְּוֹר כָּל־כָּגָף:
- יי וַיָּבְאוֹ אֶל־נְחַ אֶל־תַתְּבֶּח שְׁנַיִם שְׁנַּיִם מְכָּל־תַבְּשְׁ<mark>ר</mark> אַשִּר-בְּוֹ רִוּחַ חַוְיִים:
- וֹהַבָּאִים זָבָר וּנְקַבֶּח מִכָּל־בָּשֶׂר בָּאוּ בַאֲשֶׁר צִּנָּח אֹתְוֹ 16 אֱלֹהֵים וַיִּסְנְּר יְהוָה בַּעַרוֹ :
- יוֹם עַל־הָאָרֶץ וַיִּרְבָּוּ הַמַּבְּוּל אַרְבָּעִים יְוֹם עַל־הָאָרֶץ וַיִּרְבָּוּ הַמַּיִם וַיִּשְׂאוֹּ אַר אָת־הַתָּבָּה וַתָּרָם מֵעַל הָאָרִץ:
- ¹⁸ וַיִּגְבֶּרְוּ הַמֵּיִם וַיִּרְבָּוּ מְאָד עַל־הָאָרֶץ וַתְּלֶךְ הַתֵּבֶה עַל־ פָּנֵי הַמָּיִם :
- ין הַמַּיִם גְבְרֶוּ מְאָר מָאָר עַל-הָאָרֶץ וַיְכָסוּ כָּל-הֶהְרִים יַּ הַגְּבֹהִים אֲשֵׁר-תַּחַת כָּל-הַשָּׁמֵיִם:
- בַּבְרוּ הַמֶּיִם נַיְבָסְוּ הָהָרִים:
- יַנְגַוַע בָּל־בָּשֵּׁר וּ הְרֹמֵשׁ עַל־הָאָנֶץ בָּעַוֹף וּבַבְּהֵמֶה בּ וּבַחַיָּה וּבְכָל־הַשֶּׁרֶץ הַשֹּׁרֵץ עַל־הָאָרֶץ וְכָל הָאָרֶם:

- בּל אֲשֶׁר נִשְׁמַת-רוּחַ חַיִּים בְּאַפִּיו מִכֶּל אֲשֶׁר בָּחְרָבֶה ²² מֵתוּ:
- 23 אָת־כָּל־הַיְקָוּם וּ אֲשֶׁר וּ עַל־פְּנֵי הָאָדָטָּה מֵאָדֶם ער־בְּהֵטָה עַר־רֶמֶשׁ וְעַר-עַוֹף הַשְּׁמֵים וַיִּפְּחָוּ מִן-הָאָרֶץ עַר־בְּהֵמָה עַר-רֶמֶשׁ וְעַר-עַוֹף הַשְּׁמֵים וַיִּפְחָוּ מִן-הָאֶרֶץ וַיִּשְׁאֶר אַךּ-נָחַ וַאֲשֶׁר אִתְּוֹ בַּתֵּבָה:
 - יוֹגְבְּרוּ הַמַּיִם עַל־הָאָבֶץ הֲמִשִּׁים וּמְאַת יְוֹם:

CHAPTER VIII.

- נֵיזְּכֵּר אֱלהִים אֶת-נֶּחַ וְאֶת כָּל-הַחַיָּה וְאֶת-כָּל-הַבְּהֵלֶּה ״ אֲשֶׁר אִתְוֹ בַּתַּבֶּה וַיְּעַבֵּר אֱלהִים רוּחַ עַל-הָאָרֶץ וַיָּשְׂכּוּ הַפֵּיִם :
- ַנִיסְכְרוֹּ מַעְיְנַת תְּהֹוֹם וַאֲרֶבְּת הַשָּׁמֵיִם וַיִּכְּלֵא הַגָּשֶׁם ² מן-הַשָּׁמֵיִם:
- נַיָּשֶׁבוּ הַמַּיִם מֵעַל הָאָרֶץ הָלַוֹךְ נָשֻוֹב וַיַּחְסְרָוּ הַמַּׂיִם נּיָּ מִקְצֵּׂה חֲמִשִּׁים וּמְאַת יְוֹם:
- ַנְהָנָח הַמֵּבָה בַּחַׂרֶש הַשְּׁבִיעִׁי בְּשִּׁבְעָה־עָשֶׂר יְוֹם לַחֲׂרֶשׁ עַל הָרֵי אֵרָרָט:
- יְהַפַּׂיִם הָיוֹּ הָלַוֹּךְ וְחָסׂוֹר עֻר הַתַּוֹרֶשׁ הְעַשִּׁירִיּ בְּעֲשִׂירִיּ הּ בָּאָחֵר לַהְּרֵשׁ נִרְאִוּ רָאשִׁי הֶהָרִים:
- וַיְהָּי מָקֵץ אַרְבָּעֵים יֲוֹם נִיפְּתַּח נֹחַ אֶת-חַלּוֹן הַתָּבֶה ⁶ אַשֶּׁר עָשָׂה:

- י וַיְשַׁלֵּח אָת־הָעֹרֶב וַיִּצֵא יָצוֹא נְשׁוֹב עַר־יְבְשֶׁת הַמַּיִם מַעַל הַאָר"ן:
- ַוְיְשַׁלֵּח אֶת-הַיּוֹגָה מֶאָתְוֹ לְרְאוֹתֹ הֲקַלוּ הַפַּיִם מַעַל פְּגֵי הַאַרָמָה :
- ין לא־מֶצְאָה הַיוֹנָה מָנוֹחַ לְכַף-הַגְּלָה וַתְּשָׁב אֵלְיוֹ אָל־ הַתַּבְּה בִּי-מֵים עַל-פְנֵי כָל-הָאֶרֶץ וַיִּשְׁלַח יָרוֹ וַיִּקְּחֶׁהְ וַיָּבֵא אֹתָה אֵלָיו אֶל-הַתַּבְה:
- י ניָהֶל עוֹר שִּבְעַת יָמֶים אֲהֵרֶים נַיָּסֶף שַׁלֵּח אֶת־הַיּוֹנֶה מִן-הַתָּבָה:
- יונה לְעֵת עֶּרֶב וְהִנָּה עֲלֵה־זַיֶּת טְבֶף בְּפֵּיהְ וַ הַבָּא אֵלֵיו הַיּוֹנָה לְעֵת עֶּרֶב וְהִנָּה עֲלֵה־זַיֶּת טְבֵף בְּפֵּיה וַיַּרַע נַחַ כִּי-קַלּוּ הַמַּיִם מֵעַל הָאָרֶץ:
- יַם עור שִבְעַת יָמֶים אֲחֵרֶים וַיְשַׁלַּחֹ אֶת־הַיּוֹנְּה וְלֹא־ בַּיַּחֶלְי עוֹר : יָסַפָּה שִׁוּב-אֵלָיו עוֹר :
- 15 זְיָהִי בָאַהַּת וְשְש-מִאוֹת שָנָה בֶּרְאשוֹן בְּאָחֵר לַחְׁבֶשׁ חַרְבָוּ הַמָּיִם מַעַל הָאָרִץ וַיָּסַר נֹחַ אָת-מִכְּמַה הַתּבְּה וַיַּרִא וִהְנָה חָרְבִוּ פָּנִי הָאַרָּמָה:
- וּבַהֹּרֶשׁ הַשֵּׁנִּי בְּשִּבְעֲה וְעֶשְׂרֵים יְוֹם לַתְּדֶׁרִשׁ יָבְשְׁה הָאָרֵץ:
 - פו נַיַרַבֶּר אֱלֹהָים אֶל־לָחַ לֵאקֹר:
 - צא מן-הַתַּבֶה אַהֶּה וְאִשְּׁתְּךָּ וּכְגֵיִךּ וּנְשִׁי־בָגֵיךָ אִתְּךְ:

בָּל־הַחַיָּה אֲשֶׁר־אִתְּךְ מִכָּל־בָּשָּׁר בָּעֲוֹף וּבַבְּהֵמֶה וּבְכָּל־ זו הָרֵמֶשׁ הָרֹמֵשׁ עַל־הָאָרֶץ הַוֹּצֵא אִתֵּךְ וְשֶׁרְצַוּ בָאָּרֶץ וּפָרוּ וָרָבִוּ עַל־הָאָרֵץ:

ניָצֵא־גָֹחַ וּבָנֶיו וְאִשְׁתְּוֹ וּנְשֵׁי־בָנֶיו אָתְוֹ:

נּל־הַחַיָּה בָּל־הָהֶמֶשׁ וְכָל־הָעוֹף כְּל רוֹמֵשׁ עַל־הָאֶבֶץ 19 לְמִשְׁפִּחָתִיהֵם יָצָאִוּ מִן־הַתֵּבָה:

נֵיבֶן נֶתַ מִזְבֶחַ לַיְהוָתָ נַיִּקֵּח מִכְּל ו הַבְּהֵמֵה הַשְּּהֹרָה י וּמִכֹּל הָעֵוֹף הַשָּׁהוֹר נַיַּעַל עֹלָת בַּמִּזְבֵּחַ:

נְיָרֵח יְהנָה אֶת-רֵיחַ הַנִּיחֹתַ נִיּאכֶר יְהנָה אֶל-לְבּוֹ לָא 12 אֹסְף לְקַלֵּל עֻוֹר אֶת-הָאַרָמָה בְּעַבָּוּר הָאָרָם בִּי יַצֵּר אַכְּר הָאָרָם בִּי יַצֵּר לָבְלָּל עָוֹר אֶת-הָאַרָמָה נְעַבְּוּר הְאָרָם בְע מִנְּעָרֵיו וְלָא־אֹסְף עֶוֹר לְהַכְּוֹת אֶת-בְעַשִּׁיתִי:
בָּל-חַי בַּאַשֵּׁר עָשִיתִי:

ער כָּל־יְמֵי הָאֶבֶץ זָּבֵע וְּקְצִיר וְלֹּר וָחֹם וְקַיִץ וָחֶבֶף 22 וָיוֹם וָלַיְלָה לָא יִשְׁבְּתוּ:

ס v. 17. יף אצאָ קי

VOCABULARIES.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE VOCABULARIES.

act., active.

adv., adverb.

c., common.

cf., compare.

conj., conjunctive.

convers., conversive.

const., construct,

dem., demonstrative.

f., feminine.

Hĭf., Hĭf'il.

Hǐθp., Hǐθpă'ēl.

Impf., Imperfect

Imv., Imperative.

Inf., Infinitive.

interrog., interrogative.

lary. laryngeal,

m., masculine.

n., noun.

Nif., Nif'al.

Part., Participle.

Perf., Perfect.

pers., personal.

prep., preposition,

pr. n., proper noun.

pron., pronoun.

sg., singular.

suf., suffix.

In the Hebrew-English Vocabulary the numeral immediately following the Hebrew word indicates the number of times it occurs in the Old Testament.

In the English-Hebrew Vocabulary the numeral immediately following each word indicates the number of the corresponding Hebrew word in the Hebrew-English Vocabulary.

HEBREW-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

OF

GENESIS I-VIII.

- 1. つき [1155*] ('åv), (const. 'ユニュー') m., father.
- 2. [266] ('évěn), f., stone.
- 3. ¬№ [2] ('ēd), m., mist, vapor.
- 4. 口穴 [560] ('ådåm), m., man; cf. じい・
- 5. אָרֶמָה [225] (*dåmå(h)), (const. אַרְמָה f., ground, earth.
- 6. 578 [350] ('ōhĕl), m., tent.
- 7. אָרָ [102] ('ôr), be light, shine, ('בּ Lary.). Hǐf., give light. Inf. with prep., לְּהָאִיר, i. 15, 17, &c.
- 8. 718 [120] ('ôr), m., light.
- 9. Γίκ [76] ('ôθ), f., sign, pl.
- 10. ('åz), adv., then.
- 11. [42] ('åzăn), Kăl not

- used. ('5 Lary.), Hif., listen, give ear, Imv. 2d pl.
- 13. חֹחֹאָ [113] (ʾåḥôθ),
 (const. חֹוֹחֻאֵׁ) f., sister.
- 14. אָרָ [1000] ('ë́(ḥ)ḥåd), m., one, f. const. אָרָאָ, iv. 19.
- 15. בְּחֵר [180] ('ă(ḥ)ḥēr), (const. אַחַר) m., another, pl. אַחרים
- 16. אָתַר [770] ('ă(ḥ)ḥăr), prep. after, pl. only in const.
- 17. 'אַ' ('ay), (const. 'אַ') interrog. adv. where? אַיָּבָּר where art thou! iii. 9.
- 18. אֵיכָה [5] ('ēvå(h)), (const. מֻיבָּה) f., enmity.

^{*}The figures in square brackets indicate the number of times the word appears in the Old Testament.

- 19. אָין ('ayı̆n), nothing, there is not, const. אָין, with m. suf., y. 24.
- 20. אָישׁ [1700] ('îš), m., man, cf. בּאָרָם
- 21. 🤼 ('ăχ), surely, only.
- 22. אָבֶל (ʾâxăl), eat, devour, (צְּ״פׁ), Impf. וַיּאָבֶל יוֹוֹ, iii. 6, בֹאָבֵל, iii. ², Nĭf. Impf. אָבֶל, vi. 21.
- 23. אָבֶלָה [18] ('ŏxlå(h)), f., food.
- 24. אָל ('ĕl), prep. unto, with suf., 'M', unto me.
- 25. ('éllê(h)), pron. these,
- 26. אַלְהִים [2500] ('elôhîm), pl. m., God (sing. אֵלוֹתָּ used in poetry).
- 27. Dig [220] ('ēm), f., mother, with m. suf. 128.
- 28. 🗅 🌣 ('ĭm), conj. if.
- 29. אָבֶּי [240] ('ămmå(h)), f., cubit.
- 30. אָמָר [5026] ('âmăr), say, (אַ"בּ). Inf. const. אָמָר (אַמֹר לְ with לְאַמֹר לְ

- 22, v. 29. Impf. with Waw convers., אַנְיאָטֶר, i. 3, 6, &c., אָנָיאָטָר, iii. 2, 13, &c.
- 31. אָמֶרָה [35] ('ĭmrå(h)), (const. אָמְרַה) f., utterance, song, iv. 23.
- 32. **Vilik** ('enôš), pr. n. *Enosh*, (man).
- 33. 'X' ('ånôxî), pers. pron.
 I.
- 34. ¬DN [214] ('åsăf), gather,
 ('Đ Lary.), ¬PDN, vi.
 21.
- 35. אָר [282] ('ăf), m., nose, anger, pl. with prep. and suf. באַפוּנוֹ, Dual בּאָפּנוֹן.
- 36. A ('ăf), conj. yea more, but even, A is it true that? iii. 1.
- 37. אֶרֶבֶּה ('arŭbbå(h)), f., lattice, window, pl. אַרָבּה
- 38. אַרְבַּע [320] ('ărbă'), (m. הַבְּעָה) f., four, ord.
- 39. [96] ('ōrĕx), m., length.
- 40. كِيْرِ [2000] ('érĕṣ), f., earth.

- 41. מְלֵילָ [57] ('arăr), curse, ('D Lary. and """""""""), Pass. part. אָר, iii. 14, iv. 11. Př'el, מְלֵּיל, with fem. suf. אָרָר, v. 29.
- 42. מְרֶלְהָי (ʾararat), pr. n.
- 43. אָשָׁאָ [470], ('ĭššå(h)), (const. אָשֶׁאָ) woman, with suf. אָשָׁאָ, vii. 2, pl. בְּשֵׁי, const. נְשֵׁי, vi. 18.
- 44. Từ ('ašěr), rel. particle who, which.
- 45. Τὰ ('ēθ), particle placed before definite accusative; before Mǎkkēf, ΤΤὰ, with suf. ἸΤὰ, ΔΤὰ, i. 27, 28.
- 46. ΓΝ ('ēθ), prep. with.
- 47. אָרָה ('ăttå(h)), personal pron. thou.
- 48. (b), prep. in, on, among.
- 49. בְּרֹ [11] (băd), m., separation, לְבֹרָן, to his separation=alone, ii. 18.
- 50. בְּרֵל [42] (båđăl), Ķăl not used. Hĭf. separate, divide; Impf. with Wåw con-

- versive וְיבֵרֶל, i. 4, 7, &c., Part. מִבְּרִיל, dividing, i. 6.
- 51. בְּרַלֵּח [2] (bºđốlăḥ), bdellium, ii. 12.
- 52. [3] (bōhû), m., emptiness.
- 53. コウコラ [300] (b hēmå(h)), f., beast, dumb brute. Cattle
- 54. אוֹם [2619] (bô'), go in, come. Kăl Perf. אָם, vi. 16. Hĭf. Perf. אַבְּרָא, vi. bring, iv. 4. Impf. with Wåw convers. אָנָיבָא, ii. 19, iv. 3.
- 55. ซ่าว [109] (bôš), be ashamed, Hiθpôlēl Impf.
- 56. הַקְרָ [102] (båhăr), choose, ('y Lary.).
- 57. בין [168] (bên), (interval)
 prep. between, for ... בין, occurs בין... ל
- 58. בֵּיָת [2100] (bắyἴθ), (const. מַּיֹת) m., house, household, with suf. בִּיתְ, vii. 1, pl. בַּיִת, (bâtîm).

- 59. בּכֹרוֹרָה [120] (bºxôrå(h)), f., first-born, pl. בֿכרוֹרָה
- 60. בלהו (bilti), adv. of negation, lest, not, that not, iii. 11.
- 61. [4500] (bēn), m., son.
- 62. בְּנֶהְ [380] (bånå(h)), build, (מֹ"הְ), Impf. with Wåw convers. בְּנָהְן, ii. 22. Part. בֹּנָהְן, iv. 17.
- 63. בְעַבוּרְ (ba-vûr), prep. for, in behalf of, comp. of and אָבָר from עבר, pass over.
- 64. קֿעָק (b°ăd), prep. behind, after, with suf. מָלָב, after him, vii. 16.
- 65. "[51] (båkå'), cleave, divide, (') Lary.) Nif. be broken up, vii. 11.
- 66. בְּלֶבוֹ [210] (bốkĕr), m., morning, dawn.
- 67. אֶרֶהְ [53] (bårå'), form, create, (אָר'), Impf. with Wåw convers.
- 68. בַּרְיֶלֶל [73] (bărzĕl), m., iron.
- 69. בְּרִית [280] (b rtθ), f., cov-

- enant, 'בְקים ב', establish a covenant.
- 70. אָרָ [413] (bårăx), Přiel אָרָב, bless, Impf. with Wåw convers. אָרָן, i. 22, v. 2.
- 71. \(\frac{1}{2}\) [270] (båśår), m., flesh.
- 72. Δ⊇ [400] (băθ), f., daughter.
- 73. בְּבֹהַ [35] (gåvô(ă)h), adj. high, pl. הֹבְהִים
- 74. 7121 [150] (gǐbbôr), m., hero, man of valor.
- 75. [23] (gåvăr), be strong, be mighty. (Cf. 712).)
- 76. 517] [330] (gåđôl), m., great, elder.
- 77. אָרָן [24] (gåwă'), die, expire ('לְּ') Lary.). Impf. עונע, vi. 17.
- 78. [2] (gåḥôn), m., belly. 可证,iii. 14.
- 79. לְיֹחוֹן (gîḥôn), pr. n. Gihon.
- 80. 🗀 (găm), conj. also, 🗀 🚉 • 🗀 🚉, both . . . and.
- 81. [3] (găn), c. or f. garden, park.

- 82. [1] (göfĕr), m., pitch, pitch-wood.
- 83. מֶלְן [47] (gårăš), drive, cast out. Př'ēl, מָלֵן expel, iv. 14. Impf. with Wåw convers. מֵלֶן iii. 24.
- 84. Dựj [35] (géšĕm), m., gushing rain, heavy shower.
- 85. בְּלֵק [54] (dåvăķ), cleave, adhere, ii. 24.
- 86. דְּנָה [33] (dåǧå(h)), (or תָּה m.) f., fish, const. ת., i. 26, 28.
- 87. דְּבָן , דְּבֹן (dûn or dånăn), rule (?). Impf. יִרוֹן, vi. 3.
- 88. [170] (dôr), m., age, generation, pl. îm and ô θ .
- 89. בְּק [360] (dåm), m., blood, pl. קְּמִים, const. קָּמִים, iv. 10.
- 90. [25] (d°mûθ), f., likeness, image.
- 91. אַרְרָּדָר [2] (dărdăr), m., thorny plant, thistle, iii. 18.
- 92. [690] (dḗrĕx), c. way, journey.

- 93. ペヴラ [2] (dåšå'), sprout. (ペット), Hǐf. Impf. ペヴァウ, i. 11.
- 94. Krij [14] (déšě'), m., tender grass.
- 95. ·☐ (hă), Article, the, other forms are: ☐, ☐, ☐.
- 96. (h.), Interrog. particle, same as Latin ne, other forms: 7, 7.
- 97. ۾ (hếvěl), m., pr. n. Abel.
- 98. 🔌 (hû'), pers. pron. he.
- 99. הְיָהְ (håyå(h)), be, happen, come to pass, (מ"ל), הֹרָהְ, i. 2, וְהָיוֹן, i. 14, 15, Inf. const. הִיָּהְ with and suf. בְּרִיוֹּרְהָ i. 29, הִיְהָי, i. 29, הִיְהָי, i. 29, הִיְהָי, i. 3, 6, with Wåw conjunctive וְהִי, i. 6, with Wåw convers. וְיִהְי i. 3, 5, &c. 100. הַרָּבָּרְ [526] (hålăx), go,
- 100. קלָן [526] (håläx), go, Part. act. קלָן, ii. 14, Hĭθ. walk, go about, Impf. with Wåw convers.

- 101. הְרָ, הֹבֶה (hēn, hǐnnē(h)), adv. behold, lo!
- 102. אָרָה (hếnnå(h)), pers. pron. f., they.
- 103. הְפַּהְ [95] (håfăx), turn, change into, ('D Lary.).

 Hǐθpă'ēl Part. אַרְהָשָּׁהְ נְיוֹוֹ, 24.
- 104. הרים [560] (hăr), m., mountain, pl. הרים
- 105. הְרֵג [170] (håråğ), kill, slay, ('בּרָג Lary.), iv. 23. Impf. with suf. יְרָרְגָנִי iv. 14, with Wåw convers.
- 106. בייר [43] (hårå(h)), conceive, ('בּ Lary. and מְּבֶּר, with Wåw convers. מְבֶּר, iv. 1, 17, &c.
- 107. בְּרוֹן [2] (hērôn), m., conception.
- 108. \(\bigcap\) (w*), conj. and, other forms \(\bigcap\), \(\bigcap\), \(\bigcap\), \(\bigcap\), \(\bigcap\), \(\bigcap\), \(\bigcap\), \(\bigcap\) depending on tone and following vowel.
- 109. תְּלָ [13] (zê(h)), dem. pron. m., this, f. אָלוֹ, cf. מַלָּאָר.

- 110. בְּיָרָ [368] (zåhåv), m., gold.
- 111. [38] (zắyἴθ), m., olivetree.
- 112. בוֹני (zâxăr), remember.
- 113. כְּלֵבֶוֹ [82] (zåxår), m., male.
- 114. וְעָה [1] (zēʾå(h)), f., sweat, const. וְעָה, iii. 19.
- 115. עַרָן [55] (zåră'), sow, (ל')

 Lary.). Part. בְּרָן i, i. 11,

 Hĭf. yield seed, Part.

 עַרִוּרִיעַ, i. 11, 12.
- 116. יוֹרָע [220] (zeră'), m., seed, in pause, וְרַע , i. 29, seedtime, viii. 22.
- 117. אֶבֶה [33] (håvå'), Käl not used. ('ם Lary. and א"). Hĭθ. hide oneself, Impf. with Wåw convers.
- 118. הַבּוֹרָה [29](ḥăbbûrå(h,)) f., bruise, wound, with suf., בַרָרָג, iv. 23.
- 119. הְנוֹרָה [6] (h·ǧôrå(h)), f., girdle.
- 120. ḥǐddekel), pr. n.
 Hiddekel, Tigris.

- 121. "[300] (hốđěš), m., new moon, month.
- 122. אָרָה (ḥawwa(h)), f., pr. n. Eve.
- 123. קול [64] (ḥûl) and קול (ḥîl), be pained, wait, ('בּינָר and אַ"ע'), Kăl Impf. 3 m. s. with Wâw convers. לְיָהֶל, viii. 10.
- 124. אָרָן [172] (hûs), m., outside, street, אָרָבְיָת מְתוּץ, from within, from without, vi. 14.
- 125. ΓΝΌΠ [125] (ḥǎṭṭå'θ), f., sin.
- 126. הַל [500] (hay), m., life, pl. סְלֵיכוּ
- 127. תְּיָהָ [264] (haya(h)), live,
 ('D Lary. and תְּיֹלָה), Inf.
 תְיִּהְ, Impf. יְהָיִה, Jussive יְהָי, with Waw convers. יְהָי, v. 6, 9.
- 128. תְּיָה [500] (hayya(h)), f., living creature, beast, const. תְיָה, i. 24.
- 129. קֿיַני (ḥâyăy), live, ('Đ Lary. and y"y), קֿיַר, iii. 22, v. 5.

- 130. [90] (hélĕv), m., fat, fatness.
- 131. [31] (hăllôn), c., hole, window.
- 132. בְּלֵל [139] (ḥålăl), loose, set free, ('בַּן Lary. and y"y), Hĭf. בחרל, begin, vi. 1, Hŏf. בחרל, it was begun, iv. 26.
- 134. 🗖 [14] (hōm), m., heat.
- 135. אָרָן [20] (ḥâmăđ,) desire, ('Đ Lary.), Nǐf. part. אָרָן, iii. 6.
- 136. Dạṇ [60] (hāmās), m., violence.
- 137. תְּמֵשׁ [166] (ḥâmēš), f., five, ordinal הָמִישׁי, fifth.
- 138. [69] (hēn), m., favor, grace.
- 139. [8] (ḥanôx), pr. n.

 Enoch.
- 141. בְּרֵבֶ [40] (ḥårēv), dry up, ('Đ Lary., mid. e).

- 142. מֶּלֶבֶּב [400] (ḥḗrĕv), f., sword.
- 143. הֶרֶכֶּה [8] (ḥåråvå(h)), f., dryness, dry land.
- 144. אָרָהְ [92] (ḥârå(h)), burn, glow (with anger), ('בּ Lary. and אָרֹ"). Impf. with Wåw convers. אָרָהָן, iv. 5.
- 145. אָרֶךְ [7] (hō'rĕf), m., winter.
- 146. מְרֵישׁ [1] (ḥôrēš), m., tool, cutting instrument, iv. 22.
- 147. [78] (ḥō'šĕx), m., darkness.
- 148. אַ מָּהוֹף [92] (ṭåhôr), adj., clean, f. מהוֹרה, vii. 2.
- 149. [550] (tôv), m., good.
- 150. Data (térém), adv. not yet, before.
- 151. אָרָטָ [1] (tåråf), adj. fresh, newly plucked.
- 152. לְבָל (yåvål), pr. n. *Jabal*.
- 153. יְבֵשׁ [60] (yåvēš), be dried up. Kăl Inf. const. רוב ייביער, viii. 7, (י"ב).
- 154. וְבֶּנְשָׁהְ [14] (yǎbbåšå(h)), f., dry land.

- 155. 7 [1580] (yåð), f., hand.
- 156. יַרַע [1045] (yada`), know, (אָרָם and ל' Lary.), Inf. const. אַדָּעָר
- 158. 'וְּבֵל (yûvăl), pr. n. Jubal.
- 159. מוֹם [2250] (yôm), day, pl. יוֹם, const. ימִים.
- 160. אורה [33] (yônå(h)), f., dove.
- 160a. אָרָן [35] (yåhăl) wait, not used in Kăl. Nĭf. Impf. with Wåw convers.
- 161. מְשֵׁב [23] (yâṭăv), be good, (יִמֶּר בׁ, Hif. Impf. יֵימֶר בֹּ, iv. 7.
- 162. ילֵך [490] (yalad), bear, bring forth, (ז"ם), Inf. const. אַלֶּרָת, with ילֵּרָת, iv. 2, Impf. ילֵרָת, iv. 1, 17, &c., Nif. be born, Impf. יוֹלָרְר, iv. 18, Hif. beget, יוֹלָר, v. 4, 7, &c., Impf. יוֹלָר, riږֹרָר, iv. 18, Hif. beget, יוֹלָרְר, v.

- with Waw convers. זְיוֹלָך, v. 3, 7, &c.
- 163. 757 [88] (yĕlĕd), m., child.
- 164. בְּיָ [380] (yâm), m., sea, pl. פונים
- 165. אָםְיָ [210] (yåsăf), add, (אָרָסִיף), Hif. Impf. אָיוֹסִיף, with Wåw convers. אָנְסָרָן, iv. 2.
- 166. מְבֶּי, [11] (yḗfĕθ), pr. n. Japheth.
- 167. אָצֶי, [1075] (yåṣå'), go out, (אָרָ בַּ and אָרִי). Impf. with Wåw convers. אָרָיָצָא, iv. 16. Hif. bring out. Impf. אַרָּי, 3d f. with Wåw convers. אָרָיָאָא, i. 12.
- 168. יַצֵּר [62] (yåṣăr), form, (מְ"בַּ), Impf. with Wåw convers. נְיִנצָר, ii. 7.
- 169. אָבֶּי [9] (yḗṣĕr), m., form, imagination.
- 170. יְקְנְּם [2] (y kâm), m., what exists, living being, (root בּוֹסְלָּה).
- 171. אָרָרָ [315] (yårē'), fear, (מְ"בָׁ), and אַ"וֹ). Impf.

- ייְרָא, 1st sing. with Waw convers. איירא, iii. 10.
- 172. יוֶרְ (yḗrĕd), (in pause יוֶרְר), m., pr. n. Jared.
- 173. الْرُحْرِ [6] (yérěk), m., greenness.
- 175. אָיָי [16] (yåšēn), sleep, (אָיָי (מ״ן), with Waw convers. וְיִישׁן, ii. 21.
- 176. 3 (k*), prep. as, like.
- 177. בְּבְשׁ [15] (kåvăš), tread upon, subdue, Imv. with fem. suf. בְבִשׁׁ , i. 28.
- 178. בּוֹכֶב [36] (kôxåv), (const. בּוֹכֶב (m.; star, pl. בּוֹכִבים.
- 179. [120] (kô(ă)ḥ), m., strength, might.
- 180. الله (kî), conj. that, for.
- 181. 50 (kōl), m., totality, all, every, with Măkkēf 50

- 183. בְּלֶבְ [206] (kålå(h)), be ended. (ק"ל)), Pi'ēl, complete, finish, Impf. יְבַלֶּלְּה, with Wåw convers. יְנַבֶּלְּה, ii. 2. Pŭ'al Impf. with Wåw convers. יְנִבְלֶּלְּה, iii. 1.
- 184. אָב (kēn), adv. so, thus, אָב (therefore, on account of this, ii. 24, לֶבֶן, therefore.
- 185. [42] (kĭnnôr), m., harp, lyre.
- 186. キュラ [110] (kånåf), (const. カュラ) f., wing.
- 187.
 [149] (kåså(h)),

 cover, Pŭ. be covered, vii.

 19, (¬").
- 189. הַבָּר [100] (kåfăr), cover (with pitch), vi. 14.
- 190. בְּרוֹב [90] (kerûv), m., cherub, pl. ברוֹבים.
- 191. [28] (k•θὁněθ), f., coat, tunic.

- 192. (le) prep. to, for.
- 193. 🔥 (lô'), adv. not, no.
- 194. [620] (lev), m., heart, with 3d m. suf. 125.
- 195. לֶבְיׁלֵי [116] (låvăš), put on (clothes), Hif. clothe (another). Impf. with Wåw convers. וְיִלְבִּיֹשִׁם,
- 196. מְלֵהֵים [1] (lắhặt), m., flame, glittering blade (of a sword), iii. 24.
- 197. [300] (lếḥĕm), c., food, bread.
- 198. كُوْنِ [5] (lāṭāš), hammer, forge, Part. act. كُوْنِ , iv. 22.
- 199. לֵלֵל [224] (lấyĭl), usually מֹלֶלֶה with Hē of acc., m., night.
- 200. לְמָה (lấmmå(h)), adv. why? (בה, ל).
- 201. The client (lemex), pr. n. Lamech.
- 202. לְקָה [966] (låkah), take, (ל) Lary.), Inf. const. חַרָּר, with

Wåw convers. רְּלָקׁוֹ, ii. 15, iv. 19. Pǔ'ăl, be taken,

- 203. אָרְ [286] (me'ôd), adv. very.
- 204. מְאָה [600] (mē'å(h)), (const. אָר hundred.
- 205. אָרְאָרָ [19] (må'ôr), (const. אָרְאָרָ) m., light, luminary, pl. אַרְרָאָרָ
- 206. إِنَّ يَحْرِثُ [30] (mă'-xâl), m., food.
- 207. מבול [13] (măbbûl), m., deluge, flood.
- 208. コウ (må(h)), interrog. pron. what? Other forms are ・コロ, コロ, コロ・
- 209. בְּלֵלְאֵל (măh-lăl'ēl), pr. n. Mahalaleel.
- 210. מוֹעֵר [200] (mô'ēd), m., set time, season, plural
- 211. אוֹף [857] (mûθ), die (אַ"ץ), Perf. אַחָה, vii. 22, Inf. abs. אַהְה, ii. 17, Impf. אַרָּר, jussive אַרְיָּר, with

- Wåw convers. הַיְּהָ, v. 5, 8, &c.
- 212. מְוֹבֶתְ [310] (mĭzbē(ă)ḥ), m., altar.
- 213. מְּלֶהְ [34] (måḥå(h)),
 wipe out, destroy, ('y Lary.
 and מְלֵּהְ), Impf. מְלֶהְ,
 vi. 7, Kăl Impf. with Wåw
 convers. מְלֵּהְ, vii. 23.
- 214. מְדְוְיָאֵל (m·hûyå'ēl), pr. n. Mehujael.
- 215. מְתְשְׁבֶּה [53] (măḥ«šåvå(h)), f., plan, purpose, pl. const. מְחְשָׁב,
 vi. 5.
- 216. מְמֵר [18] (måṭăr), Ķăl not used, Hĭf. הָמְמִיר give rain, ii. 5.
- 217. (mî), interrog. pron. who?
- 218. מְיֵכֵּם [600] (maˈyim), (const. pl. m., water.
- 219. מִין [31] (min), m., kind, species, with prep. and m., sg. suf. לְמִינֵרוֹן or לְמִינֵרוֹן, i. 11, 12.
- 220. ἀςς [15] (mἴχsê(h)), (const. ἀςς [25]) m., covering.

- 221. מֶלֵא [247] (målē'), be full, (א"ל), Imv. 2d pl. אָלָאר, i. 22, 28.
- 222. מְלָאֶלֶהְ [172] (m·lå'xå(h)), (const. מְלָאֶלֶהְ) f., work.
- 223. מְמְשֶׁלֶה [17] (měmšålå(h)), f., dominion, rule, const. מְמִישֶׁלֶה, i. 16.
- 224. מן (mǐn), prep. *from,* ;iii. 3.
- 225. מְנוֹתְ [7] (månô(ă)ḥ), m., a resting, resting place.
- 226. מְנְחָה [200] (mǐnḥå(h)), (const. מְנָחָה f., an offering, present.
- 227. בְּעְיָן [23] (maˈyan), m., fountain, spring, plural מַעְיָנִים
- 228. מְלֵה [137] (mã'al), adv.,

 above, used only in composition; with תובל locative, מון upwards,

 with א and און מוללה,

 ווון מול מוללה lit. from-to-upwards, vii. 20.

- 229. מְעֵשֶׂה [240] (mă sế(h)), (const. מְעָשֶׂה m., work.
- 230. אֶנֶהְ [486] (måṣå'), find, (מְּיֵלֶּי), ii. 20, Part. act. מִנְאָּ), iv. 14.
- 231. מְקְנֶה [8] (mǐkwê(h)), (const. מִקְנֵה) m., collection, gathering, i. 10.
- 232. מְקוֹם [380] (måkôm), (const. מְקוֹם) c., place.
- 233 מְקְנֶה (miknê(h)), (const. מְקְנֶה) m., substance, wealth.
- 234. מַרְאֶּה [101] (măr'ê(h)), (const. מֵרְאֶה) m., appearance, look.
- 235. אָשָׁלֶ [79] (måšăl), rule, with אָ, over, Inf. const. with prep. אָלְמָשׁל, לְ
- 236. מְשֶׁפְּחָה [270] (mǐšpåḥå(h)), f., family, pl. กากอุตุก
- 237. ὑκτρρ (m·θûšå'ēl), pr. n. Methushael.
- 238. מְתוֹשֶׁלֵח (m·θûšếlăḥ), pr. n. Methuselah.

- 239. בָּרֶך [379] (nåǧšd), Ķšl not used, (פֿרֶן), Hĭf. רְגָּיִר tell, show, iii. 11.
- 240. (něgěď), prep. before, in presence of, with suf. [7]], ii. 18.
- 241. אָבֶן [148] (nåǧaˇ), touch, smite, (ן"ם and ל' Lary.), Impf. הגען, iii. 3.
- 242. 7] [24] (nâd) m., fugitive.
- 243. אָרָן [123] (nåhår), m., river.
- 244. 713 (nôđ), pr. n. Nod.
- 245. און [64] (nû(ă)ḥ), rest, (מ"ב) ברן and 'ברן, Lary.), Hif. און, cause to rest, Impf. with suf. and Waw convers. און ווֹנְהַרוּן, ii. 15, אוֹנְתְרוּן, ii. 15, אוֹנְתְרוּן, wiii. 4.
- 246. (nô(ă)h), pr. n. Noah.

- 248. پَرَبْتُ [30] (nåḥåš), m., serpent.
- 249. μτίμα [135] (nºḥōšĕθ), m., bronze.
- 250. עָשֵׁלָ [58] (nåṭăʾ), plant, (מְשׁבַ בּׁמִּל בּׁי בַּמְל בּׁי בּמִל Lary.), Impf. with Wåw convers. בַּישַׁל
- 251. בְּיְהְהֵן [43] (niḥô(ă)ḥ), m., rest, pleasantness.
- 252. נֶּכֶה [499] (nåxå(h)), Kal not used, (ל"ב and הל"ל), Hif. הַכָּה, smite, strike, Inf. const. הַכַּר, iv. 15.
- 253. y [43] (nâ'), m., wanderer.
- 254. מְלֶכְהוֹ (năʿ•må(h)), pr. n. *Naamah*.
- 255. בְּעָרִים [46] (n*ûrîm), (def. writing for בְּעָרִים), used only in pl., m., youth, i. e., time of youth.
- 256. בְּלֶּבְתְ [12] (nåfăḥ), blow, breathe, (מְ"בָּׁם and 'בְּׁבּׁתְ Lary.), Impf. with Waw convers. מְלֵּיִים זוֹ. 7.

- 257. נְפִיל [2] (nåfîl), m., used only in pl. נְפִיל, giants.
- 258. בְּלֵל (nåfăl), fall, (מְ"ב), Hĭf. Impf. with Wâw convers. בְּלֵל, ii. 21.
- 259. "[780] (něfěš), f., breath, soul.
- 260. בְּקְבָּה [22] (nºḳēvå(h)), f., female.
- 261. בַּקְב [34] (nåķăm), avenge, (מ"ב), Hŏf. בָּקָב in pause יָקָב, iv. 15.
- 262. ペップ [706] (nåśå'), lift up, (パラ and ペパン), Inf. const. コペツ, iv. 7.
- 263. ﴿كِنِّ [17] (nåšå'), Kal not used, (مَّ عَ and مُرَّ أَنَّ Artif. deceive, seduce.
- 264. בְּשֶׁלֶה [24] (n°šåmå(h)), (const. בְשֶׁלֶה) f., breath, spirit.
- 265. בְּחַלְ [2090] (nåθăn), give, (פְׁרַבָּ), Inf. const. בְּחַל, iv. 12, Impf. with Waw convers. בְּרָבָן, i. 17.

- 266. בַּבֶּה [156] (såvăv), turn, encompass, (y"y), Part. act.
- 267. קֿבַר [90] (såǧǎr), shut, Impf. with Wåw convers. רְּיֹבוּר), ii. 21.
- 268. 770 [293] (sûr), turn aside, (middle-vowel).
- 269. كُور (((såxǎr), (= كَانِي), shut up.
- 270. פֿבָּר [172] (sḗfĕr), m., writing, book.
- 272. עָבֶר [286] ('avăd), serve, till, ('בּ Lary.), Inf. const. with prep. לְעַבֶּר, לִּיָנָבָר, ii. 5.
- 273. [551] ('åvăr), pass over ('Đ Lary.).
- 274. "Y ('ăd), prep. till, until.
- 275. עָרָה ('åđå(h)), pr. n. Ada.
- 276. [3] ('ēđěn), m., Eden.
- 277. كَالِيْكِ [4] ('ûğâv), m., pipe, reed, organ.

- 278. Tiy ('ôd), adv. still, yet, again.
- 279. עוֹלָה [386] ('ôlå(h)), (const. עוֹלַה f., burnt-offering, pl. (עוֹלָה).
- 280. אָלָ [226] ('åwôn), (const. אָלָי) m., guilt, sin.
- 281. עוֹלֶם [430] ('ôlâm), m., age, eternity.
- 282. אָן [32] ('ûf), fly, ('ם Lary. and mid-vow.), Pôlēl Impf. יעוֹפֵר, i. 20.
- 283. jy [70] ('ôf), m., bird, fowl, collective.
- 284. jy [95] ('ôr), m., skin.
- 285. עָוַב [114] ('azăv), leave, forsake, ('בּ Lary.), Impf.
- 286. [21] ('ézĕr), m., help.
- 287. עַיִּן [872] ('áyĭn), f., eye, pl. with suf. עִינֵיכֶם, iii. 5.
- 288. עִיך [1074] ('fr), f., city, pl. יעָרִים
- 289. עירָך ('îråd'), pr. n. Irad.
- 290. עירם [10] ('êrōm), adj. naked, pl. עירמם, iii. 7.

- 291. אָל (ʾaʾl), prep. upon, with מָעָל, מְוֹן, from upon.
- 292. אֶלֶה [862] ('âlâ(h)), go up, ('ם Lary. and ה'ל'), Impf. אָעֶלֶה, ii. 6, Hif. offer up.
- 293. עֶּלֶה [18] ('âlê(h)), (const. עֵלֵה) m., leaf.
- 294. Dy (ĭm), prep. with, along with.
- 294a. אין prep. with.
- 295. "Jəʊ [108] ('åfår), m., dust.
- 296. Yy [326] ('ēş), m., tree.
- 297. אָצֶר [17] ('åṣăv), suffer pain, ('Đ Lary.), Hiθp. w. Waw convers. בור מיים אים אים, grieve oneself, vi. 6.
- 298. Dyy [7] ('ésĕv), m., pain, grievance.
- 299. אָצֶבוֹן [3] (ĭṣṣåvôn), (const. עִצְבוֹן) m., labor, pain.
- 300. Dyy [120] ('ěṣĕm), f., bone.

- 301. עָקֵב [14] ('åķēv), (const. עָקַב) m., heel.
- 302. טֶרֶב [132] ('ě́rĕv), m., evening.
- 303. עֹרֶב [10] ('ôrēv), m., raven.
- 304. עָרוֹם and עָרוֹם [16] (ʿarōm), adj. naked, pl. עַרְמִּים but עַרְמִּים ('rummîm), ii. 25.
- 305. [11] ('årûm), m., prudent, crafty.
- 306. Tựy [33] ('éšěv), m., green herb, plant.
- 307. ﴿ الْإِنْ الْمُوْدُ ('غَامْ الْمُوْدُ ('غَامْ الْمُوْدُ ('غَالَمْ الْمُوْدُ ('غَالَمْ الْمُوْدُ الْمُوْدُ الْمُؤْدُ الْمُوْدُ (الْمُؤْدُ الْمُؤْدُ اللّٰهِ الْمُؤْدُ اللّٰهِ الللّٰهِ الللّٰهِ الللّٰهِ الللّٰهِ اللّٰهِ الللّٰهِ الللّٰهِ الللّٰمِ الللّٰهِ الللّٰهِ الللّٰمِ
- 308. עֲשִׂירֵר [26] ('ésîrî), ordinal num. tenth.
- 309. אָשָׁעָ [333] ('åśår), cardinal number ten, used only in compounds with units, as in אַדְר עָשָׁר eleven, fem. אָעָעָ ('ĕśrē(h)), v. 8.
 - (יַנְשָׂרָה (m. עֲשֶׂרָ) [172] ('ěśĕr), f., ten.

- 311. γ [300] (' $\bar{e}\theta$), c., time.
- 312. אָהָה ('ăttå(h)), adv. now.
- 313. [480] (pê(h)), mouth, with fem. suf. [5], iv. 11.
- 314. (pěn +), conj. lest, with Impf.
- 315. בְּנִים [2000] (pånim), m., faces, const. בָּנָים, i. 2.
- 316. Dyp [110] (pă'ăm), f., tread or step, once.
- 317. אָבָּ [15] (påṣå(h)), rend, open, (אָר") iv. 11.
- 318. אָבָּעָ [7] (pếṣă'), m., wounding, with suf. קֿבְּעָעָי, iv. 23.
- 319. קבָּק [20] (påkåh), open (the eyes), (ל') Lary.), Nif. אוֹל, iii. 5. Impf. with Waw convers. הַּפַּקְרָנְרָּגָּה.
- 320. אַרַר [26] (pårăd), separate ('y Lary.), Nif. Impf.

- 321. אָבְרָה [28] (pårå(h)), bear fruit (מְל״ה), Imv. אָבָה, i. 22, 28.
- 322. プラ [115] (p°rî), m., fruit.
- 323. אָבָּ [141] (påθăḥ), open, Nif. be opened, in pause אָבָּ רְּאָבָּר, vii. 11, ('לֻ Lary.).
- 324. Πης [160] (pếθăḥ), m., opening, door.
- 325. | \(\) [268] (\(\) (\(\)), c., sheep, flock, collective.
- 326. 💥 [13] (ṣåvå'), m., arn.y, host.
- 327. 7½ [33] (ṣăđ), m., side, with prep. and suf.
- 328. צַּרִיק [203] (ṣăddîķ), m., just, righteous.
- 329. אָרָן [24] (sóhar), f., light, collective, lights, windows.
- 330. אָנֶד [509] (ṣåwå(h)), Kăl not used, (ה"ל")), Přēl אָנֶד, command, Impf. with Wåw convers.

- 331. بِيْنِ (ṣillå(h)), pr. n. Zillah.
- 332. [16] (sélěm), m., image, likeness, i. 26, 27.
- 333. צֵלֶע [42] (ṣēlå'), m., side, rib, pl. אַלֶעוֹת.
- 334. אָבֶין[31] (ṣâmăḥ), sprout, ('ל Lary.), Hĭf. make sprout, Impf. with Wâw convers. אָנָיצָיַן, ii. 5.
- 335. צָּעֵק [54] (ṣåʿaֹk), cry out ('y Lary.), Part. act. plur. אָעָקִים, iv. 10.
- 336. אָם [39] (şîppôr), c., little bird.
- 337. [61] (ķěđěm), m., front, east, as adv. before.
- 338. קְרְטָה [4] (kidmå(h)), f., eastward, const. קרָמָת ii. 14.
- 339. יקרי [171] (kåđăš), be pure, clean, holy, Přel consecrate, Impf. with Waw convers. יוִיקִרִי , ii. 3.

- 340. אָרָן [48] (kawa(h)), hope, (ל"ה)), Nif. assemble, gather together, ollecting.
- 341. 517 [500] (kôl), m., voice, sound.
- 342. קוֹם [450] (kûm), rise up, (mid-vow.), Impf. with Wåw convers. רְיָּכְם, iv. 8, Hif. אָבָּקְמָתְר, vi. 18.
- 343. קוֹמָה [45] (kômå(h)), f., stature, height.
- 344. では [12] (kôs), m., thorn.
- 345. [56] (kåtōn), adj.
- 346. (kayı́n), pr. n. Cain.
- 347. כְּינָגָן (kênân), pr. n. Cainan.
- 348. כְּיִץ [20] (kayı́s), m., fruit-harvest, summer.
- 349. קלל [82] (kålăl), be light in weight, be diminished, (צ"צ), Př'el make light of, curse.
- 350. [13] (kēn), m., cell.
- 351. קֿנָה [81] (kånå(h)), get, acquire (ל"ה), iv. 1.

- 352. Yp [65] (kēş) m., end.
- 353. (פְעָה [90] (k̥åṣệ(h)), (const. קְעָה (בְּץְה), m., end.
- 354. קְצִיר [54] (kåṣîr) m.,
 harvest.
- 355. 77 [1] (kôr), m., cold.
- 356. אָרֶא [855] (kårå'), call, (אָ" אׁ), Impf. with Wåw convers. אָרָרְא, i. 5. Nǐf. Impf. יִקְרָא, ii. 28.
- 357. רְאָּרְ [1295] (rå'å(h)), see, look ('y Lary. and ה"ל), Impf. with Waw convers. אָרָי, i. 4, vi. 2.
- 358. צֹיאָר [600] (rô'š), m., head, pl. אָראָשִׁים.
- 359. אָשׁרָן [177] (ri'šôn), adj. first.
- 360. באישית [51] (rē'šiθ), f., denom. from שֹאָר, beginning.
- 361. [466] (răv), m., much, many, fem. フュー・
- 362. בְּבֶר [17] (råvăv), multiply, (מֶ"צֶי), Inf. const. בֹר, vi. 1.

- 363. רֶבֶּהְ [243] (råvå(h)), increase (ל"ה), Impf. Jussive בּיִר, i. 22, Imv. רְבַּרְ, ii. 22, 28, Hif. רְבָּרָ, iii. 16, Impf. 1st pers. אַרְבָּרָ, iii. 16.
- 364. אָרֶבֹין [30] (råvăṣ), lie down, crouch, Part. act.
- 365. בְּנֶל [260] (rě́gěl), c., foot, with suf. רָגָלָה, viii. 9.
- 366. רְרָהְ [25] (rådå(h)), have dominion, rule (ל"ה), Impf. יְרָהָן, i. 26, Imv.
- 367. אָרָן [11] (rû(ă)ḥ), Kăl not used, Hĭf. inhale, smell, 3 m. s. with Wåw convers. אָרָרָן, viii. 21.
- 368. רְּוֹהָת [375] (rû(ă)ḥ), f., breath, spirit, wind.
- 369. [193] (rûm), be high, become high, rise, (midvow.) Kăl Impf. 3 f. s. with Wåw convers.

- 370. בְּחַב (roḥāv), m., breadth, with suf. הְבָּבְּה, vi. 15.
- 371. אָדְרָ [3] (råhăf.), ('y Lary.), Kăl not used, Pi'ēl אָדָר , brood, hover over, Part. fem. אַבָּרְרָאָב, i. 2.
- 372. בֿיהַ [56] (rê(ă)ḥ), m., fragrance.
- 373. בְּמָשׁ [14] (råmǎś), creep, Part. act. with art. שׁבָּהָ, i. 26, fem. הַרְמִשׁת, i. 21.
- 374. "Tɔj [17] (remes), m., creeping thing.
- 375. עָרָ (f. רְעָה) [650] (ră'), adj. bad, evil.
- 376. רְעָר (rå'å(h)), f., badness, wickedness.
- 377. רְעָה [183] (rå'å(h)), feed, tend, ('y Lary. and ל"ה), Part. act. const.
- 378. מר (răķ), adv. only.
- 379. רָקיעָ [17] (råki(ă)'), m., expanse, const. רְקִיעָ, i.

- 380. אָדֶי [131] (šå'ar), remain, ('y Lary.), Nif. be left, vii. 23.
- 381. שָׁבַע [96] (šếvă'), (m. שְׁבִעְר f., seven, שְׁבִעְר שִׁבְעָתְים seventh, ii. 2, שִׁבְעָתִים sevenfold, iv. 15.
- 382. מְשֵׁכֵּי [70] (šåvăθ), rest, cease, Impf. with Wåw convers. מְשִׁלִּין, ii. 2.
- 383. Dig [1] (šăggåm), only in vi. 3, with , (in their) wandering(?).
- 384. 🗅 กุ่ซู่ [11] (รั่งกลัm), m., onyx, sardonyx.
- 385. אָל [1100] (šûv), turn, (mid-vow.), Impf. 2d sg.
- 386. אוֹן [3] (šûf), bruise, crush, (mid-vow.), Impf. אוֹם אָלָין, iii. 15.
- 387. Τηψ [151] (šāḥǎθ), Ķāl not used, ('y Lary.), Přēl destroy, corrupt; Nif. Impf. with Wåw convers.

- 388. אָיָר (אַנֿי), put, place, (יע"י), Perf. אָיָר, iv. 25, Impf. 1st. sg. אָשִׁיר, iii. 15.
- 389. אָבֶי [5] (šåzăz), subside, (מָ"טָ), Impf. 3 m. pl. with Waw cons. אָנְיִּטְׁכָּן, viii. 1.
- 390. אָבֶי [127] (šâxăn), abide, dwell, Hĭf. Impf. with Wâw convers.
- 391. שֶׁלֶת [837] (צַּמּוֹמָה), send, put forth ('בְּעַרָּה), Impf. עָּלָרָה, Přēl Impf. with Waw convers. and suf. וְיִשֵּלְּתְהוּ.
- 392. שֶׁלְשׁ (šålôš), (m. מְּלִשְׁה) f., three; ordinal מְלִישִׁי third, pl. שְׁלִשִׁים thirty.
- 393. 🗅 💓 (šåm), adv. there.
- 394. 🗅 🗗 [850] (šēm), m., name.
- 395. 🗅💓 (šēm), pr. n. Shem.
- 396. מֵלֵי [400] (šåmayim), m., only in pl. heavens.

- 397. שְׁמֵנֶה (šɨmônê(h)), (m. אָמֵנֶה) f., eight, eighty.
- 398. אָמֶעָן [1104] (šåmă'),
 hear, listen to ('בּילֶאָעָרָ),
 Impf. 3 pl. with Wåw
 convers. וְיֹשְׁמָעָן,
 iii. 8,
 Imv. אָמַעַן, iv. 23.
- 399. אָטָלָי [460] (šåmăr), keep, watch, Inf. const. with prep. and suf. אָלָשָׁמְרָה ii. 15, Part. act. אָלָי iv. 9.
- 400. שֶׁנֶה [877] (šånå(h)), f., year, pl. ישׁנִים
- 401. יעני [150] (šēni), adj. second, pl. יענים, vi. 16.
- 402. שְׁנֵים [680] (š·náyĭm), (const. טׁבֵּנִים) m., cardinal two, f. שְׁתָּיל, const.
- 403. אָעָה [15] (šå'å(h)), look, regard ('y Lary. and ה'"), Impf. with Wåw convers. רְנִישָׁעָן, iv. 4.
- 404. آڳِٽِ [74] (šāķā(h)), Ķāl not used, Hĭf.

- קה, give to drink, ii. 6.
- 405. אָרַלְיּ [14] (šårăṣ), swarm, be many ('y Lary.), i. 20.
- 406. كَاتِ [15] (šẽrẽs), m., swarm, collective, reptiles.
- 407. ゼヴ [26] (šēš), (m. ブヴヴ) f., six, ordinal ヴヴ, sixth, i. 31.
- 409. אָרָהְ [330] (śåđể(h)), m., field, open country.
- 410. אַיה [4] (śi(ă)ḥ), m., shrub, bush.
- 411. מיני [603] (śim), put, set, place, (מ"ץ), Impf. קימיר, Jussive. מינייר with Waw convers.
- 412. אָבֶׁל [76] (śâxăl), look at, behold, Hĭf. make wise, Inf. const. הַעָּלְכֵּיל, iii. 6.
- 413. האות [26] (tă'-wå(h)), (const. האות) f., de-sire.
- 414. מְאֶנֶה [37] (t'ēnå(h)), f., fig, fig-tree.

- 415. תְּבֶה [28] (tēvå(h)), f., ark, chest.
- 416. אָרָה [20] (tốhû), m., wasteness, desolation.
- 417. מהוֹף [35] (thôm), c., abyss, deep.
- 418. קוֹבֶל קוֹן (tûvăl káyĭn), pr. n. Tubal-cain, iv. 22.
- 419. [430] (tắwĕx), m., midst, const. [7], i. 6.
- 420. [39] (tôl·đôθ), f. pl., generations, history.
- 421. ΤΠΩ (tắḥặθ), prep. under.
- 422. מְחְהֵי [20] (tăḥti), m., lowest part, pl. מְחָהָה, vi. 16.
- 423. מְמִים [90] (tâmîm), (const. מְמִים) m., perfect, complete.

- 424. תנין [1] (tănnîn), m., water-serpent, monster, pl.
- 425. אָפָר [4] (tåfăr), sew together, Impf. pl. with Wåw convers. וְיִהְפְּרוֹּ, iii. 7.
- 426. ÜDƏ [54] (tåfāś), catch (harp strings), play, Part. act. ÜDƏ, iv. 21.
- 427. מְרֶדְּמָה [7] (tărdēmå(h)), (const. מְרָדָּמָה f., deep sleep, ii. 21.
- 428. الماتات [3] (t·šúkå(h)), f., desire, longing.
- 429. אָשָׁעָה [58] (téšă'), (const. אַשָּׁעָה) (m. אָשָׁעָה) nine, הִישְׁעִים, ninety.

ENGLISH-HEBREW VOCABULARY

OF

GENESIS I .- VIII.*

be, 99.

Abel, 97. abide, 90. above, 228. abyss, 417. acquire, 351. Ada. 275. add, 165. adhere, 85. after, 16, 64. again, 278. age, 88, 281. all, 181. alone, 49. along with, 294. also, 80. altar, 212 among, 48. and, 108. anger, 35. another, 15. appearance, 234. Ararat, 42. ark, 415. army, 326. as, 176. ashamed, be, 55. aside, turn, 268. assemble, 340. avenge, 261.

Bad, 375. bdellium, 51. bear, 162. bear fruit, 321. beast, 53, 128. before, 150, 240, 337. beget, 162. begin, 132. beginning, 360. begun, be, 132. behind, 64. behold, v., 412. behold! 101. belly, 78. bend the knee, 70. between, 57. bird, 283, 336. blade, glittering, 196. bless, 70. blood, 89. low, 256. bone, 300. book, 270. born, be, 162. both..and, 80. bread, 197. breadth, 370. breath, 259, 264, 368. breathe, 256. bring, 54. bring forth, 162.

broken up, be, 65.
bronze, 249.
brood, 371.
brother, 12.
bruise, v., 386.
bruise, 118.
brute, dumb, 53.
build, 62.
bush, 410.
burn, 144.
burnt-offering, 279.
but even, 36.

Cain 346. Cainan, 347. call, 356. cast out, 83. catch, 426. cast, 382. cell, 350. change into, 103. cherub, 190. chest, 415. child, 163. choose, 56. city, 288. clean, 148. clean, be, 339. cleave, adhere, 85. cleave, divide, 65. clothe, 195.

bring out, 167.

[•]See last paragraph on page 238.

coat, 191. cold, 355. collection, 231. come, 54. come to pass, 99. comfort, 247. command, 330. complete, v., 183. complete, 423. conceive, 106. conception, 107. consecrate, 339. corrupt, 387. country, open, 409. covenant, 69. cover, 187. cover (with pitch), covering, 220. crafty, 304. create, 67. creature, living, 128. creep, 373. creeping thing, 374. crouch, 364. crush, 386. cry out, 335. cubit, 29. curse, 41, 349. cut, 67. 1146. cutting instrument,

Darkness, 147. daughter, 72. dawn, 66. day, 159. deceive, 263. deep, 417. deep sleep, 427. deluge, 207. desire, v., 135. desire, 135, 413, 428 existing, being, 170. desolation, 416 destroy, 213, 387. devour, 22.

die, 77, 211. [349. eye, 287. diminished, be, 140. divide, 50, 65. dividing, 50. do, 307. dominion, 223. dominion, have, 366. door, 324. dove, 160. dried up, be, 153. drink, give, 404. drive, 83. dry land, 143, 154. dry up, 141. dryness, 143. [189. dust, 295. dwell, 174, 390. Ear, give, 11. earth, 5, 40. east, 337. eastward, 338. eat, 22. Eden, 276. eighty, 397. elder, 76. emptiness, 52. encompass, 266. end, 352, 353. ended, be, 183. enmity, 18. Enoch, 139. Enosh, 32.

eternity, 281.

even, but, 34.

evening, 302.

expanse, 379.

every, 181.

evil, 375.

expel, 83.

expire, 77.

Eve, 122.

Faces, 315. fail, 140. fall, 258. family, 236. fat,-ness, 130. father, 1. favor, 138. fear, 171. feed, 377. female, 260. field, 409. fifth, 137. fig,-tree, 414. find, 230. finish, 183. first, 359. first-born, 59. fish, 86. five, 137. flame, 196. flesh, 71. flock, 325. flood, 207. fly, v., 282. food, 23, 197, 206. foot, 365. for, 63, 180, 192. forge, v., 198. form, v., 67, 168. form, 169. forsake, 285. fountain, 227. four, 38. fowl, 283. fragrance, 372. free, set, 132. fresh, 151. from, 224. from upon, 291. front, 337. fruit, 322.

fruit, bear, 321. fugitive, 242. full, be, 221.

Garden, 81. gather, 34. gather together, 340. gathering, 231. generation, 88, 420. get, 351. giants. 257. Gihon, 79. girdle, 119. give, 265. give rain, 216. give rest, 245. glittering, blade, 196. glow, 144. go, 100. go about, 100. go in, 54. go out, 167. go up, 292. God, 26. gold, 110. good, be, 161. good, 149. grace, 138. grass, tender, 94. great, 76. green herb, 306. greenness, 173. grievance, 298. grieve oneself, 297. ground, 5. guilt, 280.

Ham, 133. hammer, v., 198. hand, 155. happen, 99. harp, 185. harvest, 354.

he, 98. head, 358. hear, 398. heart, 194. heat, 134. heavens, 396. heel, 301. height, 342. help, 286. herb, green, 306. hero, 74. Hiddekel, 120. hide. 117. 271. hide oneself, 103. high, 73. high, be, 369. history, 420. hold, 182. hole, 131. holy, be, 339. host, 326. house, 58. household, 58. hover over, 371. hundred, 204.

I, 33.
if, 28.
image, 90, 332.
imagination, 169.
in, 48.
in behalf of, 63.
in, go, 54.
in presence of, 240.
increase, 363.
inhale, 367.
Irad, 289.
iron, 68.

Jabal, 152. Japheth, 156. Jared, 172. journey, 92. Jubal, 158. judge, 87. just, 328.

Keep, 399. kill, 105. kind, 219. knee, bend the, 70. know, 156.

Labor, 299. Lamech, 201. land, dry, 143, 154. lattice, 37. leaf, 293. leave, 285. left, be, 380. length, 39. lest, 60, 314. lie down, 364. life, 126. lift up, 262. light, 8, 205, 329. light (not dark), be, 7. light, be, 349. light, give, 7. lights, 329. like, 176. likeness, 90, 332. listen, 11. listen to, 398. little, 343. live, 127, 129. [170. living creature, 127, lo! 101. longing, 428. look, v., 357, 403. look, 234. look at, 412. loose, 132. Lord, 157. lowest part, 422.

luminary, 205.

lyre, 185.

Mahalaleel, 209. make, 307. make sprout, 234. male, 113. man, 4, 20. man of valor, 74. many, 361. many, be, 406. Mehujael, 214. Methushael, 237. Methuselah, 238. midst, 419. might, 179. mighty, be, 75. mist, 3. monster, 424. month, 121. moon, new, 121. more, yea, 36. morning, 66. mother, 27. mountain, 104. mouth, 313. much, 361. multiply, 362.

Naamah, 254. naked, 290, 304. name, 394. newly plucked, 151. night, 199. nine, -ty, 429. no, 193. Noah, 246. Nod, 244. nose, 35. not, that, 60. not, there is, 19. not yet, 150. nothing, 19. now, 312.

Offering, 226. offer up, 292. olive-tree, 111. on, 48. on account of; 184. once, 316. one, 14. one tread or step, 316. reed, 277. only, 21, 378. onyx, 384. open, 317, 319, 323. open country, 409. opening, 324. organ, 277. out, bring, 167. out, cast, 83. out, cry, 335. out, go, 167. outside, 124. over, pass, 273.

Pain, 298, 299. pain, suffer, 123, 297. palm, 188. park, 81. part, lowest, 422. pass, come to, 99. pass over, 273. perfect, 423. pipe, 277. pitch, -wood, 82. pity, 247. place, v., 388, 411. place, 232. plan, 215. plant, v., 250. plant, 306. play, 426. pleasantness, 251. present, 226. prudent, 304. pure, be, 339. purpose, 215.

put, 388, 411. put forth, 391. put on, 195.

Rain, 84. rain, give, 216. raven, 303. regard, 403. remain, 380. remember, 112. rend, 317. repent, 247. reptiles, 406. rest, v., 245, 382. rest, 251. rest, give, 245. resting, a, 225. resting place, 225. restrain, 182. rib, 333. righteous, 328. rise up, 342, 369. river, 243. rule, v., 87, 235, 366. rule, 223, rule over, 235.

Sardonyx, 384. say, 30. sea, 164. season, 210. second, -story, 400. seduce, 263. see, 357, seed, 116. seed, yield, 115. seed-time, 116. send, 391. separate, 50, 320. separation, 49. serpent, 248. serpent, water-, 424.

serve, 272. set, 411. set free, 132. set time, 210. Seth, 408. seven, -th, -fold, 381. subside, 389. sew together, 425. sheep, 325. Shem, 395. shine, 7. show, 239. shower, 84. shrub, 410. shut, 67, 269. side, 327, 333. sign, 9. sin, 125, 280. sister, 13. sit, 174. six, -th, 407. skin, 284. slay, 105. sleep, 175. sleep, deep, 427. smell, 367. smite, 241, 252. so, 184. sole, 188. son, 61. song, 31. soul, 259. sound, 341. sow, 115. species, 219. spirit, 264, 368. spring, 227. sprout, 93, 334. sprout, make, 334. star, 178. stature, 343. step, one, 316. still, 278. stone, 2.

street, 124. strength, 179. strike, 252. strong, be, 75. subdue, 177. substance, 233. suffer pain, 297. summer, 348. surely, 21. swarm, v., 405. swarm, 406. sweat, 114. sword, 142.

Take, 202. taken, be, 202. tell, 239. ten, 309, 310. tend, 377. tender grass, 94. tent, 6. tenth, 308. that, conj., 180. that not, 60. the, 95. then, 10. there, 393. therefore, 184. these, 25. they, 102. third, 392. thirty, 392. this, 109. thistle, 91. thorn, 344. thorny plant, 91. thou, 47. three, 392. thus, 184. Tigris, 120. till, v., 272. till, 274.

time, 311. time set, 210. to. 192. tool, 146. totality, 181. touch, 241. tread, one, 316. tread upon, 177. tree, 296. true that? is it, 36. Tubal-Cain, 418. tunic, 191. turn, 102, 266, 385. turn aside, 268. turning itself, 103. two, 402.

Under, 241. until, 274. unto, 24. up, go, 292. upon, 291. upon, tread, 177. upwards, 228. utterance, 31.

Valor, man of, 74. vapor, 3. very, 203. violence, 136. voice, 341.

Wait, 123. walk, 100. wanderer, 253. (383) wanderings, in their, wasteness, 416. watch, 399. water, 218. water-serpent, 424. way, 92. wealth, 233. what? 208.

where? 17. which, 44. who, 44. who? 217. why? 200. window, 37, 131, 329. work, 221, 229. wing, 186. winter, 145. wipe out, 213.

wise, make, 412. with, 46, 294, 294a. within, from, 124. without, from, 124. woman, 43. wound, 118. wounding, 318. writing, 270.

Yahweh, 157. Yea more, 36. year, 400. yet, 278. youth, time of, 255. Zillah, 331. ?, 96.)(, 45.

WORD LISTS-HEBREW.

LIST I.

Verbs	occurring	500-5000	times
ACTION	occurring	200-2000	tillico.

1.	אָכַל	8.	יַלַר	J 15.	עָבַר	22.	רָאָה
2.	אָמַר	9.	יָלֵד יָלָא:יָצָא	16.	עָׁלָה	2 3.	Diw- feut
3.	שמבוא .	10.	راه بسيد		עַמַר	24.	שוב = turn, rei
4.	יַּרָבֶר יִּרְ	11.	לָכַח :		עשָׁה	25.	ושלח = to send
5.	ַהָיָה ַ יַּהַיָּה	12.	ם מות	Le 19.	צָוָה	26.	you z hear
6.	ישי הַלַרְ	13.	ון: נְשָׂא	H.20.	קום		
7.	ירע	14.	נתו	21.	קרא		

LIST II.

Verbs occurring 200-500 times.

27.	אָהַב	37.	יַבַף י	47.	מָלַרָּ	57.	פָּכַר
28.	אָסַף	38.	יָרֵא	48.	מֹגֹמ	58.	רָבָה
29.	בָּנָת	39.	יָרַד	49.	נְגַר	5 9.	רוּם
30.	בָּכַש	40.	יַרש	5 0.	زېت	60.	שָׁכַב
31.	בָרַר	41.	יָשַע	51.	נְכָה	61.	שָׁמַר
32.	וַבַר	42.	כון	52.	נְפַל	62.	<u> ಬಶ್</u>
33.	רָוַנַק	4 3.	כָּלָה	53.	נְצַל	63.	שָׁתָה
34.	רָוטָא	44.	בַּרַת	54.	סור		
3 5.	תַּיָה	45.	בָתַב	5 5.	עָבַר		
36.	יָבֹל	46.	מְלֵא	56.	עָנָה		

LIST III.

Verbs occurring 100-200 times.

64.	אָבַר	66.	בוש	68.	בין	70.	נָאַל
65.	אָמֵן	67.	בֿמֿט	69.	בָּכָה	71.	נָרַל

72.	79.3	83.	יַטַב	94.	סָבַב	105.	שָרַף
73.	נַלָה	84.	יַתַר	95.	סָפַר	106.	שאל
74.	דרש	85.	בָּבֵר	96.	עוב	107.	שבע
75.	תָלַל	86.	בָּסָה	97.	פָּנָה	108.	שָׁבַר
76.	הַבג	87.	בָפַר	98.	קבַר	109.	שָׁחָה
77.	זבח	88.	לָבַש	99.	קרש	110.	שָׁחַת
78.	תַלַל	8 9 .	לָתַם	100.	קַבב	111.	שבן
79.	חָנָת	90.	לָכַר	101.	رُتِهِ	112.	שלַר
80.	קשב	91.	נָגַע	102.	רוץ	113.	שלם
81.	מָמֵא	92.	נָגִש	103.	רָעָה	114.	שרת
82.	יַרָה	93.	נָסַע	104.	שנא		

LIST IV.

Verbs occurring 59-100 times.

115.	אכה	130.	חָבַל	145.	יָרָה	160.	נחל
116.	אחוז	131.	דוול	146.	בָבַס	161.	נָטַע
117.	אסר	132.	חלה	147.	בָעַם	162.	,
118.	- T	133.	ָּחָלֵק 	148.	בשל בשל	163.	נֶבֵר
	אָרַר				- T		נֿגֿכ
119.	בֿער	134.	חַנֵּן	149.	לון	164.	נַצַח
120.	בָּלַע	135.	חַפיץ	150.	לָמֵר	165.	נצר
121.	בַער	136.	חַבָּה	151.	מַדַר	166.	נשנ
122.	בַּקע	137.	קבש	152.	מֶהַר	167.	קגר
123.	בָּרָא	138.	חַתַת	153.	מֶבֶר	168.	קַתר
124.	בַּרַח	139.	טָהֵר	154.	מַלַט	169.	עור
125.	דבק	140.	יָבִש	155.	מַשַּח	170.	עזַר
126.	רָפַרָּ	141.	יַבַח	156.	בָּישַׁל	171.	יָעָנָה יַעָנָה
127.	זור	142.	יעץ	157.	נֶבַט	172.	עבר
128.	זָנָה	143.	יָצַק	158.	נֶרַח	173.	פָּרָה
129.	זָרֵע	144.	יָצֵר	159.	בחת	174.	פוץ

175.	פָּלָא	184.	קנָה	193.	רָפָא	201.	שית
176.	פָּלַל	185.	קָרַע	194.	רָצָה	202.	שָׁכַם
177.	פָעַל	186.	רָתַם	195.	שָׂבַע	203.	שָׁמַר
178.	פָּרַר	187.	רָתַץ	196.	שָׁכֵל	204.	ಶ್ಲುಹ
179.	פָּרַש	188.	רָתַק	197.	שָׁבַת י	205.	שָׁקָה
180.	צָעַק	189.	ריב	19 8.	שָׁרַר	206.	הָמָם
181.	גָפָה	190.	רָכַב	199.	הְשָׁתַם	207.	רָבְשׁ
182.	אָרֵר	191.	רָנַן	200.	שיר	2 08.	הָקע
183.	קַלַל	192.	רָעַע				

LIST V.

Nouns occurring 500-5000 times.

1.	אָב	11.	בַּיִת	21.	לֵב	31.	קול
2.	אָרָם	12.	בּוֹ	22.	מֶאָה	32.	קרש
3.	אַרנִי	13.	דָּבֶר	2 3.	בְיִם	33.	ראש
4.	אָרו	14.		24.	מלך	34.	שבעה
5.	אָחָר	15.	הַר	25.	ږوس	35.	שם
6.	אַחַר	16.	תֵי	26.	עֶבֶר	36.	שנים
7.	איש	17.	מוב	27.	ציו	37.	שָׁנָה
8.	אֱלֹהִים	18.	بالد	28.	עיר		
9.	אנוש	19.	יוֹם	2 9.	עם		
10.	ארץ	20.	כהן	30.	פָנים		

LIST VI.
Nouns occurring 300-500 times.

38.	אָרוֹן	4 8.	זָהָב	58.	מָקוֹם	68.	چ ۲
39.	אָהֵל	49.	קרש	59.	משְׁפָּט	6 9.	רַב
4 0.	אַלף	5 0.	קמש	60.	נָבִיא	70.	רוּתַ
41.	אַרבָּעָה	51.	בֶורֶב	61.	קָבִיב	71.	שָׁרֶה
42.	אשָה	52 .	יָם	62.	עוֹלָה	72.	שַׂר
43 .	בְּהַמָּה	5 3.	בְּלִי	63.	עוֹלָם	73.	שָׁלוֹש
44.	בַּת	54.	בָּכֶּף	64.	עץ	74.	שָׁמַיִם
4 5.	נָרוֹל	55.	לַחֶם	65.	עָשָׂר	75.	שַער
46.	בוי	56.	מוֹבֶת	66.	עשרים	76.	תוך
47.	נַים	57. 7	מְלְחָמֶוּ	67.	עת		

LIST VII.

Nouns occurring 200-300 times,

77.	אכן	87.	בָשָׂר	97.	מאד	107.	עוון
78.	אַרָמָה	88.	נבול	9 8.	מוער	108.	722
79.	אַיִל	89.	וֶרֵע	99.	בַּרְתַנֶּה	109.	בַּרֶב
80.	אַל	90.	הַשָּאת	100.	מַטָּה	110.	רֶגֶל
81.	אַמָּה	91.	חַוִּיל	101.	מַלְאָרָ	111.	רע
82.	אַף	92.	מַמֶּר	102.	מֹנְחָה	112.	רָשָׁע
83.	אָרוֹן	93.	בָּבוֹד	103.	בְעשָה	113.	שָׁלוֹם
84.	בֶּגֶר	94.	পুত্র	104.	מִשְׁפָּחָה	114.	שש
85.	בַּקר	95.	לֵבָב	105.	ַנְחֲלָה	115.	תורה
86.	בְרית	96.	לֵילָה	106.	נַעַר		

LIST VIII.

Nouns occurring 100-200 times.

116.	און	134.	777	152.	כִישָׁכָּן	169.	צר
117.	אַרבעים	135.	יַבִּיין	153.	נגב	170.	ראשון
118.	בכור	136.	יש	154.	נַחַל	171.	רֹב
119.	בָּקָר	137.	יָשָׁר	155.	נחשת	172.	רֹחֵב
12 0.	נְבּוֹר	138.	בַבש	156.	נשיא	173.	רֶכֶב
121.	דור	139.	כת	157.	סום	174.	רָעָב
122 .	זַבַח	140.	בָּנָף	158.	קפר	175.	שָׁפָרו
123.	151	141.	כפא	15 9.	עַבוֹרָה	176.	שַבט
124.	חומה	142.	כרם	160.	ערה	177.	שבת
125.	דוויץ	143.	לשון	161.	ָעָפָר	178.	שלישי
126 .	חַכָם	144.	מגרש	162.	עצם	179.	שמן
127.	חַכְמָה	145.	מות	163.	ערב	180.	שמנה
128.	הַמָּה	146.	מלאכה	164.	פָּר	181.	שַמש
129.	חמשים	147.	ממלכה	165.	פרי	182.	ישני
130.	יוַצִי	148.	מספר	166.	פַתח	183.	שַקר
131.	חק	149.	מַעל	167.	צרק	184.	תועבה
132.	חָקָּה	150 .	מְצְוָה	168.	אָרֶכֶּוֹת	185.	הַמִיד
133.	יַתַר	151.	מראה				

LIST IX.

Nouns occurring 50-100 times.

186.	אביון	191.	אָחוָה	196.	אַלמָנָה	201.	אָרַח
187.	ארן	192.	אַחרון	197.	אמונה	202.	ארי
188.	ארן	193.	אחרית	198.	אמר	203.	אריה
189.	אוצר	194.	אלוה	199.	אפוד	204.	ארך
190.	אות	195.	אַלוף	2 00.	אָרֶז	205.	אשה

206.	בַּטִן	234.	חמור	262.	מַצָּה	29 0.	פַאָה
207.	בַּמָה	235.	ָּחָמָם דְּוֹמֶם	2 63.	מקרש	2 91.	צור
208.	בַּעַל	236	מו	264.	מקנה	2 92.	אָרָה צְּרָה
209.	בַרוַל	2 37.	מא	2 65.	מָרוֹם	293.	קרם
210.	בְּרֶכָה	2 38.	חַרָפָּה	266.	מַשָּׂא	294.	קטון
211.	נאון	239.	חשר	267.	מָשִׁיחַ	2 95.	קטרת
212.	גבורה	240.	פָֿהוֹר	268.	משמרת	296.	קֿיר
213.	גבר	241.	טָמֵא	269.	משקל	297.	קנָת
214.	נורל	242.	יאור	270.	נדר	298.	קץ
2 15.	ניא	243.	יומם	271.	נסר	29 9.	קצה
216.	נמל	244.	ילר. יילר	272.	נערה	300.	קָצִיר
217.	נפן	245.	יַער	273.	פַלָּה	301.	קרבָן
2 18.	וֹגֶר	246.	יִריעָה	274.	סַלַע	3 02.	קרוב
2 19.	דֵבֵר	247.	ישועה	275.	סלת	303.	קרז
22 0,	רבש	24 8.	בִּסִיל	276.	עבר	304.	קשת
2 21.	דַלָת	249.	כרוב	277.	ער	305.	ראשית
222.	דעת	25 0.	คุกอุ	278.	עדות	306.	רחק
2 23.	הֵיכָל	251 .	מגדל	279.	עור	307.	ריב
224.	המון	252.	מגן	280.	עז	30 8.	ריַח
225.	זָכָר	253.	מדה	281.	עו	309.	רצון
2 26.	זרוע	254.	מְרינָה	282.	עליון	310.	שמאל
227.	חֵבל	255.	מוסר	2 83.	עָמֶל	311.	שמחה
2 28.	תָּג	256.	מזמור	284.	עמק	312.	שָעיר
22 9.	ָּחָרָ <i>ש</i>	257.	מוֹרָח	285.	עני	3 13.	שאול
2 30.	רופה	258.	څپاد	2 86.	**	314.	שארית
231.	חלב	2 59.	מחשבת	287		315.	שביעי
232.	חלום	26 0.	מלכות	2 88.		316.	שבעים
2 33.	תַלֶּק	261.	מעט	289.		317.	שופר
	1. 5.5.		:		1 57		

318.	שור	322.	שַׁמְמָה	326.	שָׁשִׁים	330.	תִּפְלָּה
319.			ישו		קָמִים	331.	תרומה
32 0.	שִׁלְחָן	324.	שִׁפְּחָת	328.	תִּפְאָרָה	332.	תשֶעה
321.	שלם	3 2 5.	שֲקַל	329.	תּפְּאֶרֶת		

WORD LISTS-TRANSLATION.

LIST I.

Verbs occurring 500-5000 times.

	_	
1. Eat	10. Sit, dwell	19. Command
2. Say	11. Take	20. Rise, stand
3. Go in	12. Die	21. Call, meet
4. Speak	13. Lift up	22. See
5. Be	14. Give	23. Put
6. Go	15. Pass over	24. Turn
7. Know	16. Go up	25. Send
8. Bring forth	17. Stand	26. Hear
9. Go out	18. Do, make	

LIST II.

Verbs occurring 200-500 times.

27. Love	40. Possess	52. Fall
28. Gather	41. Deliver	53. Snatch, deliver
29. Build	42. Prepare	54. Turn aside
30. Seek	43. Complete	55. Serve
31. Bless	44. Cut	56. Answer
32. Remember	45. Write	57. Visit
33. Be strong	46. Be full	58. Multiply
34. Sin	47. Be king	59. Be high
35. Live	48. Find	60. Lie down
36. Be able	49. Make known	61. Keep
37. Add	50. Stretch out	62. Judge
38. Be afraid	51. Smite	63. Drink
39. Go down		

LIST III.

Verbs occurring 100-200 times.

64. Perish	70. Redeem	76. Kill
65. Be firm	71. Be great	77. Sacrifice
66. Be ashamed	72. Sojourn	78. Pollute, begin
67. Trust	73. Reveal	79. Encamp
68. Perceive	74. Tread, seek	80. Impute, think
69. Weep	75. Praise	81. Be unclean

82. Thank	93. Depart	104. Hate
83. Be good	94. Surround	105. Burn
84. Be left	95. Number	∡06. Ask
85. Be heavy	96. Abandon	107. Swear
86. Conceal	97. Turn about	108. Break in pieces
87. Cover	98. Bur y	109. Do obeisance
88. Put on	99. Be holy	110. Corrupt
89. Fight	100. Draw near	111. Dwell
90. Capture	101. Pursue	112. Cast
91. Touch	102. Run	113. Be whole
92. Approach	103. Feed	114. Minister

LIST IV.

Verbs occurring 50-100 times.

		_		
115. Be willing	143.	Pour out	171.	Be afflicted
116. Seize	144.	Form	172.	Arrange
117. Bind	145.	Cast, instruct	173.	Redeem
118. Curse			174.	Scatter
119. Choose	147.	Be provoked	175.	Separate, be won-
120. Swallow	148.	Stumble	176.	Pray [derful
121. Consume			177.	Do, make
122. Cleave, split	150.	Learn	178.	Break, fail
123. Create	151.	Measure	179.	Spread out
124. Flee	152.	Hasten	180.	Cry out
125. Cleave, eling	1 53.	Sell	181.	Watch, cover
126. Turn, overthrow			182.	Distress
127. Sojourn [tion	155.	Anoint	183.	Be light
128. Commit fornica-	156.	Rule	184.	Get, obtain
129. Sow	157.	Look, regard	185.	Rend
130. Cease [forth, wait	t 158.	Drive away	186.	Have mercy
131. Be pained, bring	159.	Rest		Wash
132. Be sick	160.	Inherit	188.	Be far off
133. Distribute	161.	Plant	189.	Strive
134. Be gracious	162.	Know, be ignorant	190.	Ride
135. Delight	163.	Set		Sing, cry aloud
136. Be angry [silent	t 164.	Be pre-eminent	192.	Be evil
137. Plow, engrave, be				Heal
138. Be dismayed	166.	Reach	194.	Be pleased
139. Be clean	167.	Shut	195.	Suffice
140. Be dry	168.	Conceal	196.	Act wisely, pros-
141. Reprove	169.	Awake	197.	Cease, rest [per
142. Give counsel	170.	Assist	198.	Destroy

199. Kill	203. Destroy [tonished 207. Catch,	seize
200. Sing	204. Be desolate, as- 208. Strike,	
201. Put	205. Drink	[trumpet)
202 Rise early	206 Finish	

LIST V.

Nouns occurring 500-5000 times.

1.	Father	14. Way	26. Servant
2.	Man, mankind	15. Mountain	27. Eye, fountain
3.	LORD	16. Living, life	28. City
4.	Brother	17. Good	29. People
5.	One	18. Hand	30. Face
6.	After	19. Day	31. Voice
7.	Man	20. Priest	32. Holiness
8.	God	21. Heart	33. Head
9.	Man, mankind	22. Hundred	34. Seven
10.	Earth	23. Water	35. Name
11.	House	24. King	36. Two
12.	Son	25. Soul	37. Year
13.	Word, thing		

LIST VI.

Nouns occurring 300-500 times.

38.	Master	51.	Sword	64.	Tree
39.	Tent	52 .	Sea	65.	(Ten)-teen
40.	Ox, thousand	53.	Article, vessel	66.	Twenty
41.	Four	54.	Silver	67.	Time
42.	Woman	5 5.	Bread	68.	Mouth
43.	Cattle	56.	Altar	6 9.	Many
44.	Daughter	57.	War	70.	Spirit
45.	Great	58.	Place	71.	Field
46.	Nation	59.	Judgment	72.	Prince
47.	Blood	60.	Prophet	73.	Three
48.	Gold	61.	Around	74.	Heavens
49.	New, month	62.	Burnt-offering	75.	Gate
50.	Five	63.	Age.	76.	Midst

LIST VII.

Nouns occurring 200-300 times.

77.	Stone	80.	Mighty one,	God	83.	Ark
78.	Ground	81.	Cubit		84.	Garment
79.	Ram	82.	Nose, anger		85.	Morning

86.	Covenant	96. Night	106. Boy, servant
87.	Flesh	97. Exceedingly	107. Iniquity
88.	Boundary	98. Season	108. Flock
89.	Seed	99. Camp	109. Midst
90.	Sin	100. Rod, tribe	110. Foot
91.	Strength	101. Messenger	111. Friend, neigh-
92.	Kindness	102. Offering	112. Wicked [bor
93.	Honor	103. Work	113. Peace
94.	Palm of hand	104. Family	114. Six
95.	Heart	105. Inheritance	115. Law

LIST VIII.

Nouns occurring 100-200 times.

116.	Ear	140.	Wing	164.	Bullock
117.	Forty	141.	Throne	165.	Fruit
118.	First-born	142.	Vineyard	166.	Door
119.	Herd, cattle	143.	Tongue	167.	Righteousness
120.	Hero	144.	Pasture	168.	Righteousness
121.	Generation	145.	Death	169.	Adversary
122.	Sacrifice	146.	Work	170.	First
123.	Old man, elder	147.	Kingdom	171.	Abundance
124.	Wall	148.	Number	172.	Breadth
125.	Abroad	149.	Above	173.	Chariot
126.	Wise	150.	Commandment	174.	Famine
127.	Wisdom	151.	Appearance[nacle	175.	Lip, shore
128.	Heat, fury		Dwelling, [taber-		
129.	Fifty	153.	South country	177.	Rest, sabbath
130.	Half		Valley, brook		
131.	Statute	155.	Bronze, copper	179.	Oil, fat
132.			Prince		
133.			Horse		
134.					Second
135.	Right hand	159.	Service	183.	Falsehood
	There is				Abomination
137.	Straight, upright	161.	Dust	185.	Continuity
			Bone		
139.	Strength	163.	Evening		

LIST IX.

Nouns occurring 50-100 times.

186.	Needy	220.	Honey	254.	Province
187.	Socket	221.	Door	255.	Chastisement,
188.	Iniquity	222.	Knowledge	256 .	Psalm [warning
189.	Treasury	223.	Temple	257.	East
190.	Sign	224.	Multitude	258.	To-morrow
191.	Possession	225.	Male	259.	Thought
192.	Last	226.	Arm, strength	260.	Kingdom
193.	Latter end	227.	Line, destruction	261.	A little
194.	God		Festival	262.	Unleavened food
195.	Leader, ox	229.	Fresh, new	263.	Sanctuary
196.	Widow	230.	Wheat	264.	Property
197.	Faithfulness	231.	Fat		High place
198.	Saying	232.	Dream	266.	Burden, tribute
199.	Ephod	233.	Portion	267.	Anointed one
200.	Cedar	234.	He-ass	268.	Observance
201.	Way, path			269.	Weight
202.	Lion	236.	Favor, grace	270.	Vow
203.	Lion	237.	Arrow, handle	271.	Libation
204.	Length	238.	Reproach	272.	Maiden
205.	Fire-offering	239.	Darkness	273	. Pause
206.	Belly	240.	Clean	274.	Rock
207.	High-place	241.	Unclean	275.	Fine flour
208.	Master, Baal	242.	River, Nile	276.	Over, beyond
209.	Iron		Daily	277.	Witness
210.	Blessing	244.	Child, youth	278.	Testimony
211.	Pride	245.	Forest	279.	Skin, leather
212.	Might	246.	Curtain	280.	Goat
213.	Mighty one, man	247.	Deliverance	281.	Strength
214.	Lot	248.	Fool	282	High
215.	Valley	249.	Cherub	2 83.	Labor, misery
216.	Camel	250.	Shoulder	284.	Valley
217.	Vine	251.	Tower	285	. Affliction
218.	Stranger	252.	Shield	286	. Cloud
219.	Pestilence	253.	Measure	287	Counsel

1						
1	288 .	Plain	303.	Horn	318.	Ox
	289.	Nakedness	304.	Bow	319.	Song
`	290.	Side	305.	Beginning	320.	Table
	291.	Rock	306.	Distant	321.	Peace-offering
1	292.	Adversity	307.	Strife	322.	Desolation, waste
,	293.	Before, east	308.	Savor	323.	Tooth
7	294.	Small	309.	Desire	324.	Maid-servant
,	295.	Incense	310.	Left hand	325.	Shekel
}	296.	Wall	311.	Rejoicing,	326.	Sixty
	297.	Stalk	312.	Hairy, goat	327.	Perfect
	298.	End	313.	Underworld	328.	Glory
	299.	End	314.	Remnant	329.	Glory
	3 00.	Harvest	315.	Seventh	330.	Prayer
	301.	Offering	316.	Seventy	331.	Heave-offering
	302.	Near	317.	Trumpet	332.	Nine













492.4

8974

H234; Smith, J. M. P.

Harper's Introductory

Hebrew Method & Manuel

8974

LIBRARY THE MASTER'S COLLEGE NEWHALL, CALIFORNIA

> 492.4 H234i

Harper's Hebrew Method & Manuel

Jesse J. Bawn 235 % Enerett Gladale 6, Coly. To B. BLOVTO ZXX DOV Questions have nut 6 do 5 5 5 7 5



492.4 H234i MAIN Harper, William Rai/Introductory Hebrew